Danenberg, Leigh

MEMBER ABC

ENBERG
Publisher

SUNDAY HERALD
No Fear-No Favor
The People's Paper

Dial 4-1161
4-1162
4-1163
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4-1165
4-1166

ESTABLISHED 1890

299 Lafayette St. Bridgeport 9, Conn.

February 28, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your kind note commending Fred M. Hechinger on his Polk Award for the Herald series "The Inside Story of Connecticut's Schools". We are very proud of Mr. Hechinger's achievement.

Sincerely,

Leigh Danenberg

Leigh Danenberg

LD:mes

Signed in Mr. Danenberg's absence

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Danenburg Leigh

FEBRUARY 3, 1950

LEIGH DANENBERG
EDITOR-PUBLISHER
BRIDGEPORT HERALD
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

PERMIT ME TO CONGRATULATE FRED HECHINGER UPON HIS RECEIPT OF THE GEORGE POLK AWARD. POLK'S APPETITE FOR TRUTH WAS INSATIABLE, HIS CONCERN ABOUT EDUCATIONAL MATTERS MUCH GREATER THAN THAT OF MOST CORRESPONDENTS AND I AM SURE POLK WOULD APPLAUD THIS AWARD.

ED MURROW

CBS NEW YORK

THIS IS A
WESTERN UNION
MESSAGE

RECEIVED
1950 FEB -2 PM 1:09
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

1046 DPR PD

BRIDGEPORT CONN FEB 2 1230P

DWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

RED M HECHINGER BRIDGEPORT HERALD EDUCATION WRITER, IS
ECEIVING GEORGE POLK AWARD FOR HIS SERIES "THE INSIDE OF
ONNECTICUT'S SCHOOLS" WOULD APPRECIATE COMMENT FROM YOU
W WIRE COLLECT

LEIGH DANENBERG EDITOR PUBLISHER

108P..

Darvall, Frank

July 7, 1950

Dear Frank:

Many thanks for your letter of June 15th. This is written in great haste as I am off to Korea next week for an indefinite stay. I'm afraid my trip will make it impossible for me to do the piece you suggest for the October issue of the "English-Speaking World"; I'm very sorry.

My best regards to you and Dorothy.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank Darvall
The English-Speaking Union
Dartmouth House
37 Charles Street
London, W. 1

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING

The English-Speaking Union

founded in 1918

incorporating the Atlantic Union (founded in 1897*)*

and the American and British-Commonwealth

Association (founded in 1941*)*

FOUNDER Sir Evelyn Wrench CMG LLD

PRESIDENT The Most Hon. The Marquess of Salisbury KG
DEPUTY-PRESIDENT Marshal of the RAF The Rt. Hon. Viscount Trenchard GCB GCVO DSO
CHAIRMAN The Rt. Hon. The Lord Wakehurst KCMG
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HON. TREASURERS Lieut. Col. R. L. Benson DSO MVO MC
Sir John A. Mactaggart Bart JP *Founder of ABCA*
DIRECTOR-GENERAL Mr. Frank Darvall MA PhD
UNION SECRETARY Miss Helena Mills John OBE MA

DARTMOUTH HOUSE 37 CHARLES STREET BERKELEY SQUARE LONDON W1

Telephone: Mayfair 7400

Telegrams: Enginguni Audley London

15th June, 1950.

Dear Ed,

We have decided as from the 1st October, 1950, to convert our English-Speaking Union magazine, the "English-Speaking World", into a monthly and to make it into a magazine of general United Kingdom, United States, Commonwealth interest and importance, rather than a mere English-Speaking Union house organ. I am assuming personal charge of the editorial direction of the magazine under the new plan. One of the features that I would like to include regularly in it would be something under a title like "I Remember" or "Do You Remember?", recalling the atmosphere, events, etc. of the equivalent month ten years ago. It would seem to me particularly appropriate for such a series to begin with the publication in October 1950 of an article recalling the events and atmosphere of September 1940, when the Battle of Britain was fought and won. There is no one better qualified to write such an article than yourself, and I much hope that you will feel disposed to do so.

We could devote to such an article from 960 to 1,440 words, or even rather more if you felt this to be desirable in order to do justice to the subject. I regret that since our magazine is not on public sale, and because it goes free at the expense of the United Kingdom English-Speaking Union not merely to the 18,000 members in the United Kingdom, the 17,000 in the United States and the 5,700 in the overseas Commonwealth, we are not in a position to offer American or indeed English market rates for material. But I am authorised to offer, I fear rather nominally, payment of $50.

The October issue should go to press in the first week of September, so that if you felt able to help us in this way I would appreciate it if you could let me have your manuscript by the end of August.

/over

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

We would hope to accompany the article with two or three pages of photographs similarly recalling the events and atmosphere of the Battle of Britain.

I had it in mind to ask Bob Sherwood if he would follow the contribution which I hope you will make on the Battle of Britain to the October issue, with one on the third election of Franklin D. Roosevelt to appear in the November issue. I would hope that Alan Moorhead might follow in the December issue with an article on Wavell's victories in the Western Desert in December of 1940. Month by month over the next few years we might, it seems to me by recalling the events and atmosphere of the equivalent month ten years before, not merely memorialise the great Anglo-American partnership of 1940-45, but also do something by recalling those great days to re-awaken amongst all the English-speaking peoples the spirit which then imbued us.

If this series were to achieve its purpose, it would be of very great importance that it should get an absolutely first class send off. I do therefore hope that you will feel able to write the first article.

Dorothy and I send our best wishes to Janet, Casey and yourself all of whom I hope are flourishing. I was so sorry not to have the pleasure of seeing Janet and you when you were briefly in London last November.

Yours ever,

Director General.

Davis, Hallie Flanagan

July 11, 1951

Dear Hallie Flanagan:

A long, long time ago you were thoughtful enough to send me "Notes on the Theatre Session at Dartington Hall". Belatedly I send my thanks. I spent most of last summer in Korea discovering that I am too old to be an eager war correspondent anymore, and then shortly after I came back, undertook a full hour program on Friday nights in addition to my five-a-week session. The result is that I have fallen disgracefully behind in my correspondence. I hope that we may meet again when you are in New York in the Autumn.

Sincerely yours,

MISS
Mr. Hallie Flanagan Davis
Smith College Theatre
Northampton, Massachusetts

NOTES ON THE THEATRE SESSION

AT DARTINGTON HALL

SUMMER 1950

17

Place and Purpose

People

Work in Progress

Production

Hallie Flanagan Davis

Dear Mr Murrow -
I thought
you might like
to see notes on
a wonderful
summer in England -
Cordially
HFD

PLACE AND PURPOSE

This past summer a remarkable theatre seminar was held at Dartington Hall in South Devon, remarkable because the purpose of the session grew out of the larger purpose of the place itself.

Experiment is no new thing at Dartington, for in 1925 when Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst bought the 14th century Manor House and its vast acreage, they started at once an experiment in reconstruction for use. At that time the decline of agriculture and industry had seriously lowered the standard of living, both economic and cultural; the decay of the Hall itself seemed to epitomize a disintegrating economy. The new owners did not attempt to go back to an earlier period to recreate the estate as a luxurious place in which to live, or as a museum piece. Instead, they first restored the Hall itself with a full awareness of its architectural beauty, and then proceeded to use it as an experiment station for South England.

Being great internationalists, Mr. and Mrs. Elmhirst knew where to turn for experts in forestry, farming, cattle breeding, milling, weaving, textiles, furniture making, the making of pottery: these activities were restored (or initiated) under the most favorable auspices. Always interested in education and the arts, they started a school which is now internationally recognized. They also built up a flourishing school of music which serves—as does everything at Dartington—the whole community. The orchestra, the choruses, the chamber music group—all have made a signal contribution to life in Devon, and to the training of students and teachers of music. The Dartington Hall film unit not only made documentaries but also at the request of the Ministry of Education, took charge of the film library for South West England. Nor were the other arts neglected: a community drama group under excellent theatre professionals afforded everyone in Devon an opportunity of enjoying and participating in theatre. Artists turned increasingly to Dartington:

Kurt Joos and his ballet and ballet school worked here for several years; and Michael Chekov formed his company and worked with them here until he took them to the United States.

Theatre at Dartington has a tradition of naturalness. It is not regarded as an esoteric cult set apart from life, nor as a decoration added to education, but as a part of education and of daily life.

The specific purpose of the 1950 theatre session, as stated by Peter Cox, the Arts Administrator at Dartington Hall, was: "to enable theatre students in England and elsewhere to understand the aims of American college and university theatre departments, and the contributions which such departments make in the field of general education and as a basis for subsequent professional training." With this goal in mind, Mr. Cox, after several months spent in travelling across the United States to see theatre classes and productions in various academic institutions, decided on a staff to represent the American educational theatre.

Arch Lauterer, chosen for the exacting task of director of the session, brought to it many talents, for he is a director, a teacher, a designer, an expert on lighting and on theatre architecture. Since he has worked in an eastern college, Bennington, as well as at Mills, where he is now director, he knows how varied are theatres in American colleges. Having staged dance productions for Martha Graham, he believes that dance and music are valuable elements of theatre study.

Mr. Lauterer was assisted by a teacher of acting with whom he had previously worked, Nadine Miles, associate professor of Drama at Western Reserve in Cleveland; and by the distinguished resident faculty at Dartington: Wilfred Walter and Miriam Adams, directors; Imogen Holst, composer, conductor and director of music; Rudolph Laban, renowned choreographer; Lisa Ullmann, director of the Art of Movement Studio in Manchester; Horace Davis, technical director; and Ruth Sturgis Moore, designer for the Bath Academy of Art.

The other two Americans invited to Dartington were not directly connected with the production: Rosamond Gilder, Secretary of the American National Theatre and Academy, and director of the American Centre of the International Theatre Institute, lectured in her concise and witty way on American theatre—Broadway, community and college; while it was my pleasant duty to be available for conferences with the staff and students, chiefly on their own theatre organization, on choice of plays and methods of production.

In another way Dartington was an ideal place for a theatre session because it affords a striking example of the relationship between past, present and future, a relationship that director, designer and actors are often called upon to illustrate in plays of the past made effective for a modern audience. At Dartington the massive grey stone tower and the high arched windows of the banquet hall dominate the scene as they did five centuries ago. Driving up the cobbled streets leading to the quadrangle, you seem to move back in time. Through the colonnade of stone arches, past the brilliant green lawns and clipped hedges, the gardens of the hall blaze with gigantic purple thistles, yellow dahlias, heliotrope and scarlet carnation. These gardens, these ancient trees, must have served as a background for the jousts and spectacles in a period more florid and in costumes more picturesque than our own.

Yet there is no nostalgia for the past at Dartington and no attempt to live in the Hall as if it were 1380. We did not go up to bed with candles, bait bears, or engage in jousting. Students wore tweeds, slacks or shorts instead of mediaeval robes. At Dartington the present holds the past in equilibrium and so affords an epitome of the way in which the theatre should use time, accepting the past for its enrichment of the present; and the present for its ability to use the past, understand it and build on it for the future.

PEOPLE

Who were the students, these men and women using their summer holiday for study involving strenuous activity from morning till night?

These forty-five students, chosen from ninety applicants by Dorothy Elmhirst, Peter Cox and a panel headed by Mr. Martin Browne, were for the most part already embarked on their professional careers as producers, directors, actors, dancers, and writers. The roster included: director of Nottingham People's Theatre; head of the Speech department of the University at Capetown, South Africa; director of the Children's Theatre in Rio de Janeiro; directors of the Watergate Theatre in London; lecturers and teachers from schools and colleges in Glasgow, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Devon, Swansea, Doncaster, Denbigh, Durham, Hull, Dublin, Stockton-on-Tees, Salford, Bromley, Aberdeen, and Fife. Younger students came from many schools and universities, including the Old Vic Theatre School, the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, the Royal Academy of Music, the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art, the Dartington Hall Music School, the Ginner-Mawer School in Birmingham, the University College in Dublin, the University of Upsala in Sweden, Bristol University, the University of Durham, the University of Bombay, and from the American colleges of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Smith and Vassar.

One of the most impressive things of the summer was the contribution made by the experienced artists and teachers not only to the session itself, but, through informal discussion at table and in the Common Room, to the younger students training for their profession.

Facing such an aggregation of talent and enthusiasm, all of us felt keen pleasure and corresponding responsibility. Arch Lauterer opened his first lecture by a statement that the members of his staff were not saying, "This is the way" but "This is one way." Mr. Lauterer's way - because it is the director of any enterprise who decides on the way - was that of organic theatre, in which each element has a distinct and unique relationship to

every other element. The production, he explained, would be the direct outcome and illustration of the daily study of dramatic structure, acting, dance and music. It would include part of the Prometheus of Aeschylus and part of Ibsen's Lady from the Sea, given unity by a dance drama with an original musical score and original choreography. The theme suggested by the director was one of deep significance: the gift of fire to man and the uses he made of that gift.

WORK IN PROGRESS

With correlation between class and production in mind, Peter Cox, working closely with Mr. Lauterer, arranged a definite and unusually effective schedule. Everyone met each day from nine to ten thirty in the dance studio, where Rudolph Laban and Lisa Ullmann, with Adda Heynssen at the piano, started group activity with a three-fold purpose: to awaken body imagination, develop muscular response, and lead into the dance drama which was to be the outcome of the theme suggested by the director and a part of the production. Under dynamic leadership these morning sessions of movement came to be one of the most valuable features of the summer.

After the dance class, mid-morning tea in the staff room or garden afforded a pleasant break; and at eleven o'clock, everyone, faculty and students gathered in the Solar, a beautiful room which created the atmosphere of quiet out of which concentration grows.

This daily seminar was the core of the session, for here the director, in his quiet reflective way, gave us his conception of drama, its relation to the stage, and its deep connection with the life of man. Complete notes on the seminar, taken by Dorothy Elmhirst are available for anyone requesting them from Mr. Cox; so I shall mention only a few points which seemed to me particularly valuable.

Implicit in all that Mr. Lauterer said was his belief that drama is

itself a symbol of the unremitting struggle between darkness and light, between the forces that pull men down into despair or lethargy, and those which draw him up to creative life and art. The director based his discussion on The Poetics of Aristotle and Greek drama, bringing into each lecture a wealth of material from ancient and modern plays. It became clear that the linkage of the Greek world with the modern world of Ibsen was designed to illustrate different aspects of the struggle in the life of man.

Consistent with the director's concept of drama as living and growing from the inside out was his emphasis on character as becoming, rather than as being. Contemporary drama, he said, too often presented static characters - only beings; but in Ibsen and Chekov, for example, each character is affected by what happens. Characters change with the action, and are thus in a continuous state of becoming. The hero, Mr. Lauterer pointed out, can never be merely a Being; he must be a Becoming. The Greeks knew this and that is why their plays have a magnitude that ours lack. Modern plays, Mr. Lauterer said, often deal with people who are acted upon rather than acting - as shown by Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman and Tennessee Williams' A Streetcar Named Desire.

Since drama inevitably reflects (even when it tries to escape) the society around it, plays today are apt to reflect our troubled world and the confusion in the minds of men. All the more necessary, then, that the director learn to communicate clearly with his actors and his audience, finding for each play, a matrix to which every act, person, emotion and word may be related, not arbitrarily, but as the bark includes and grows with the tree. There is no formula for success because each play dictates its own manner.

Two questions by students as to the plan for production were of special interest: in such short session, why not limit the activity to lectures, dispensing with a finished production and an outside audience? On this

point all of our staff, and I believe most of the students, agreed with the director that any theatre course of this nature must end in a production, for theatre is not talk but action - action in the presence of an audience. Another question had to do with the value and the legitimacy of using in one production scenes from several plays taken out of context. Mr. Lauterer's answer was that it depends on the director's intent. If his intent is to falsify the author's meaning, there is no defense. If he aims, as we do in the present production, to use the material in a fresh relationship for a present-day audience, it is justified. Prometheus' gift to man cannot mean to the modern man what it meant to the audience of Aeschylus; but it can be re-stated for a modern audience.

After the seminar, everyone went each day to the studio where Imogen Holst gave the experience of music as an interpretive art to people, most of whom had no previous technical knowledge of it. She made everyone understand the relation of the words to the music, and the music to movement and image. Above all, Miss Holst made people enjoy singing. They often continued the chanting across the courtyard and into the dining hall, where we usually went on with discussions started in the seminar.

From two to four was free time, which might be used variously for swimming in the River Dart, for exploring the Devon countryside, for trips by car to Exeter Cathedral or Buckfast Abbey. Longer trips were made to the sea in Cornwall; to the vast quietness of the moors; and, during the one free week-end, to London for theatres and museums and to Stone Henge with its silent evidence, enduring through the centuries, of man's aspiration.

After tea the class in acting met with Nadine Miles. Improvisations were planned to stimulate the imagination and to make us more conscious of human behaviour - action, reaction, and interaction. This period was later used for rehearsals of Lady from the Sea, the evenings being left free for rehearsals of Prometheus and the dance-drama, and for talks by the director

in which he illustrated his theories of the use of the value scale, of the handling of properties, of modelling in space through light, and of theatre architecture.

Each one of the various courses and activities was of value on its own account; further, each took on new meaning in its relation to the production. By the end of the second week, no one thought in terms of acting, lighting, music or movement alone, but in terms of the inter-relations of these elements to create the unity which is theatre.

PRODUCTION

The Family of Man, produced at the end of the session for invited guests and a paying public, illustrated the value of teaching theatre by creating it, for by the end of one month together actors, dancers, speech and singing choruses moved, spoke, danced and sang with ease and authority.

Equally impressive was the way in which the production illustrated points which had been emphasized through the director's seminar.

Mr. Lauterer's use of light, carefully explained to us in several lecture-demonstrations, modelled the actors and dancers with unusual eloquence. Using the shadow of Prometheus lashed to the rock instead of the actual figure raised the character into the supernatural. The shadows cast by Force and Violence suggested the power of these elements to darken the world; while in Ibsen's family portrait, Lady from the Sea, each figure stood apart, his own shadow isolating him from others. In the dance drama light was also used thematically, the figures playing in and out of the recurrent shadows of Force and Violence, and coming into a full flood of light only at the end as they recognized their own responsibility to the future. In other words, Mr. Lauterer's virtuosity in the use of light succeeded in attaining what Robert Edmond Jones once called the highest desideratum of theatre light: "illumination of the subject as well as the object."

The production also bore out the director's belief that theatre is a time as well as a space art. Place was reduced to a minimum; time became the essence of the production, indicated in every one of the four scenes or images. Place, in all save the Ibsen sequence, was translated, not in terms of setting or properties, but through light, music, movement and costumes. You might say that in the first, second and fourth episodes, place became space; while in the Ibsen, place was confined and fenced about to indicate man's narrowing outlook. In a deeper sense also, time was important; the time of each episode was a time of decision: Would man go with Prometheus to suffer with him? Would the people follow Force and Violence? What will people do with Prometheus' gift of light? These are questions of magnitude in the theatre because they are problems of magnitude in the life of man.

Every director present might have chosen other material or directed this material differently—which bears out Arch Lauterer's remark in the first session that this was not "the way" but "one way" of creative theatre—a way which regards theatre as a complicated art form and as an intensification and enrichment of life.

POSTSCRIPT

What did the summer, now seen in retrospect, accomplish? I think I can speak for the American staff when I say that we learned a great deal from our English colleagues, from their generous welcome, their willingness to experiment and their vigorous discussion of ideas. We were deeply impressed by their work especially in adult education in slum areas and in rural communities. Exchange of ideas on teaching, on plays, and on production techniques was valuable.

Further, we learned one fact—to be expected but nevertheless startling—that the war came into the story of almost every person. In some cases halls,

schools, and theatre buildings had been bombed; physical injuries sustained; savings swept away; four or more years lost. No future could be planned during those days because all time and strength was needed to find food for the family, to keep children and invalids from panic, and often to find a place to sleep. None of this was mentioned in complaint, but the very matter-of-factness with which a director or teacher said, "I want to make up for those years" was impressive. It made us realize as never before how little we knew in our country about the war and its shattering effect. It made us aware of the tremendous courage and fortitude of human beings. It stirred us anew to belief in our profession to hear so many people say that because of the destructive forces of war the upward thrust of theatre was all the more needed.

In addition to all we gained theatrically speaking, this month together has made us realize deeply and unforgettably our debt to England, the bond which unites our countries, and pride in our mutual heritage.

Loma Linda Pheasant Farm

Central, South Carolina

December 22, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Service,
New York City, New York.

My dear Ed:

I cannot resist the urge to communicate to you my deep appreciation of your unsurpassable radio program, "Hear It Now". It is not only vastly informative, Ed, but very timely indeed, coming as it does at a time when clear thinking and complete unity are so sorely needed. Yours is truly a masterful presentation and will, I am confident, achieve a large measure of the unity of purpose we shall require in the trying days that lie ahead.

I have thought of you often since we parted company in Europe at the end of the war. I listen to all of your broadcasts with great pleasure. In fact, I have come to depend upon you for guidance just as I did during those hectic days in London back in 1944 when we were trying to put the Public Relations outfit together for SHAFE. I doubt if you know how grateful I was and am for your assistance and friendly guidance.

As you probably know I am no longer on active duty. The doctors put me on the shelf at the end of 1946 - bad pump. I miss the military and old associates more than I can say but there is nothing I can do about it. I would go back to duty tomorrow if they would have me. If my old pump must fail I should like it to do so while I have my boots on. It is so very difficult to adjust oneself to rural life after serving so long and actively. It is not easy.

Should you find yourself in this vicinity be sure and drop in on us. Mrs. Davis and I would be so very happy to have you even if for only a few hours. We can offer very little excitement but we can provide some very fine roasted pheasant. Breeding fine game birds is our hobby.

Mrs. Davis joins me in wishing for you and yours a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Faithfully yours,

T. J. DAVIS,
Brigadier General, USA., Ret'd.

Davis, T. J.

January 3, 1950

Dear T.J.:

You were most thoughtful to write as you did on December 22nd. I think we have made some improvements in "Hear It Now" and hope we can continue to do so. I deeply appreciate your kind words because I came to know you don't say what you don't think.

There's a bare possibility that I may be down in North Carolina sometime in February. If so, I shall make you a signal.

As ever yours,

Brigadier General T.J. Davis, USA, Ret'd.
Loma Linda Pheasant Farm
Central, South Carolina

Dolbier, Maurice

February 1, 1950

Mr. Maurice Dolbier
203 Calla Street
Providence, R. I.

Dear Mr. Dolbier:

I think you were more than generous. I have ventured to change one word - or rather, suggest a change - and that only because the word "bugger" is about as vulgar and offensive as any used in England.

Hope to see you when I get back.

As ever yours,

203 Calla Street
Providence Rhode Island
Monday January 30 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My thanks for a stimulating 45 minutes last Thursday.

I enclose the projected column for possible censorship. I omitted the Lady Astor story and the one about Morrison's upper plate, regretfully.

Two Gladstone quotes, assigned to Disraeli:

1. That if G. fell in the Thames, it would be a misfortune. But if anyone pulled him out, it would be a calamity.

2. That G. was "a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity" (a pretty good description of F. Lewis Jr., by the way).

Unfortunately, no hint as to what the G.O.M. said (if anything) in 18-umpty-umph.

Good luck on the barricades.

Sincerely,

Maurice Dolbier

Maurice Dolbier

Demby, Emmanuel

January 30, 1950

Mr. Emanuel H. Demby
The Demby Company
509 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Demby:

I am in the midst of preparing to leave for the British Election, and therefore, much as I appreciate your offer to arrange a meeting with one of the Liberal leaders of Colombia, I'm afraid it will be impossible. However, my associate and senior editor, Jesse Zousmer, will be glad to confer with him.

Sincerely yours,

Cable Address:
WORWIDSERV NEWYORK

THE DEMBY COMPANY
509 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 19, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I should like to arrange an appointment for you to meet one of the leaders of the Liberal Party of the Republic of Colombia.

Events in that country are going to vitally effect the security and future relations of the United States with Latin-America. A president-designate, Laureano Gomez, is ready to take office in November. His "election" climaxed a reign of terror and the murder of 6,000 pro-democratic Colombians. The Liberal Party, which holds a majority in Congress, was forced out of the elections.

The situation in Colombia is unlike the usual rise of personal dictatorships in some Latin-American countries. Colombia has a democratic tradition that is so like our own that the story of what has happened seems to be a real-life dramatization of "It Can't Happen Here".

Colombia sits astride the Panama Canal. Gomez, just returned after a year and a half as the personal gues of General Franciso Franco, publicly declared that he did not care if the Panama Canal fell into the hands of nations opposed to the United States.

Through this meeting you will be able to learn the background and little known story of the bizarre march of events in Colombia and its effect on us.

Your reply will be appreciated. The Colombian situation fluctuates from day to day. There is some hope that the dictatorship will be thwarted. Your moral support can be part of the effort that may restore democracy in this country which touched the lifeline of our country.

Sincerely,

Emanuel H. Demby

Emanuel H. Demby, Public Relations
Counsel -Latin American Section
International League for the Rights
of Man

EHD:md

Denis, Paul

THE DAILY COMPASS

164 DUANE STREET • NEW YORK 13, N.Y. • WORTH 4-5400

July 14th, 1950

Dear Ed Murrow,

I'm disappointed that you couldn't do the column for me--but under the circumstances, there is nothing else to do.

I hope you have a fasinating time in Korea and that you will find it fairly comfortable.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Denis

Denis, Paul

July 6, 1950

Dear Paul:

Forgive the delay in answering yours of June 16th. I have been a mite busy.

I say no to your suggestion with the greatest reluctance, and only because I am off for an indefinite stay in Korea the end of next week. I am sure you understand. Thanks again for asking me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Denis
The Daily Compass
164 Duane Street
New York 13, N. Y.

THE DAILY COMPASS
164 DUANE STREET • NEW YORK 13, N. Y. • WORTH 4-5400

June 16th, 1950

Dear Ed Murrow,

I plan to take a vacation next month, and the boss wants me to run guest colunns--something I had always successfully avoided, because I didn't want to impose on my friends.

Now that I have to do it, I thought of you amoung the first.

If you have the time and the energy, perhaps you can give me a guest column, running a couple of sheets, double spaced--but not over three sheets.

Since my column is very light, you may want to also write in the light vein. However, it's entirely up to you as to your subject or style.

Hope you are feeling okay, and let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Paul D.

Paul Denis

P.S. Your picture will displace mine, when your column runs

Dennis Larry

June 2, 1950

Dear Mr. Dennis:

Your letter of May 24 has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence from the country.

I am sorry to say we do not have copies of his address at the American Council On Education Conference since he did not use a prepared paper. However, I believe the Council has a stenotyped transcript of it and that copies will be available at their Washington office at 744 Jackson Place.

I'm sorry we can't be more helpful

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Larry Dennis
Room 4756 - Office of Education
Federal Security Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 24, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Analyst
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would it be possible to obtain a copy of your address, "The World Crisis--Our Way Out," delivered recently at the American Council on Education Conference in Chicago? Please have the speech sent in care of the address given below.

Sincerely yours,

Larry Dennis

Larry Dennis
Special Assistant to the
Commissioner

LD/dbp

Office of Education
Room 4756

Dewey - John

July 5, 1951

Dear Mr. Dewey:

I hope you will forgive this belated reply to your thoughtful letter of June 2.

I am sorry to say the "Words for Today" from my broadcasts are not in book form, however, copies of individual "Words" are available on request should there ever be a particular one that interests you.

I am grateful for your kind words about the Columbia albums and the HEAR IT NOW broadcasts. We have considered putting it out in recordings, but as yet have no definite plans to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John C. Dewey III
61 Beechwood Road
Wellesley, Massachusetts

JOHN C. DEWEY, III
61 BEECHWOOD ROAD
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

June 2, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had the opportunity to meet you briefly after your radio interview with Dr. Conant in Boston on April 8th. I found the discussion most thought provoking.

For the past three years, I have listened to your programs regularly. I formerly worked in the investment analysis section of a trust company. Reaching my "point of no return" there, I turned to education, and am now about to obtain my master's degree. For the past two years, I have specialized in teaching developmental and remedial reading to classes ranging in age from 9 to 35 years, those over 23, being non-reading veterans going to school under the G.I. Bill.

In this particular field of teaching, - indeed, in all classes where there is a wide range of ability on the part of students, - it is often difficult to obtain materials which have a sufficiently high and mature content to interest older students, yet which do not include an inordinate amount of language difficulty to frustrate those of low reading ability. Audio-visual aids are often useful, and I have found that discussion of topics of present-day interest or of thoughtful quotations is of great value in motivating students to take an interest in reading independently.

Along these lines, I have frequently used your "Word for Today" to stimulate class discussion, and this has been very successful. In this regard, I wonder whether you have your "Words for Today" in book form. If so, I would greatly appreciate your sending me a copy.

I have used the three volumes of "I Can Hear It Now" repeatedly, and have also tape-recorded exerpts of your Friday evening program "Hear It Now". These have proved to be tremendously provocative in the classroom. I am wondering if you have ever considered putting out recordings of this program, available on a national basis, to which schools, both public and private, might subscribe. To my mind, wide circulation of this type of material would be of immeasurable value in making the youth of today aware of the complexities of the world in which we live. The possibilities along these lines seem to be limitless.

I would greatly appreciate your opinion in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Dewey

John C. Dewey III

Diggs - Marshall

MARSHALL R. DIGGS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

April 7, 1950

Regrets

Dear Ed:

When we played golf at Burning Tree the other day, it was my understanding that you were going to be gone to the West Coast for quite a period of time. Now, over the air I hear that you are back in Washington.

Perhaps you would like to come to a cocktail party that I am giving for Mr. James Muir, President of The Royal Bank of Canada, at the Metropolitan Club on April 12th from 4:30 to 6:30. May I hope that your schedule will allow you to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Marshall

Marshall R. Diggs

Mr. Edwin R. Murrow
CBS Broadcasting Company
Washington, D. C.

~~Ha 9117~~

Sr 9117

Called 4/10

Disabled American Vets

August 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Grubman:

Your letter of the 2nd arrived here during Mr. Murrow's absence in Korea. As he does not expect to return to the office until some time in September, I'm afraid there is nothing we can do to publicize the baseball game to be played on August 28th between the New York and New Jersey Chapters of the Disabled American Veterans. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Edward Grubman
~~Amputee Foundation of New Jersey, Inc.~~
Disabled American Veterans
~~620 High Street~~
Newark 2, N. J.

Amputee Foundation of New Jersey Inc.

LEXANDER M. ZBYLUT
VICE PRESIDENT
FRANCIS A. LOEWINSOHN
TREASURER
STANLEY PLYTYNSKI
SECRETARY
LEON SANCHEZ

ASSOCIATED WITH

NEW JERSEY AMPUTATION CHAPTER NO. 53

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

620 HIGH STREET

NEWARK 2, N. J.

TRUSTEES
LOUIS BAYTEL JR
JOSEPH BURKE
MOSES CAPPIELLO
JAMES DELELLIS
JOSEPH D. NOBILE
RAYMOND WODYNSKI
STANLEY ZYBORT

320 Fairmount Avenue
Jersey City 6, N. J.
August 2, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The New Jersey Amputee Chapter of the Disabled American Veterans is playing a baseball game with the New York Amputee Chapter on the evening of August 28 at Roosevelt Stadium in Jersey City.

The game will serve at least two worthwhile purposes: it will show the general public that the loss of a limb does not bar a man from living a normal and useful life, even to the extent of participating in sports; and, it will provide some of the funds needed to erect a permanent headquarters for all amputees in the state, both veterans and non-veterans.

We can certainly use all the publicity we can get. And, any help you can give will be most welcome.

Sincerely,

Edward Grubman

Edward Grubman
Publicity Chairman

Disque, Brice

January 31, 1951

Dear Brice:

You were both thoughtful and generous to write as you did on December 23; I'm glad you like HEAR IT NOW. I have been somewhat beaten down for the last month and am now taking a week off. Maybe we can talk when I get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. Brice Disque
Spuyten Duyvil
New York 63, New York

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's)
(absence)

BRICE DISQUE, JR.

Spuyten Duyvil
New York 63, N.Y.
23 December, 1950

Dear Ed:

Last night I heard your second edition of "Hear It Now" and this morning hasten to this typewriter to say to you. . . "Congratulations!"

It is, indeed, a magnificent show. And I disagree with the suggestion in Variety that "perhaps 60 minutes is too long". As a former writer of "The March of Time" (radio) I am quite sure that an hour is little enough for a review of the week, particularly these days.

Incidentally, I have suggested consideration of sponsorship of your new show for Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) to Marschalk and Pratt Company, where I was radio account executive on the Jersey Standard account when that company sponsored The Philharmonic. I realize that you are sponsored by AMOCO on your 7:45 news show.

Do you need any help?

Along with my "March of Time" experience I wrote and produced a transcribed news show for Newsweek and I have some newspaper and magazine experience to talk about. As well as some war experience, as A-2 officer of the 52nd Troop Carrier Wing. It's just possible that I might be able to help in the editing and writing of "Hear It Now".

At any rate, let's get together for luncheon one day soon. When you have a free lunch hour, why not call me at Kingsbridge 6-1612 -- where I can be reached most mornings.

All the best,

Brice

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Douglas, Frank

June 20, 1950

DR. FRANK H. DOUGLASS
736 BROADWAY
SEATTLE 22, WASHINGTON

WE HAVE TWO TICKETS FOR WEDNESDAY MATINEE THE TWENTY-EIGHTH FOR SOUTH PACIFIC. GOOD CHANCE FOR OBTAINING TWO MORE. DO YOU WANT US HOLD THESE REGARDLESS OF WHETHER ~~MORE~~ OTHERS COME THROUGH OR RELEASE THEM AND HOPE FOR FOUR? PLEASE WIRE.

ED MURROW
CBS, NEW YORK

PENDING

May 26, 1950

Dear Frank:

We are doing our best on the "South Pacific" tickets. It's a last minute business, but we'll let you know as soon as we have something.

I would have answered your letter earlier, but I've been in Washington for two months, and am just now leaving for Berlin.

As ever yours,

Dr. Frank H. Douglass
736 Broadway
Seattle 22, Wn.

May 3, 1950

Dear Dr. Douglass:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to tell you that he'll be glad to do what he can to get you some broadcast tickets and some tickets to "South Pacific". While we don't have the tickets for "South Pacific" yet, we have every reason to believe that we'll be able to get you something for either Tuesday night or Wednesday matinee.

Mr. Murrow sends his best regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Dr. Frank H. Douglass,
736 Broadway
Seattle 22, Wn.

pending

Ap. M
F 4

Tit Lewis
Remembered

FRANK H. DOUGLASS, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon to Infants and Children
736 BROADWAY
SEATTLE 22, WASHINGTON

April 5, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
New York City, New York.

Dear Ed.:

As per your telephone conversation with Pete a week ago Sunday at your home in Bellingham, regarding tickets for the show South Pacific:

We are not interested in seats at $50.00 per - but if through any connections you might have, we could pay up to a little more than the ordinary price - perhaps twice - fine - more than that, we will wait until the show comes out on the road.

The four of us (son and daughter, Mrs. D. and I) are planning a trip to Europe this summer, and have reservations to sail on the M.S.Britannic, June 29th. We will likely fly to New York and be in the City, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27th and 28th. We would like tickets for Tuesday night, June 27th, or matinee, Wednesday, the 28th, if at all possible.

I think we would enjoy a C.B.S. Broadcast, or T.V. show if you could arrange one that you believe we would all enjoy - our children are, son Kirk, eighteen years old, and daughter, Jean, fourteen.

Have you any particular suggestions for something of interest that we should see while in London, July 8th to 10th - which we might not know about?

Thanks very much for any suggestions and help which you might be able to give us.

Fraternally,

Frank

DCD/FHD

Duff, John Carr

July 11, 1951

Dear John:

This is the first day of my vacation; HEAR IT NOW is off the air and this is almost literally my first opportunity to answer yours of January 26. You struck us in a tender spot; and if you stayed with the show you would appreciate that that was the only occasion where we used simulation of any kind on the program. The strength of the program was its actuality and authenticity, and on one occasion when we stepped out of bounds you blew the whistle and quite rightly.

I don't know what the future of the program will be; there is now some talk of bringing it back in a television version, but I think the technical problems there will be too tough to whip. Again my sincerest thanks for writing as you did.

Cordially yours,

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow.)

Mr. John Carr Duff
Dept. of Adult Education
New York University
School of Education
Washington Square
New York 3, New York

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

39

January 26, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am listening now (as I draft this note) to your Friday evening "Hear It Now" broadcast. I'm unhappy about the sequence in which you have actors read lines which, I assume, are translations of the Russian propaganda statements. I think it is a poor idea to pretend that the Russian propaganda was spoken in heavily accented English. The "corny" character of this sequence makes it seem like an imitation of the kind of things the Reds do. It is the more corny because Eisenhower's voice in the sequence is natural and convincing.

I recognize the production problem involved, but your director hasn't got the right answer. I hope we don't have a plague of broadcasts in which more actors read more lines that sound like a Class-B movie.

The program as a whole is wonderful. I think the recording of the voices of soldiers, airmen,and others are something for the archives. Austin, Lilienthal, MacArthur, Truman, Howard K. Smith, Langer, Johnston, -- a great cast!

I hope you have a good vacation and return well rested and fully recovered from your cold. You must know how important your own voice is in this emergency. As long as you retain the right to the confidence of the radio public, you are (for my money) more valuable than any four-star general in the service. (Four-stars - that gives you only one star to go.)

Cordially,

John Carr Duff

John Carr Duff, Chairman
Department of Adult Education

Dunn, Jas.

November 6, 1951

Dear Mr. Dunn:

Many thanks for your thoughtful letter of October 23 which arrived while I was in Europe. The Golden Laurel Award was a most interesting project and I was greatly distressed to find it necessary to decline participation on the jury at the very last minute.

Again my thanks for taking the time to write me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James Clement Dunn
American Embassy
Rome, Italy

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

now thanks to Lewis

M. in T. project I'd
distressed to have to decline
participation on the jury.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
American Embassy,
Rome, Italy.

October 23, 1951.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Having been called to Washington for consultation in Mid-September, it is only now upon returning to Rome that I have the opportunity of informing you of some of the details of the ceremonies attending the presentation by me of the David O. Selznick Golden Laurel and Silver Laurel Awards at Venice on September 1. The event aroused great interest throughout Europe, and it was given generous and highly favorable treatment by its democratic press.

The decision of the Golden Laurel jury, of which you were a member, was a well kept secret. On the evening of September 1 the audience which filled the Palazzo del Cinema on the Lido first saw excerpts from all of the competing films. The six producers (or their representatives) of each of these winners of Silver Laurel medals then came to the stage to receive their awards.

It was not until Messrs Price Waterhouse's representative from Milan came to the stage and handed to me the sealed letter containing your ballot result, and I read the verdict, that anyone knew which film had won.

After presenting the Golden Laurel Award to Mr. Renato Gualino, the highly gratified Managing Director of Lux Films, Rome, the ceremony was successfully concluded

with

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C/o Museum of Modern Art,
11 West 53rd Street,
New York 19, N. Y.

with the screening of IL CAMMINO DELLA SPERANZA.

It is in the belief that the Awards are an indication of the interest of Americans in furthering through the motion picture the democratic way of life throughout Europe that I have had the pleasure of presenting the Awards for the second time.

Cordially yours,

James Clement Dunn

James Clement Dunn.

Dupuy, Colonel R. E.

July 11, 1951

Dear Ernie:

I hope you will not think me as churlish and ungrateful as I must appear. This is literally my first opportunity to acknowledge your letter of December 5; for which my heartiest thanks.

I am now having a bit of leave not too far from West Point, and if you should still be there it would give us great pleasure to see you. We are at a place called Quaker Hill, near Pawling in Dutchess County, New York. The telephone number is: Pawling 6297. If you are still at West Point or should be passing this way, please give us a ring. Janet and I would like very much to see you again.

As ever yours,

Colonel R. E. Dupuy
Association of Graduates
United States Military Academy
West Point, New York

ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

5 December 1950

(4)

Dear Ed:-

As a follower, as always, of your nightly newscasts, I want to congratulate you, perticularly for that of last Friday night, It was mgnificent.

Odd that I should be up here now, as I was when W.W. II began. Am not on duty, but finishing up a book for the coming sesquicentennial of the Academy. We will be here for several months.

Perhaps our trails may cross.

Cordially,

Col. R. E. Dupuy

Durgin, Janet

1200 Louisiana street

Lawrence, Kansas

February 5, 1950

Edward R. Murrow

Columbia Broadcasting System

485 Madison avenue

New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to thank you for granting me the interview of December 30, 1949. I have listened to your program and enjoyed your reporting.

Unlike many reporters you do not try to shape the opinion of the listener and I admire you for this.

When my father told me that he had written to you and that you had been kind enough to arrange an appointment I was both thrilled and frightened. After meeting you I became relaxed. I am sure that I shall remember my interview with you for many years.

It is terribly difficult for me to write a fan letter but I want you to know that when and if I go into newspaper work I shall try to follow the model which you have set up for good, honest reporting.

After I came back from the vacation I had to prepare for finals, take the dreaded exams and enrol in new classes for the next semester. I am back in the routine of classes and studying.

I want to thank you again for the interview.

Yours truly,

Janet Durgin

Durkan, John.

September 27, 1951

Dear Mr. Durkan:

Thank you for your letter of September 22 and for your kind comments about our broadcasts.

I am most grateful to you for sending me the copy of your book "Don't Worry", and shall look forward to reading it at the first opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Durkan
Scranton,
Pennsylvania

JOHN DURKAN
SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

September 22, 1951

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Our mutual friend, Alderman Thomas F. O'Loughlin of Scranton, sent me a copy of one of your broadcasts. I wrote him as per the enclosed.

"Are you well sustained? Is there someone who has faith in the value of your mission? If there is I'm glad and if there isn't, you're in a Helluva shape!"

O'Loughlin surely has faith in your mission.

Sending you a copy of my book, "Don't Worry," I write in New York under the registered pseuydonem, William Gordon, on the premise, "Beware of the barrister who can sing."

Sincerely,

John Durkan

COPY

September 22, 1951

Thomas F. O'Laughlin, Alderman
439 3rd Avenue
Scranton, Pennsylvania

My dear Alderman:

We're both of the one mind. Edward R. Murrow is surely the Ace in complete coverage. I am sure he is pleased to know that he has listeners who appreciate, among them, youself and myself.

I am sending him a copy of the book, "Don't Worry," and returning herewith the copy of his wonderful broadcast.

Sincerely,

John Durkan

Durr, Mrs Clifford

January 25, 1951

Dear Mrs. Durr:

First of all I beseech you to give my respect and affection to Cliff. He is what used to be called in North Carolina a considerable man, and I have an abiding affection for him.

So far as the beer is concerned, between us, I don't find it drinkable. Would it be more advisable, or honorable, for me to remain silent? I am under no illusions as to the end effect of anything I say or the beer people say. Maybe part of my frustration arises from my experience in the last war and in Korea last summer. Maybe more of it is the result of a feeling that nothing that is said can substitute for experience. I don't know what's wrong with the American people, but I'm damned sure it ain't beer.

Thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Clifford Durr
2555 Ash Street
Denver Colorado

Durr, Clifford

Tuesday

2555 Ash St. Denver Colo.

Dear Mr. Murrow-

Thank you very much for your polite reply to my somewhat heated note. I am sure your respect for Cliff saved me from my own rudeness- as it frequently does.

I find I must take issue with you again- but this time I will only try and ~~do it~~ politely and moderately, and you need not feel you have to reply. I cannot let your remarks go unanswered.

In the first place we lived with Radio for seven years, and you have lived with it longer. I think it is the most powerful influence for forming the opinions of the American people we have today. It is a public channel leased to private operators. Now just take the wonderful forests and parks out here where a somewhat similar situation exists. Wouldn't you feel that we were paying too high a price for concessionaires if they painted sign on the Rockies, and put up Neon lights advertising Beer on the Peaks? Do you

Jones of Harvaard has just been staying with us, and he says you are the only one he ever listens to. You are good even if I dont agree with you often- and yet that awful effluvia of Beer has to envelop you and cheapen you and all the things you are telling about. The world just exists and all God created just to sell Beer. You must know how awful it is- you couldnt be so despairing that you dont think it doesnt make any difference - it does make a huge difference and how can your listeners get you out of that Damned Beer Parlor?

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Rose.

to think nothing you say matters anyhow. No wonder the American people are lost and bewildered and go crazy by the shoals. From De Tocqueville through Mrs. Trollope - Dickens- Sinclair Lewis the indictment of the commercilaization of Amercian life has gone on- but this is so particularly and so horribly an obscenity. You know C. B. S doesnt have to have the dollars it picks up on your Beer to go on. Mrs. Paley could do without one or two of those Charles Edwards or whoevers gowns- It makes you so ludicrous. You say "This is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the Party or something like that". Then the mellifluous voice says- "This is the time to relax. "Of course it is not just you and your beer- but it is the whol thing of selling the very life of our country for the God Damned Beer or Hats. You stand there and bring the world into a person's room. You roam the world and serve it up to us. Prof. Howard Mumford

think they have any right to take the air- and fill it up with deoderant? I am willing to pay for entertainment with commercials- it is like paying for a movie ticket- even for concerts and operas although too much of it makes me mad. But to have to pay for the news of the world with Beer is too much. Suppose the N. Y. Times should stop its News columns every few inches with advertisments? Suppose you were reading about you son or brother's danger and peril and likely death- and had to pause for an ad for halitosis? Even then the eye can skp over and go on- but the ear is captive and must listen. It finally got too much for the moving picture people to have Pearl White interrupted every reel- but to take men like you and Eric Serareid whom I know feel and suffer and think and try to be homest and degrade you b by cheapening you with advertisement is obscene. No wonder Eric is beginning to sound liek and undertaker- no wonder you

beg

Mr. Mr.

2555 Ash St. Denver Col.

Dear Mr. Murrow-

My husband and I listen to you every night- and we think you are a good and honest reporter. My husband who has some slight acquaintance with you says you are also a good and Honest man.

I am so impressed with your obvious and sincere anxiety about the state of mind of the American people. You keep asking in effect "What is the matter with the American People"? Now really Mr. Murrow-when the answer is so obvious how can you ask such a silly question? Where does your honest voice come from?"The Land of the Sky Blue Waters". What is the end result of your careful concern? To sell Hamms Beer? Of course. How do you expect the American people to have any values when the same or more emphasis is laid on the Beer than the men dying in Korea?At least you have not yet invoked Jesus Christ - as Pearson Does to sell Adams hats! Cliff has been laid up for weeks with a bad back operation and we have listened to the Radio until I have come to hate the damned thing with a deadly hatred. You are the only one that seems to preserve any decency at all- Of course Howard Smith but we cantg et him out here. And you come with the effluvia of Hamm's Beer surrounding you- and then you have th e nerve to ask "What is the Matter with the American people". When every principle every article of Faith every emotion every grief has been so commercialized that Constipation and Body Odor- Beer and Chewing Gum have

gotten to be component parts of Patriotism- Love Honor and Faith. And you- an intelligent Man asks "What is the Matter with the American people"/ I know you cant help it- you have to live- you have to sell the Damned Beer but at least if you have to live in chains dont pretend to be a Free Man.

Sincerely

V. Durr

Virginia Durr

Cliff haven't seen this so don't get mad at him. Oh Lord that's the thing I pray for.

Sincerely

Early, Stephen

IN MEMORIAM

STEPHEN T. EARLY

1889—1951

Mid Pines Club
Southern Pines, North Carolina

October 27, 1951

STEPHEN T. EARLY

1889 — 1951

Stephen T. Early

A Great and Good American Passes

STEPHEN T. EARLY

On the occasion of the Thirty-Eighth Semi-Annual Meeting of the Homer Cummings Golf Tournament held at the Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, North Carolina, October 27, 1951, special tributes were paid to the memory of Stephen T. Early.

The Chairman, Mr. Cummings, spoke as follows:

It grieves me deeply but I must now speak of the death of our beloved friend, Stephen T. Early, who passed away, quite suddenly, on August 11, 1951.

My acquaintance with him began at the time I first took up my official duties as Attorney General in the Spring of 1933. From the very first he was helpful and considerate. Acquaintance ripened into friendship and that friendship was enriched by a feeling of mutual trust and sincere affection.

Eighteen years have swept by. After all, that is a long time and yet the days passed with such rapidity that it seems but a very little while. During that period I was the recipient, at his hands, of innumerable acts of kindness. I can truthfully testify that not once during our official and personal relationship did any incident occur that even slightly ruffled the smooth waters of our friendship.

I need not say, for well you know, how close he was to the hearts of all those who are now listening to my words. And what a multitude of friends he had! Rarely have I known a

man with a greater gift for making and keeping friends — and that is a priceless gift. We shall never know again his welcome presence or his joyous companionship; but he will live in our memories as long as life lasts.

It is sad to realize that this group of friends must say farewell to him; but, let us hope, not forever. "There is no death; what seems so is transition." There come to my mind the helpful and beautiful lines of John Jay Daly:

> "For life and death are mystical, a blend
> That only the Creator can assay;
> Who gave us hope that each departing friend
> Would find this the beginning, not the end."

Senator Lucas and Steve Early were especially close to each other over a long period of time. I know that that friendship was a precious part of their lives. Senator Lucas, may I ask you to speak a few words about our friend, Steve Early.

Address of

SENATOR SCOTT W. LUCAS

General Cummings, and friends of this unique and extraordinary gathering:

Our revered and brilliant Chairman of this golf tournament has requested me to make a few brief remarks in memory of one of our most beloved members, Stephen T. Early.

Sad and solemn as it is, I would be recreant to a sacred obligation if I did not accept this responsibility. I am deeply honored and moved with emotion and pride to be called upon to pay tribute to the memory of a great and good American, who today is sleeping out the years of eternity in Arlington Cemetery.

Gentlemen, we are all keenly aware that Almighty God in His infinite wisdom keeps no calendar which we can read in the uncertain scheme of human life. Yet it goes without saying that we who knew Steve best were uncontrollably shocked when we learned that he had left us.

I was on my vacation in Northern Wisconsin when the sad news reached my summer home. In the presence of so many of Steve's close and intimate friends, I unhesitatingly say that I was unashamed when tears filled my eyes for a considerable length of time.

This fragile piece of human clay which houses my soul was

shaken with poignant grief. I kept repeating over and over what Lord Byron said in "The Prisoner of Chillon":

> "Oh, God! it is a fearful thing
> To see the soul of man take wing."

Steve Early in life was one of my greatest joys.

Steve Early in death is one of my greatest sorrows.

During the past ten years our paths crossed frequently in social, political and business activities. Most of you around this banquet table had similar pleasant associations with him.

As we think of him tonight, we would all like to believe that on this glorious afternoon Steve was walking down the fairways of heaven, and his game was close to par. We would like to believe that the good Lord permitted him to throw a club now and then if the urge overtook him.

I would like to think that Steve is watching over us all as we walk from green to green in the competitive struggle of life.

My friends, it is almost inconceivable that on this occasion his resonant voice is not heard, nor his athletic body seen, here amid the pines of North Carolina. The skies were never cloudy when Steve Early was around. A heart that was always in the right place kept the sun shining over us all even though the rain was falling on the roof.

Throughout my years of association with many people, I never knew a man more candid or more fair in his dealings with his fellow men. Steve was slightly temperamental at times; yet never was there a man who had more loyal and devoted friends. Under that somewhat brusque exterior was lodged a

heart of gold. The inner resources of his soul were filled to overflowing with fidelity, integrity, honor and love for country. He proved his worth on many fields of battle. Yes, he was indeed a gentleman of the old school.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to Mrs. Early and the children to know that a husband and father had such exemplary and outstanding characteristics.

My friends, I can not say, I will not say, that never again shall I press his hand, talk with him, walk with him, argue with him, and laûgh with him. I must believe that this fine, outstanding character, taken from us in the evening of life, has temporarily vanished from this earthly scene. Wherever General Cummings' army of golfers bivouacs, their pleasure will be tinged by the sorrow of the loss of Captain Steve. Yet, we will cling to the belief:

"We shall meet again some day.
He is not gone — he is just away."

So, on behalf of this group of men who knew Steve Early so well, I say to him,

"Farewell, old friend, 'till we meet again."

Stephen Early, winner of the Championship, receiving the Cup from Robert Fleming, with Homer Cummings looking on.

The foursome in which Early played in winning the Championship Cup—Senator Brien McMahon, Governor Preston Lane, Stephen T. Early and Senator Scott W. Lucas.

Stephen T. Early surrendering the Championship Cup to Dr. William A. Morgan, winner in May, 1951, with Homer Cummings looking on.

Group picture of those who met at the Homer Cummings Golf Tournament, Mid-Pines Club, Southern Pines, North Carolina, October 1949.

Life of

STEPHEN T. EARLY

Born August 27, 1889 — Crozet, Virginia.

Educated in Virginia and Washington, D. C.

Reporter for United Press at the age of 19.

Joined Associated Press staff in 1913.

Enlisted and served in World War I with rank of Captain in infantry.

Received Silver Star citation for "meritorious service."

Washington representative of Paramount News and Paramount Publix Corporation — 1927.

Secretary to President Franklin D. Roosevelt — 1933.

Accompanied President Roosevelt to Yalta Conference.

Served as Secretary until President Roosevelt died — 1945.

Served as Secretary to President Truman for a brief period.

Citation — Distinguished Service Medal — from President Truman, May 31, 1945.

Became Vice-President of Pullman, Inc. and Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company — 1945.

Under Secretary of Defense — 1948.

Deputy Secretary of Defense — 1949.

Returned to Pullman — 1950.

Member of Burning Tree Country and National Press Clubs.

Died — August 11, 1951. Funeral Services, Washington Cathedral. Burial — Arlington Cemetery.

Surviving — Helen Early, widow, and three children — Stephen T., Helen Virginia and Thomas Augustus.

Printed by J. C. DILLON COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Easterman, A. L.

December 21, 1951

Dear Easterman:

I do indeed remember with great pleasure our association and it was most agreeable to hear from you again. We have had some measure of success with the new television show but unfortunately are obliged for the time being atleast to run it with a strictly limited staff. At the moment I see no possibility of increasing our present organization.

If you haven't met my successor in London I think you might find a conversation with him mutually interesting. His name is Howard K. Smith and his telephone number is Langham 1166.

Helen Sioussat is still with us and I shall certainly give her your regards.

As ever yours,

Mr. A. L. Easterman
55, New Cavendish Street
London W.1., England

A. L. Easterman, M.A., LL.B.
55, New Cavendish Street,
London, W.1.
Telephone: Welbeck 6307.

E.D. Murrow Esq.,
Vice President,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
New York

24th November 1951

21

Dear Murrow,

It is a long time since we met, and I am hoping, therefore, that you may remember our association before, at the commencement of and during the war.

I feel impelled to write this note because I have just read the "Time" story of your latest work on CBS Radio-TV, and this has aroused my desire to write to you for personal reasons and in connection with your ideas, as "Time" sets them out. Reading the "Time" story, I have an urge to be associated with you on the European side or elsewhere if necessary. You may remember my broadcasting for you, and you may recall saying that I was not too bad at the job as commentator, reporter and broadcaster.

Is this of any interest to you ?

By the way, is Helen Sioussat still with CBS and you ? If so, would you like to remember me to her ? With warmest regards to yourself,

Yours sincerely,

A.L. Easterman,

P.S. my Scottish accent is still good
A.L.E.

Eastman, Fred

December 18, 1951

Dear Fred:

Belatedly but nonetheless sincerely my best thanks for yours of November 8 containing suggestions for the year-end show. I think it is an altogether admirable idea but I am afraid it is a little too limited for a full hour treatment. At the moment we are planning to deal with the basic question of what America is going to do with its military might - about which it talks so much - once we acquire it. During the time our correspondents are back I am going to sit down and talk with them about your suggestion and see if we can't build one or more special programs in that general area after they return to their posts and have opportunity to do the research.

I would be much the better for another long talk with you. Is there any chance of your coming East.

As ever yours,

Mr. Fred Eastman
The Chicago Theological Seminary
5757 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

— Hold for Murrow letter

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Member of the Federation of Theological Schools at The University of Chicago
5757 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO 37

FRED EASTMAN
Biography and Drama

November 8, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

11 —

Dear Ed:

You suggested that I write you in mid-December whatever suggestions I might have concerning your year-end roundup program.

An idea occurred to me after your report from Paris summarizing your interview with Monet. That report was one of the most inspiring and informative I have heard in many a day. The idea that sprang from it is this: Could you not send a copy of that report to each of your staff, asking him to discover in his area someone comparable to Monet in vision and in perspective on history. It ought to be clear that such a man would probably not be found among the usual sources of information. He might be an obscure literary man, or artist, or teacher, or missionary. He is almost certain to be a man of deep religious convictions.

You once called attention to the fact that Matthew and Luke did a good job of reporting when they wrote up the story of a child's birth in a manger in Bethlehem. Probably other reporters at that time were concentrating their attention upon the conquests and the politics of the Roman Empire.

Naturally your reporters will want to know possible clues for the discovery of young prophets and prophetic movements today. I doubt that they will find such clues among the big wigs of state or church. Such big wigs are usually too pre-occupied with the affairs of the moment and with the troubles of administration. Clues may be found, however, by interviews with humbler men who already have some experience reporting the kind of news that seldom gets in the secular papers or radio newscasts.

The foreign correspondents of the Christian Century have been doing this kind of reporting. I have asked Paul Hutchinson, the editor, if he would let me have the addresses of some of his most perceptive correspondents. I attach the list he has kindly furnished me. You will know best which members of your staff are in position or would care to seek for clues by getting in touch with some of these men.

My best wishes to you as always.

Fred —

Fred Eastman

FE:vs

LIST OF SOME OF THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS OF THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY

Mr. G. Baez-Camargo	-	(Mexico) At present in New York City at Union Seminary
Mr. Bernard Causton	-	At World Council of Churches Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. Jordt Jorgensen	-	Roskilde, Denmark
Mr. Foko Lupsen	-	Evangelischer Pressidienst, Friedhofsweg, Bethel-Bielefeld British Zone, Germany
Mr. Cecil Northcott	-	Now in Africa but will be back at Edinburgh House, 2 Easton Gate, London, S.W. 1, before Nov. 30.
Mr. Stanley G. Pitts	-	Healdtown Missionary Institution P.O. Healdtown, C.P., South Africa
Mr. Winburn T. Thomas	-	Djl. Tubugus Ismail 11, Bandung, Java, Indonesia

Eastman Fred

The View from ~~Our Cottage~~
Fred Eastman
Bristol, New Hampshire

July 17, 1951

Dear Ed:

Gosh! That was a long time I held my breath, from January 3 to July 9. Almost busted a blood vessel. Thought I must have offended you with my presumption.

But your letter, so modest and humble and friendly, reassures me. I shall be glad to write you in mid-December giving any suggestions I may have for your year-end broadcast.

Meanwhile I've listened to you whenever I've had the opportunity--and with mounting admiration for your judgment in news selection, your wisdom in comment, and your skill in expression. Only once in a blue moon do I want to raise some heckling question or talk back.

With best wishes, Iam

As ever,

Fred —

Eastman, Fred

July 9, 1951

Dear Fred:

You are one of the few people who will believe that this is almost my first opportunity to acknowledge your letter of January 3.

This is the first day of my vacation and I have been digging through the priority but unanswered mail on my desk. First of all permit me to thank you for the really valuable comments you made on our yearend show. By and large I am inclined to agree with everything that you said, but I would suggest that you would ignore one element in a program of this sort and that is time. We just plain didn't have time to deal with more than what you and I would regard as superficial. My thanks for your generous comments about my colleagues abroad. I must of course applaud them because I hired them. But your thoughtful letter causes me to make a suggestion which I am sure you will find rather typical of people who live on other people's minds. The suggestion is this; we shall be bringing the boys back again at the end of this year for a similar effort on radio and television, would you be willing sometime in mid-December to send me a note suggesting the things in which you as a listener or viewer would be interested, the answers to which you would like to hear from the boys who are just back from abroad. I assure you that this might give us at least a partial basis for producing a program that might cut a little closer to the bone than what we did last year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Fred Eastman
The Chicago Theological Seminary
5757 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Affiliated with the University of Chicago through the Federated Theological Faculty
5757 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO 37

FRED EASTMAN
ography and Drama

January 3, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 5, New York

Dear Ed:

Surely you won the gratitude of the great audience that listened to your program last Sunday afternoon. A fine piece of reporting, well organized and executed. Your direction excellent, and the team work of your colleagues superb. Each man obviously felt free to express his own honest opinions. The total effect: highly informative and deeply moving.

Yet to one who has lived through two World Wars and who tries to see the present world situation, as you and your colleagues do, from the viewpoint of the Christian way of life something seemed lacking. Specifically,

1. I missed the historical perspective. Your program, great as it was, centered upon the immediate crisis without reference to the centuries. Probably every reporter participating has read a good bit of Arnold Toynbee's studies of history but his long-range viewpoint on the rise and fall of civilizations was obscured.

2. I missed, too, any spoken recognition of the fact that the great struggle today is for the possession of men's minds--not the world's real estate. It's quite possible to win the latter and lose the former.

3. It seemed to me that the program apparently accepted without challenge the current tendency among our political leaders (a) to depend on military might as the ultimate solution to our problem of survival (how often the word strength was used, in each instance connoting only military strength) and (b) to fail to distinguish between the Russian tyrants in the Kremlin and the people of Russia who don't want war any more than we do.

4. As a corollary to all this I missed any mention of what we are trying to do to reach the minds of the Russian people and the Chinese people by the propagation of truth through the media of mass communication.

It may be answered, of course, that the same deficiencies mark the writings of most journalists today. True, but you and your CBS reporters have set so high a standard in your daily broadcasts that I, for one, expect more of you than from the journalists

A concluding suggestion: Can you not bring to us from time to time interviews with some of the great religious leaders, writers and educators who have lived among the Chinese and Indians and Russians for decades, and have come to understand and love them?* The views of such men would differ from those of the political leaders, but what's wrong about that? They might have something more important to say--something about how to reach persuasively the minds of the peoples of Asia.

Faithfully yours,

Fred

Fred Eastman

*I have in mind such men as Professor Roderick Scott, head of the Department of Western Culture at Fukien Christian University, Foochow, China (now on furlough in this country), Dr. E. Stanley Jones of India (also in America now) and Mr. Frederick C. Barghoorn, author of the new book The Soviet Image of the United States.

Eastman, Fred

1/31/50

PROFESSOR FRED EASTMAN
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THANKS YOUR WIRE STOP BELIEVE ME I DIDN'T MISREPRESENT UREY SINCE I WAS WORKING FROM COMPLETE TEXT OF HIS ADDRESS. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

BUSINESS

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

WU039 NL PD CHICAGO ILL JAN 29

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

KNOWING THAT YOU WOULD NOT WILLINGLY MISREPRESENT HAROLD UREY I HAVE ASKED HIM TO AIR MAIL TO YOU COPY OF HIS ADDRESS AT WALDORF ASTORIA LAST FRIDAY

FRED EASTMAN.

355A..

Echols, Col. M. P.

January 25, 1951

Dear Pat:

Thanks for your letter of December 29 regarding our cable to the General. I quite understand the circumstances.

The news told me that you are in Washington at the moment. I tried to reach you on the phone the other day to ask if you could relax here for an hour or two but was persuaded you were too busy.

Maybe I shall be seeing you in Tokyo again sometime in the early spring.

As ever yours,

Colonel M. P. Echols
PIP (GS) PEC
APO 500, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

PUBLIC INFORMATION

29 December 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I neglected to answer your radiogram sooner but I did take it up with General MacArthur right after I got it, and he told me that he was replying direct to Frank Stanton. I did not see the answer but presume it got there in good style.

As you may know, the General has refused to make any recordings at all since he has been out here except one with General Collins when he accepted the United Nations flag and one day over in Korea when he was making a statement to the press.

Was sorry to see the two Bills leave here; that is, Bill Costello and Bill Downs. They were both mighty good guys. If you see either of them, please give them my very best. Also if you run into Bill Slater, please say "howdy." I believe he is still up in your place.

Best regards and with good wishes for a very happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Pat

M. P. ECHOLS
Colonel, FA
Public Information Officer

P.S.

Dick Rendell sends his regards to you. Also, please say hello to Bill Costello for me.

Eleanor Nakagawa

Economic Cooperation Adm.

FEBRUARY 7, 1950

EDWARD GRUSKIN — Radio Officer
ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
5, AVENUE GABRIEL
PARIS, FRANCE

Phone: Anjou. 24-20

REGRET ENORMOUSLY UNABLE ARRANGE PROPOSED CONTINENTAL JOURNEY MUST DEFER WHOLE THING UNTIL NEXT SUMMER WHEN I SHALL BE SHOUTING FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE. REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

RECEIVED

1950 FEB -7 AM 10:54

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

WU032 61 INTL PD

ZP PARIS AMEMBASSY VIA WU CABLES 61 FEB 7 1520

LC MR EDWARD MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

485 MADISONAVE NYK

HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO ARRANGE YOUR SCHEDULE TO VISIT

THE MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES AS WE DISCUSSED? IF SO

PLEASE LET US KNOW YOUR PRELIMINARY DATES AND PLANS

SO WE CAN INFORM OUR MISSIONS AND ARRANGE GRADE " A "

LAND LINES REGARDS

EDWARD GRUSKIN EUROPEAN INFORMATION DIVISION

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

1019A

Edge, Bob

THE SOCIETY OF ILLUSTRATORS INC

Dec. 31, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Just so it cannot be said that I waited a year to express my own and The Society's thanks for your very fine and deeply appreciated appearance...here it is...and then some.

I expect to sit down with the Field & Stream crowd in a few days to further discuss the project you propounded that evening. After that I will give you a hail for that luncheon with Ed Rigg (he's the Prexy of Henry Holt & Co., the outfit that bought F&S etc.).

Meanwhile, every bit of good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Bob Edge

Edge

128 EAST 63 STREET / NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Edge, Bob

THE SOCIETY OF ILLUSTRATORS INC

5 South Place
Chappaqua, N.Y.
Nov.23, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

This is to confirm our date at the Society on Dec.12th. All hands are looking forward eagerly to the evening and I can safely say that not since Swanson and Pinza have we had such an advance. It will be informal and I can promise you an interesting time with interesting people...many of whom you undoubtedly know. Max Wiley and his wife will be our guests for dinner, and should you care to, by all means invite anyone you please. Cocktails are at six.

If you'd like convoy, I'll be happy tp pick you up wherever you say. Should your schedule not permit of the dinner, please remember that the major portion of the evning does not begin until 9. No daisy, no nonsense.

Please have your gal check with me at Chappaqua I-0760 if there are any questions. Address of the Club is below.

Caught your opening TV opus and enjoyed it thoroughly. It certainly showed thought and planning as well as able execution...which is delightfully rare these days.

See you in December.

Cordially,

Bob Edge

1st floor

128 EAST 63 STREET / NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Ellinger, Prof. Herbert

July 7, 1950

Dear Professor Ellinger:

I very much regret that I haven't the time to reply in greater detail to your letter of May 23rd, but my time is taken up with broadcasting, and I am just now leaving for an extended trip to Japan and Korea.

Thank you very much for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Herbert E. Ellinger
Western Michigan College of Education
Kalamazoo, Michigan

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL AND PRACTICAL ARTS EDUCATION

KALAMAZOO

DEYO B. FOX
Director

May 23, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter in an attempt to solicit your aid in the development of a special research project. We are interested in collecting the thoughts of eminent thinkers in the field of contemporary political thought.

I am particularly anxious to receive your thoughts relative to the United Nations Organization. The following may be points for your discussion:

The possible changes in the structure of the organization.

The veto power.

The outstanding accomplishments of the United Nations.

You will not be quoted directly unless we receive your permission. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Herbert E. Ellinger

Herbert E. Ellinger
Assistant Professor

HEE:jg

Ellis, Walter

September 25, 1950

Dear Walter Ellis:

Many thanks for yours of the 7th. I'm sorry I have missed you in New York.

As to the tickets for Mr. and Mrs. Kinkade, we will not know until the end of this week whether "It Pays to be Ignorant" will be on the air on October 4th; however we hope to have the Godfrey tickets for the 5th.

I suggest the Kinkades call my office (Plaza 5-2000) when they arrive. We will hold what tickets come through and perhaps there will be something else they would be interested to see.

I shall hope to see you when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter Ellis
Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
West Springfield, Massachusetts

Give + Take - Sat. 1:30 4th

What's My Line - Sun. 10:30 pm.

EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE
INCORPORATED
A Farmers' Cooperative Purchasing Association
WEST SPRINGFIELD MASSACHUSETTS

Called 9/13

September 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You very likely do not remember me -- 22 years after being graduated from WSC, even though I was Crimson Circle. Have tried to remedy that situation the last two times I was in New York City but you fellows take too darn long for lunch!

But I have kept near to you from a distance and your reports from London were high on my listening list through the war.

And now to the specific reason for this letter. My wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Kinkade, will spend a few days in New York early in October. They would very much appreciate having four tickets to the radio show, "It Pays to be Ignorant" for Wednesday, October 4. They would also be pleased to have two tickets to the 10:15 A.M. Arthur Godfrey program for either October 5 or 6. Can you arrange for this favor?

I will continue to call your office each time I am in New York until I catch up with you. In the meantime, the welcome mat is out and the door wide open to you any time you are in this area. There are three of us right here at Eastern States who were contemporary with you at WSC.

Yours very truly,

Walter Ellis

WALTER ELLIS

Enders, Mrs. Gordon.

January 3, 1951

Dear Mrs. Enders:

Many thanks for your gracious note about the broadcasts. You are most thoughtful and generous and I am grateful.

Our best wishes to you both for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gordon E. Enders
Second Army Headquarters
G2 Section
Fort George G. Meade
Maryland

Personal —

Gordon Enders

Dec. 23'd. 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow, This is a "Fan Letter"! Both Gordon and I always listen to your 7.45 broadcasts and now, with much pleasure, to Hear It Now. It is an unusually interesting program.

Last evening I was really charmed with Casie's recording--and his Mother's, with him. Just think what he will grow up to be in the Radio world!

Congratulations and wishes for a very Happy 1951 to you all!

Cordially yours, Elizabeth C. Enders

Lt. Col. Gordon B. Enders, G. 2 Section,
2'd Army Hd'q'rs. Ft. George G. Meade. Md.

Private Mailing Card

WASHINGTON, D.C.
DEC 23
1950

NATIONAL CAP
SESQUICENTE
1800

Personal

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
The W. C. B. S. Radio Station,

New York,

N. Y.

Enders, Gordon B.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

3 October 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

I am sorry to hear that the doctors are interfering with your activities and hope that it is nothing serious. We are much disappointed that you cannot come because we felt that you would be able to give us the kind of kick-off across the country that we require for making the Fund effective.

Any time you are in this neighborhood and can let me know, I could arrange to have you met and would hope that we could have a meal together on the Post. A lot of our officers would enjoy meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

GORDON B. ENDERS
Major, GSC
Actg Dir, TID, G-2

Enders, Gordon

September 26, 1950

Dear Gordon:

About October 7, I'm sorry, I can't do it; the doctors have forbidden me to undertake anything in addition to my broadcasting schedule. I am particularly regretful because you and I and everyone else in the country owe a real debt to the men and women who served in Korea, but I just have no choice but to decline.

It was good to hear from you. I hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Major Gordon R. Enders
Headquarters Second Army
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

19 September 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

The Committee of the Korean Association have asked me to invite you to attend and say a few words at their annual reunion at Fort Meade at 5:30 the evening of Saturday, 7 October.

There will be some 600 men and women of the Armed Forces, all with Korean service between 8 September 1945 and now. A number of them will be wounded GI's from Walter Reed.

We are going to launch the General William F. Dean Scholarship Fund for children of U. S. military personnel killed in Korea. (See the inclosure).

The Press Associations and many commentators have offered to tell America of our efforts.

We know you've seen wartime Korea and we can think of no one we'd rather have as guest of honor. We believe you can give a tremendous kick-off to the General Dean Fund. I, personally, am most anxious to have you accept.

We'd like you to bring Mrs. Murrow and Casey. We'll meet you at any station in Washington or Baltimore at any time before 4:30 that afternoon. We'll take you back that evening, but recommend that all of you spend the night at the Officers Club. Don't worry about Casey, he'll get the best of care and attention; with vittles and public devotion as prescribed by yourselves.

As for your talk, make it five minutes or more. Informally and from the heart; as your mood and feelings counsel. Or, if you like, make it a broadcast. I think we can hook you into CBS, between six and eight.

Please accept.

Sincerely,

Gordon

GORDON B. ENDERS
Major, GSC

STORIES TO DEVELOP --

a. KOREA ASSOCIATION REUNION -- Second reunion of the United States Armed Forces In Korea Association will be held 7 Oct at Fort Meade. Association is composed of commissioned, enlisted and civilian personnel who served in Korea prior to June, 1950. Story highlights: --

Plans to be discussed to perpetuate memory of Maj Gen William F Dean, former commander of 24th Inf Div, now officially listed as missing in action...

General Dean Memorial to be established - in form of yearly scholarships for children of U S military personnel killed in Korea...Fund also to aid qualified Korean nationals...

Honor guests expected to include Lt Gen John R Hodge, CG 3d Army; Dr John M Chang, Korean Ambassador; Mrs Archer L Lerch, widow of Maj Gen Lerch, who died in Korea while on duty as head of the U S Military Government there...

Reunion will open at 1730...Dinner at 1900 will be followed by business session...There will be dancing from 2100 to 2400...

All those eligible for Association membership requested to forward $5 registration fee to Major Walter Burk, Second Army Finance Section, Fort Meade, prior to 4 Oct...

Hotel accommodations in Baltimore or Washington may be obtained by contacting Lt Col Samuel A Smith (ret), vice-president, 214 North Wayne Avenue, Arlington, Va...

President of the Association is Maj Gen Charles G Helmick, CG, 1st Dist, 1st Army, Boston...

General Hodge is honorary president - Mrs Lerch honorary vice-president...

Above release broadsided to Balt and Wash papers, AP, UP and INS. Local PIO's are requested to re-release if story not noted by time this Bulletin reaches field. Release to weekly press, radio news editors also requested. Local follow-ups should be developed where possible (tie-ins with local Korean veterans).

Post, camp and station editors, ORC and NG editors, requested to take note.

-0-

~~b. ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION COURSE -- Industrial College of the Armed Forces plans Field Economic Mobilization Course schedule for 1950-1951 academic year in the Second Army Area as follows: --~~

English-Speaking Union

January 24, 1951

Dear Mr. Griffin:

I have worked with the English-Speaking Union, spoken for it, given my money to it, but when I came back from London in 1946, I decided to join nothing. Thanks for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William V. Griffin, President
The English-Speaking Union
[illegible] 50th Street
New York 22, New York

The English-Speaking Union

OF THE UNITED STATES

To draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world

19 East 54th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

WILLIAM V. GRIFFIN
President
HENRY C. BRUNIE
Treasurer
BERTRAM deN. CRUGER
Vice-President
BRIGADIER J.W.F. TREADWELL
Vice-President
ROGER HAWTHORNE
Executive Assistant to the President
MRS. JOHN ELTING
General Secretary

Honorary Chairman
HENRY J. FISHER
Honorary Presidents
JOHN W. DAVIS
LEWIS W. DOUGLAS
Past Chairmen
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.
Past Presidents
WILLIAM H. TAFT
DR. JAMES R. ANGELL

January 17, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, a Board Member and one of our most enthusiastic supporters, has suggested I write asking for your help.

I do so without hesitation as I am sure you will agree that in such a chaotic world, it is imperative for all English-speaking peoples to stand together. The sole purpose of the English-Speaking Union is to promote better understanding among us, and the enclosed booklet tells the story of our work.

I most sincerely hope you will decide to lend your support and that we may add your name to our rolls.

Please let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

William V. Griffin

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Copy to Willard

Espy phoned 6/28

Reader's Digest

JUNE 27, 1950

WILLARD R. ESPY
15 CROTON STREET
MOUNT KISCO, NEW YORK

CONFIRMING OUR CONVERSATION WITH YOUR HOME THIS EVENING MR. MURROW VERY MUCH REGRETS KOREAN EMERGENCY REQUIRES HIS PRESENCE HERE AND HE UNABLE COME CHAPPAQUA TOMORROW.

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH
SECRETARY EDWARD R. MURROW

BUSINESS

Mt Kisco 6-6415.

The READER'S DIGEST

Pleasantville, N.Y.

OK, 6/27/50

June 20, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Espy is out of town for a few days, so he asked me to confirm the luncheon appointment made for Wednesday, June 28, at The Reader's Digest offices in Chappaqua.

We will call your office on Monday to find out whether or not Mr. Calmer will be able to come out with you. If he cannot make it we will arrange to have a car drive you out from New York. — yes

Sincerely yours,

Gertrude P. Finster

Secretary to Mr. Espy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

CBS
799 Seventh Ave.

Ewald, Chas

Cleveland World Trade Association
400 UNION COMMERCE BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO
(Affiliated with The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce)

CHerry 8329
MAin 3300

Cable Address
WORLDTRADE

CHARLES J. EWALD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JUSTIN F. GLEICHAUF, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

7

January 30, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have your letter of January 23rd informing me that it will not be possible for you to accept our invitation to address the Annual World Trade Conference Dinner on April 21st. We naturally received this word with deep regret for we wanted very much to have you.

We will listen with much interest to your election broadcasts from London, as also to the subsequent broadcasts as you return again to the United States.

With all good wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

Chas Ewald

Executive Director

Facts on File

November 14, 1951

Gentlemen:

We are missing copies of Facts on File for the periods covering July 20 - 26, and July 27 - August 2. May we have them as soon as possible?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nancy Cammarota
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Facts on File, Inc.
516 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, New York

Fallon, J. A.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Fallon:

This is the first day of my vacation and I have only now discovered that I failed to answer your letter of February 22. The fact of the matter is that I would have been unable to answer it adequately at that time and I presume now that the semester has ended and the course concluded.

My own schedule has been such that during the past winter I have found it absolutely impossible to keep level with my correspondence or to engage in any extra-curricular activities. I hope you will fergive me for what must appear to be a churlish and ungrateful action.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. A. Fallon
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Notre Dame, Indiana

T OF SPEECH

32

February 22, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Director
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Although primarily my job is that of directing the Notre Dame Campus station, WND, I also teach a course in speech, offered to Electrical Engineering seniors. During one of our classes we carried out an interesting experiment, and at the close of what became a very heated discussion, it was suggested that each of us, teacher included, write an authority in the U. S. to help us find the answers to our questions. I have decided to make imposition upon you for my part of the investigation, because everyone felt that you could, and would, help us out.

Here is the background of the experiment: One day in our class, someone quoted the phrase..."give the people all the facts, and they will make the correct decision"... This led to a discussion of (1) Are the American people getting the facts necessary to properly judge and weight the decisions which they are forced to make in these perilous times, and, if not (2) Is it physically possible for them to get all of the facts, even with the most efficient communications system in the world today. To see what the consensus of the class (22 students) was, I asked the following questions:

1. How many here believe the American people were given all of the facts in the McCarthy-Lattimore case? (None raised their hands)
2. How many here believe the American people were given all of the facts in the Hiss-Chambers case? (Again, none raised their hands)
3. How about the Dewey-Hanley case? Did we get the facts? (No, again. 22 negative)
4. Will you raise your hands if you believe that the American people are getting enough information to make intelligent decisions on the questions affecting the fate of this country and the future peace of the world. (No hands.)

Mr. Murrow, this group of young students has reflected the attitude of not only the majority of the student body on this campus, but of the nation at large.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, C. B. S.

They are more conscious, I believe, of the dire peril facing this nation than most of our representatives in Washington. They want terribly to make the right decisions concerning their own future, and feel completely unable to do so with the information they can get from our press and radio and other media as they are now constituted.

To see what we could find out, we decided upon a co-operative investigation. This letter to you is my part of that investigation. We are writing to the Editors of all of the large, influential dailies in the U. S. We are contacting the directors of all the news magazines and digests in the country. We are writing to all of those who have been involved in recent controversial hearings held before Senate committees, including Mssrs. Dewey and McCarthy. We are contacting all those in radio who might help. The energy and enthusiasm the students have shown is remarkable. They don't feel that they are being naive at all in writing to Senator McCarthy, for instance, and will assess all the answers they get very carefully. I don't know who has taken the responsibility for contacting Mr. Lattimore, but we would like a little more information than that included in his reports in Harper's and in his book.

We have decided to work the entire semester on this investigation, if necessary. Of course, we could work through four years, and still not have all the answers, but we're going to try to get some of them.

We will appreciate any help you can give us with this investigation. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jerome A. Fallon

Director, WND

JAF:sf

Faulkner, Alex
LU 2-1221
or CI 7-1776

No
ok

The Daily Telegraph
(OF LONDON)
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

April 11, 1951

Dear Ed,

My wife and I are having a few people for cocktails at our home, 40 West 55th Street, at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, April 19th, to meet the Managing Editor of The Telegraph, Colin Coote, and we would be delighted if you and your wife could come.

Sat 4/21

Yours sincerely,

Alex H. Faulkner

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

AHF/mc

Feldman, Arthur

February 2, 1950

Dear Art:

Why don't you ask Fulton Lewis can you please have permission to ring me up so that we can have lunch one day?

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur Feldman
Director of Special Events
Mutual Broadcasting System
1440 Broadway
New York 18, N. Y.

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM · INC
WORLD'S LARGEST NETWORK
1440 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y. Telephone: Pennsylvania 6-9600

January 9, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The Feldmans are switching to the Saturday Evening Post.

Please show this to their Business Manager.

Trust Janet, Casey and yourself have a Happy 1950.

I will call you some day for lunch.

Best regards,

Arthur Feldman
Director of Special Events

Statement by Dr. Elsie H. Field

My brother, Noel H. Field, was seized in Czechoslovakia and has been held incommunicado for over two years. In the communist countries he has been charged repeatedly with being an American spy, but never has he been produced or tried or been allowed to speak for himself.

In the United States he has been mentioned repeatedly among those involved in Soviet spy activities.

Only Noel himself can give us the answer.

There are many people, not limited to his friends, who are unwilling to condemn a man on charges as serious as those of being a Soviet spy, when the man himself cannot speak in his defense. The full facts will not be known till Noel Field can be given the opportunity to be heard in the United States.

The only thing that makes sense to me is <u>to make every effort to obtain his freedom and his return to this country</u>.

August 3, 1951

Elsie H. Field, M.D.
Urbana, Illinois

LSIE H. FIELD, M.D. 208 WEST HIGH STREET URBANA, ILLINOIS

July 23, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am upset to find that the State Department is apparently not taking the opportunity while making representations for Mr. Oatis' release, to make further representations with the Czech Government for the Fields. It seems to me that this is the time to hold Czechoslovakia publicly responsible for them and demand an accounting. That is the reason for my wire to Mr. Acheson, a copy of which is enclosed.

If you know any correspondents in Washington who attend the State Department press conferences, I would appreciate it if you could ask them to bring up the issue there along the lines of the wire and my letter to the New York Times, which incidentally, was printed on July 20.

Very sincerely,

Elsie H. Field

Copy of telegram sent July 22, 1951

The Right Honorable Dean Acheson
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Secretary:

What is the State Department doing for my brothers, Noel and Hermann Field, and Noel's wife Herta?

The absence of an aggressive policy on the part of the Department in the Field case made Czechoslovakia feel free to arrest and imprison Oatis on absurd charges. Since the Oatis case is being handled vigorously by the Department, I hope that all such cases will be handled with equal vigor, and that any bargaining with Czechoslovakia will involve all imprisoned Americans.

As you know, Noel and Herta were taken from their hotels in Prague in 1949, and Hermann did not descend with the other passengers from a Czech National Airlines plane, with his name on the manifest, after a flight from Warsaw to Prague. My family was arrested by Czech police or kidnapped by Soviet agents operating on Czech soil.

Clearly Czechoslovakia must be held responsible for such treatment of three United States citizens on her territory, must be required to admit responsibility and either release them or account for them. Clearly also, if you do not press the matter now with Czechoslovakia with as much determination as for Mr. Oatis, you are responsible for whatever happens to these three Americans, and for allowing the communists to dispose of my family in total disregard of human rights.

Surely you will not again pass up an opportunity to help them.

Elsie H. Field

Dr. Elsie H. Field
208 West High Street
Urbana, Illinois

July 17, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your kind letter of July 10. It is heartening to know that you are interested and willing to help in obtaining information regarding my brothers, Noel and Hermann Field. Knowing how busy you are, I do not want to trouble you unless some very real possibilities present themselves. But because of your wide knowledge and connections, you may come upon information or learn of some approach that should be pursued, in which case I hope you will inform Mr. Guy Martin or me.

Mr. Martin has been abroad since April, is expected back shortly. I know he will get in touch with you if he has anything specific to suggest.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I wrote the New York Times. In it I have tried to express what I consider a basic truth; that the State Department's dillydallying over the Fields has jeopardized the freedom of all Americans, has dangerously reduced the safety of Americans abroad. Moscow adjudged the United States too fearful or too weak to secure the release of the Fields and thus considered it safe to arrest other Americans. The Fields, Mr. Vogeler, and Mr. Oatis are all U.S. citizens for whose rights and liberty the Communists have shown no regard. With Mr. Oatis and Mr. Vogeler the communist motive is probably primarily propaganda, and only secondarily to implicate others. With the Fields there is that too, of course, but the purposes seem to go further. Already the use of Noel's name has incriminated top personnel in Hungary (Rajk Trial, 1949), in East Germany (purge in August 1950), and in Czechoslovakia (Clementis arrest 1951).

You probably remember the AP report of August 21 based on a story from Czech refugees obtained in Geneva, that 'Field' is one of Beria's most valued prisoners in the Lubianka in Moscow, and that he was taken to Prague this spring for two weeks to confront Clementis. The report is so circumstantial that I tend to believe its authenticity, although it cannot be verified to the satisfaction of those who should act on it.

Except for the fact that verification is so difficult, the most profitable source of information would seem to be through refugees, the Czech underground and refugees crossing into Germany. I have no way of contacting them from here; moreover have avoided personal contact with any underground organization because I fear that such connection would harm my brothers. Nevertheless, I am tremendously grateful to the AP, especially Mr. Heinzerling in Geneva, for these reports. Such search for information should of course be made by State Department officials. It is because this is lacking, that I appreciate what newsmen have done.

Let me take this opportunity to tell you how much your 'Hear It Now' program was appreciated by us. Every Friday I had a scramble to get the children to bed by 8 o'clock so that we could listen without too many interruptions.

Very sincerely,

Elsie H. Feed

The Editor of
The New York Times
Times Building
229 West 43 Street
New York, 18, N.Y.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The spotlight of indignation is focussed on Czechoslovakia because of the arbitrary conviction of Associated Press correspondent William N. Oatis.

In the summer of 1949 three members of my family were arrested one by one in the same area; my older brother, Noel Field, disappeared from the Hotel Palace in Prague on May 12, my younger brother, Hermann Field, on August 22 while traveling from Warsaw to Prague by Czech National Airlines which carried his name on its signed manifest, and Herta Field, Noel's wife, on or about August 26 from Prague. For two years they have been held incommunicado, imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain without trial, and no country has been willing to admit the arrests and imprisonment. For nearly two years Mrs. Field in London, friends and I in this country have continued to make every effort to locate them, and to get the State Department not only to hold the country, on whose territory they were arrested, responsible for them, but to take determined and drastic steps against that country, in the form of sanctions, diplomatic and economic.

I am convinced that had the State Department acted in a downright manner and had shown that the United States will not tolerate such treatment of United States citizens by communist countries, the subsequent arrests of our citizens would have been prevented. The United States could have gained both prestige and respect from these countries and the American passport would have had some real status. Instead, by letting the Cominform countries get away with their action in the case of the Fields, the United States has, in the eyes of the communist world, been reduced to miserably weak and low stature. It has, in effect, given the Cominform countries assurance that they can safely arrest, kidnap, and imprison our citizens.

Strong and determined State Department action, resorting to reprisals, if necessary, for the Fields, would have prevented the later arrests - would have spared Mr. Vogeler the tortures of his trial and imprisonment; would have spared Mr. Oatis the tortures of preparation for this mock trial and the conviction.

I hope with all the energy that is still in me that the Department of State will act, not just talk, when the freedom and lives of American citizens are involved; that the Associated Press, all of our press, will not be beguiled, as I was, by the repeated declarations from our top diplomats that use of sanctions would throw us into War, would endanger our whole nation.

Mr. Vogeler, Mr. Oatis and their families are reaping the fruit of the State Department's timid policy in the case of my family, a policy which will only lead, as it has led, to disaster for more Americans in Europe.

Elsie H. Field, M.D.

208 West High Street
Urbana, Illinois
July 7, 1951

Field, Marshall

MARSHALL FIELD
TWO FIFTY PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

October 16, 1950.

Dear Ed:

Thanks ever so much for the invitation for the second weekend in November, which I take to be the 11th. Will look forward to it very much.

Are you expecting the ladies to shoot also, and can you let me know about how many shells I will need? I imagine there will be time to motor up Saturday morning. Would a retriever be useful? I can arrange to bring mine, who is reasonably well behaved, if you feel you would like to have him.

Also many thanks for the record, which has just turned up.

Yours sincerely,

Marshall F.

Mr. Edward R, Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

October 6, 1950

Dear Marshall:

Months ago we agreed to frighten a few feathered creatures on the second weekend of November. Our place is on Quaker Hill, near Pawling. I'll send you detailed instructions on how to get there later. We will shoot pheasant over dogs on Saturday afternoon and duck on Sunday.

Bill Paley and his wife are coming, also Averell Harriman and General Bradley. The living conditions will be fairly rustic, but I think bearable.

As ever yours,

Mr. Marshall Field
740 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Yes

Fineshriber, W. H.

July 11, 1951

Dear Bill:

Most belatedly my thanks for the check for $50 for the Y.W.C.A. As you see, my mail sometimes gets answered. This is being written from our log house on Quaker Hill on the first day of my vacation. We would like to see the Fineshriber's up here again; why don't you give us a ring and suggest a convenient time. It's much too long since we met.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. H. Fineshriber, Jr.
Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc.
1440 Broadway
New York 18, New York

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM · INC
WORLD'S LARGEST NETWORK
1440 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y. Telephone: Pennsylvania 6-9600

AM H. FINESHRIBER, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT

3

December 6, 1950

Dear Ed:

It is a pleasure to enclose my check in the sum of $50 for the YWCA of the City of New York capital funds drive. I hadn't known that this was one of your philanthropies, but henceforth I shall have greater respect for it.

Aside from a few minor physical failings, centering in the father of the family, all the Fineshribers are in excellent shape. Joy and Billy are very happy indeed at Riverdale (thanks again and always to your fine work) and Cloee is head over heels in hospital duties. I should love to lunch with you any time at your convenience and since your schedule is more crowded than mine, why don't you give me a buzz when you see a little blue sky ahead.

Our best to you, Janet, and Casey.

Cordially,

Bill

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

rp

Fischer, Bruce

3473 University Street,
Montreal, Quebec.

February 26th, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The Rotary Club of Summerland have informed me that they have been unsuccessful in sponsoring me for a Rotary Foundation Fellowship. The District Fellowship Committee are desirous of awarding it to someone who has not previously studied at a university in Europe.

Thank you very much for your support.

Yours sincerely,

Bruce Fischer

7

Fitzgerald, W. H. G.

May 26, 1950

Dear Bill:

This is a hasty answer to yours of May 23.

The property I am in the process of purchasing is in Hunter Creek, a few miles south of the mouth of the Rogue River. The land in that area, as you undoubtedly know, is not particularly suited for farming and I bought this small piece for my son. The guy who could give you some information about possibilities in that area is an old friend of mine, Earl Foster of the Foster-Clyde Lumber Company, Gold Beach, Oregon.

This is being dictated just as I leave to catch Mr. Pan American's trans-atlantic kite. I hope we shall meet again soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. H. G. FitzGerald
Barr Building
Metallurgical Research and Development
Company, Incorporated
Washington 6, D.C.

METALLURGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, INCORPORATED

BARR BUILDING, 910 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 0262

23 May 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Following our conversation at luncheon last week at Collingwoods, I remembered your mentioning the land which you own up in the River Rouge country in California. As I told you, this part of the United States is very dear to my heart and I am most interested in it. You suggested the possibilities of your either selling your land or putting me in touch with the people that own contiguous properties, to see if I could not make a deal with them.

I learned that you are leaving shortly for Berlin, but would appreciate any help you could give me on the above project. This is not urgent, therefore, at your leisure.

I hope you have a very interesting visit to the unter den Linden and that our boys will remain in control of the situation.

My wife and I join in our regards to you and Mrs. Murrow.

Very sincerely,

Bill FitzGerald

WHGF:MR

W. H. G. FitzGerald

Cy SS Vulcania Sailing 12:noon - April 3
Pier 84 North River

NEWPORT
THE LITTLE SCHOOLHOUSE
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

Wm Mr. Lawrence —
If our plans go through, my
wife and I hope to sail
from NY on the SS Vulcania
April 3 for Italy.
It hasn't been an easy decision
for we are no longer young and gay
and — we hate to give up
your broadcasts! We were
tempted to carry a portable

way is off to England then [illegible]
I tell you all this by way of
introducing myself, for I am
going to ask you to do me a
favor. Of course, I followed
with bated breath things all
your hazardous "This is London, you
and was grateful when you re-
turned to us safe and sound.
Please don't feel you left
yourself in London!
The favor: My sister I hope to
spend some time in Paris and Rome

Would you send me
two, for our sister
lost in London - S
time we were [illegible]
to the Pitheley.
This time we'd to
hand in hand where
friends Congregat
who could have bel
love reach her pre
particularly appreci
in presentation Ch
Our love to dear Ca
his Christmas Stocking
also his recent investiga
feel you can grant
and had better be
you gratef
Christ

ve an address a
interesting place to
Soho? The last
we were confused
Claridges etc
time to eat a
you and your
On England —
believes she would
present plight. I
invited your crip
and wooden to us.
Lacey. We enjoyed
the full-
bum. to the you
galling report perhaps
me the boat, friend
ment of admiring
relief
Miss) Teresa S. Fitzpatrick

radio, then realized that we
would do well if we could
(pen's running out) cope with
the suit case and hat box
apiece - but we will cut down
on the time we dedicate
you each day.

I spent all my
years under Ellery Sedgwick
at the Atlantic Monthly,
and the last two under
Edward Weeks who by the

Fitzpatrick, Teresa S.

March 30, 1950

Dear Miss FitzPatrick:

Your letter has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence, and I have taken the liberty of inquiring about London restaurants among British people in the office. Miss Campbell, who was with CBS in London while Mr. Murrow was there, has suggested a few eating places which she feels you might enjoy. They are:

The Etoille
Charlotte Street

The White Tower
Percy Street

Simpson's
Strand Street

I hope that the above suggestions will be useful to you, and am sorry that Mr. Murrow could not be consulted directly about this.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Miss Teresa S. FitzPatrick
S. S. Vulcania
Pier 84
North River
New York, N. Y.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 865-9/48

Fleischman, Harry

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Bendick

From Ed Murrow

Station

July 17, 1950

The attached has been submitted by Harry Fleischman. Would you give it such consideration as you see fit and return it to him--his address is on the last page--with your decision.

E.R.M.

A NON-PROFIT FOUNDATION DEDICATED TO THE CREATION OF A COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

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NORMAN THOMAS

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CUTHBERT DANIEL
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JAMES MYERS
LOUIS NELSON
HENRY NEUMANN
MAX NOMAD
WILLIAM PHILLIPS
G. D. PROCOPIO
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
SERAFINO ROMUALDI
JAMES RORTY
VINCENT SHEEAN
MAX SHEROVER
DAVID SHUB
J. J. SINGH
MATTHEW SMITH
ANNA STRUNSKY WALLING
MARY JANE WARD
EDMUND WILSON

Editor THE CALL
HARRY FLEISCHMAN

July 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks for phoning me.

I'm enclosing a resume of my work experience which you might submit if you feel that it would be desirable.

Thanks again for all your help.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman

HARRY FLEISCHMAN
530 D Grand Street
New York 2, New York

Home phone - GRamercy 3-6369
Office phone- GRamercy 3-4286

Personal Data - Born in New York City October 3, 1914. Raised and educated in New York. Attended City College evening session 1931-34. Married and have two children. Present age, 35.

Experience - 1942 to date, national secretary of the Socialist Party, U.S.A. Handle public relations, including writing and producing radio and television talks, forums and documentary programs; arranging for guest appearances on radio and television programs; writing press releases and servicing columnists, editors and publishers; and creating syndication of Norman Thomas newspaper column, now published in seven daily papers.

Direct the Call Radio Bureau, which sponsored transcribed weekly talks by Norman Thomas over 50 radio stations for more than three years. Produce a weekly half-hour show, THE CALL BOARD, over Station WFDR and a fifteen-minute NORMAN THOMAS QUESTION BOX over Station WEVD. Recorded a six-month weekly series of radio programs by Norman Thomas, Louis Fischer and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam for Los Angeles Station KFVD.

Administer the Socialist Party's national office (from eight to twenty full-time employees); direct the work of full-time and volunteer organizers; supervise locals and branches in political, legislative and educational matters; coordinate the work of all Party committees; organize national conventions and special conferences; edit the Socialist Call; direct the fund-raising work of the Party; and arrange for speakers (including myself) to lecture or debate before college, union, church, cooperative, farm and other civic groups throughout the country. Handle relations with foreign Socialist leaders who come to America. Arranged a number of informal conferences of Socialist delegates from various countries to the United Nations to discuss mutual problems. Teach public speaking, parliamentary law and current events for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, A.F. of L. Member American Newspaper Guild, CIO.

1939-42, regional director of the Socialist Party of Illinois and Indiana. Organized locals and branches. Lectured and debated on political and economic issues. Directed ballot and election campaigns. Handled public relations, including radio and press work.

1937-8, organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, in Michigan. Organized cleaning and dyeing, laundry and textile workers. Wrote leaflets, organized meetings. Negotiated with employers. Handled publicity and was commentator on daily union radio programs during strikes.

Flannery, Harry W.

HERBERT ALLER
TREASURER

CLOVER GASTON
SECRETARY

HARRY W. FLANNERY for CONGRESS COMMITTEE

HOLLYWOOD HEADQUARTERS

5750 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA

FRANK X. BLACKWELL
CAMPAIGN MANAGER

65

April 29, 1950

Mr Edward R Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, NY

Dear Ed:

Your secretary, Joan Platoff, was very kind and most prompt in complying with my request for copies of some of your recent broadcasts on the situation in Germany, especially in connection with the case of the nazis who have been sentenced to execution, but with their sentences still not carried out.

Thanks very much indeed, and best regards.

Cordially yours,

Harry W Flannery

Harry W Flannery

f

April 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Flannery:

As Mr. Murrow is out of town, he has asked me to send along these scripts on Germany, which he hopes will be helpful to you. If there is a special script that I've omitted, I will be glad to hunt it up for you.

Mr. Murrow sends his best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Harry W. Flannery
6823 De Longpre
Los Angeles, Calif.

RECEIVED

1950 APR 19 AM 9:11

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Phoned Wm 4/19

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

WU011 NL PD OL LOS ANGELES CALIF APR 18

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

APPRECIATE YOUR SENDING ME NOTES ANY LATE INFORMATION YOU HAVE RE GERMANY ESPECIALLY ON NAZIS AND AMERICAN GENERAL POLICY FOR TALKS. COPY YOUR TALK REFERRED TO WHEN HERE WOULD BE VALUABLE. BEST REGARDS

HARRY W FLANNERY 6823 DE LONGPRE LOS ANGELES CALIF.

306A..

691

Scripts sent to Harry W. Flannery

Subject: Germany

~~January 11, 1950 (German congressional survey)~~ only one copy

✓ Jan. 26, 1950 (German war criminals)

✓ Ap. 4, 1950 (McCloy)

✓ November 29, 1949 (Johnson and re-arming Germany)

✓ November 3, 1949

✓ Oct. 11, 1949

~~✓ Oct. 5, 1949~~ only one copy

Fletcher, Sir Angus

July 10, 1951

My dear Sir Angus:

I had thought while working from London in 40 and 41 that I had had some experience with viscious, hysterical and abusive correspondence. Those were the days when I was "a war monger". But during the last couple of months I have received mail the like of which I have never seen in connection with the MacArthur affair. It would seem that we do a pretty good job of hating each other as well as hating the British.

For my own part I have retained in a safe place, only one letter out of my years of broadcasting, and that one was written by an irate female in California, written with great vigor and much underlining. She said in effect, this letter was addressed to the President of my Company: "I do not believe as many people do, that your Chief European correspondent Edward R. Murrow accepts money from the British. I think it is much worse, I think he likes them."

I am spending a few weeks in my log house in Duchess County but come September we must meet again at the Century.

Sincerely yours,

Sir Angus Fletcher
Fireplace Landing
Easthampton, New York

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

June 6, 1951

Sir Angus,

I would not have you think that I am unappreciative of the two documents that you were good enough to send me many weeks ago. The fact is that I have fallen shamefully behind in my correspondence due, one to incompetence; and two to MacArthur. I send you, however belatedly, my best thanks. You will be hearing the prayer of Sir Francis Drake on the air before long.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

Sir Angus Fletcher
Fireplace Landing
Easthampton, New York

jvh

I did not expect an acknowledgment. I have checked the prayer with the Muhlenberg Student Prayer Book & find my version was not accurate. I enclose the full, corrected version.

AF

"Oh Lord God, when Thou
givest to Thy servants to
endeavour any great matter,
grant us also to know that
it is not the beginning, but
the continuing of the same
until it ~~is~~ be thoroughly finished,
which yeildeth the ~~same~~ glory, through
Him that for the finishing of Thy
work laid down his life.

A prayer of Sir Francis Drake – 1587

FROM
SIR ANGUS FLETCHER
BUFFALO 2, N.Y.

14

East Hampton.
Long Island N.Y.

June 18 1951

My dear Ed Emerson.

Every now and then I ask myself whether a self-respecting British subject should can continue to live in the United States, where his country, his people, his traditions, his language even, are hated, envied, despised, by political leaders, by the Press, (i.e. the journalists and proprietors), by the radio people, by the entertainment industry, by the Admirals, Generals, Diplomats, and Clergy, by organized Labour - and by the speculators in Inflation - and all the rest.

The answer is clear - but as the 'unhappy General Stanley' kept pointing out in the Pirates of Penzance: Yes

Yes - but you don't go!

I stay because my three boys have all chosen to be Americans, and although this has destroyed the family in its fullest significance, one clings to the mysterious burdens of fatherhood.

Finally, after listening to your analysis of Fathers Day the other night I decided that I could not join your predecessor (I mean Bob Crosby), and sing: "Time has come to bid you all adieu". No! I see clearly now that America must have another chance. You have saved me - (or your Country) - from this tragedy, at any rate for a while. Yours ever Angus Fletcher

Fletcher, Angus

June 6, 1951

Dear Sir Angus,

I would not have you think that I am unappreciative of the two documents that you were good enough to send me many weeks ago. The fact is that I have fallen shamefully behind in my correspondence due, one to incompetence; and two to MacArthur. I send you, however belatedly, my best thanks. You will be hearing the prayer of Sir Francis Drake on the air before long.

Sincerely yours,

Sir Angus Fletcher
Fireplace Painting
Easthampton, New York

jvh

With
Sir Angus Fletcher's
Compliments

This may be useful
for your file.

Edward R. Murrow
esq.

"Oh Lord God, when Thou
givest to Thy servants to
endeavour any great matter,
grant us also to know that
it is not the beginning, but
the continuing of the same
until it is thoroughly finished,
which yeildeth the ~~same~~ true glory."

A prayer of Sir Francis Drake – 1587

With
Sir Angus Fletcher's
Compliments

14

This may be useful
if you have not
already seen it.

AF

Edward R. Murrow esq.

Fletcher, Angus

January 25, 1951

Dear Sir Angus:

His name is Casey, but he may one day by K.C., because, having been born in London, he can choose British citizenship at the age of 21 if he wants to.

Thanks for the kind words and the criticism about the new venture. I think we are beginning to get better quality in the material from Korea.

You ask too much when you suggest that the official part of the Medal of Honor ceremonies should be without a flaw. As Dr. Johnson would have said, "It ain't my fault that the President can't read." So far as the Southern voices are concerned, I would have you know that most of the people fighting are from the South--that's where the volunteers come from. Maybe they are like the Poles and the Serbs, just don't know any better or want to get away from home.

Please give my best respects to Lady Fletcher. To you my best salute, and if you know what happened to the Stone of Scone, please dispatch it via carrier pigeon.

As ever yours,

Sir Angus Fletcher
Virginia Hunting
Easthampton, New York

SIR ANGUS FLETCHER
FIREPLACE LANDING
EASTHAMPTON, N.Y.

January 15th 1951

My dear Ed Murrow,

I meant to write to you after your Xmas broadcast to tell you how much we enjoyed it. I was afraid when I realized that the young man was coming on that you were taking too much of a chance. But he did splendidly. My guess is that the quiet voice of his mother had something to do with it. Is his name "Casey" ? or K.C. ?

We had given up listening to commentators until we rediscovered you . We are not much of radio fans and dont know our way about. Having missed your programme once or twice through forgetting the time, (as one does when boiling an egg), we now tune in on the Campbell's pork and beans business, and are being slowly hypnotised by it. I mention this because it seems to me to give you an equitable claim on Mr Campbell. Besides, anyone who can get anything out of a Campbell ought to be encouraged.

Will you please tell Bob Dixon that he has made converts of us, but after driving some twentyfive miles West and not finding a single Amoco station we are very low spirited. Now we have to accept the depressing thoughts that arise from using other than Amoco gas, not to mention the daily agony of an engine that does not start. If I were not a poverty striken Foreign Office official in retirement I would engage to subsidise an Amoco station on the Montauk highway. Now I suppose we shall have to wait till the Russians are finished with their little plan.

The 'Hear it Now' programme is an interesting experiment. Having done some broadcasting during the war in the way of using the ipsissimus verba I am able to appreciate all your problems. Last night's had the drawback of being a repetition of the Trueman and Taft speeches. However, the matter is so very important not only at the moment, but as a function of a true democracy, that this is hardly a criticism. More serious is the fact that the soldiers' voices are so technically imperfect as to lack conviction.

The

Bat

The episode of the award of the Medal could not be expected to appeal to us, since our attitude is rather one of reticence on such matters. I could not help thinking that the official part of such ceremonies should be without fault and flaw in these days of broadcasting and that can be secured, even if the unrehearsed private person is a complete gamble. It is a mistake to assume that in the United States dignity on public occasions cannot be had. Indeed our democracies will have to cultivate dignity if they wish to survive. The ordinary person understands dignity very well and can appreciate it.

I was interested to notice how many of the voices of the soldiers were Southern. My son Peter who has served for three years in the 11th Airborne in Japan says that most of the people he met in the army came from the South. They are not easy to follow on the radio when one's ear is not attuned. I suggest that they speak very slowly ; the Southern intonation is a particularly endearing one (to me anyway) and every bit of it counts.

Next time you are in London would you kindly throttle that toastmaster who officiated at the Pilgrim Dinner? We may have a socialist government but there is no reason why such a functionary should be selected from those who speak the English language like a suburban cockney. I would offer to do this myself but I think it would look better if you wrung his neck.

I am not going to apologise for any implied criticism in this letter because you have such a large credit balance with Lady Fletcher and myself that you can easily take it.

My regards to the young man and my best regards to his mother, to whom I am a complete stranger alas!

Yours sincerely

Angus McLean

Foster, A. S.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

December 18, 1951

Dear Al:

I hope you won't regard the long delay in answering yours of November 10 as any indication of lack of interest or appreciation. It seems to me your idea is magnificant and long overdue. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to participate in it and I am flattered to be asked. But the fact is that I am now working practically an eight-day week - what with my radio program and a new television show on Sunday afternoons and I don't see any possibility at all of joining you, but I envy those who will be able to do so.

Best of luck with the venture.

As ever yours,

Ed

Mr. A. S. Foster
Heidelberg Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi

S. FOSTER

10

Heidelberg Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi
November 10, 1951

Mr. Ed Murrow
Vice-President
Radio Division
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N. Y.

see attached

Dear Ed:

It looks as though "Little Nellie", in Birmingham, jumped the gun. When I reached here I found a copy of a letter she had written you. I have known Miss McFarland many years and it is true your name came up in a discussion of my project "ONE THOUSAND MILES OF PARADISE", from Mobile to Corpus Christi.

This project will entail employment of ten Name Writers. These writers will spend a week in each of ten designated towns on the Gulf Coast, Mobile, Gulfport, New Orleans, etc. They will be employed to write approximately 5,000 words on the beauties and potentialities of the particular city to which they are assigned. We are tentatively planning a fee of $2,000.00 to $2,500.00 per author for each assignment.

I would like to get your reactions — in fact, I would like to have you with me. A lot of water has gone over the dam since you so quietly and efficiently broadcast the Mardi Gras from my "gallery" on St. Charles Avenue, New-Orleans. I believe that was in 1935 or 1936.

With best regards. You may address me here.

Sincerely,

as

A. S. Foster

WAPI

5000 WATTS - CBS NETWORK

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

November 5, 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Radio Division,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will remember Al Foster who used to be at WWL in New Orleans -- in fact, you broadcast Mardi Gras from his front porch there quite a few years back as I recall.

He is putting out a series of books, entitled "ONE THOUSAND MILES OF PARADISE" and has some real money to pay writers for this series. The publicity value to the writer will amount to many more times as much as the cash which is real.

I thought perhaps you might like to know of this. Al can be reached at the Heidelberg in Jackson, Mississippi. There is some real money plus a good two weeks' vacation for ten outstanding writers for this series.

With very best regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Mac

Nelle McFarland,

VOICE OF ALABAMA, INC.

NM:h

Foster, Carroll B.

May 29, 1950
(Dictated May 24)

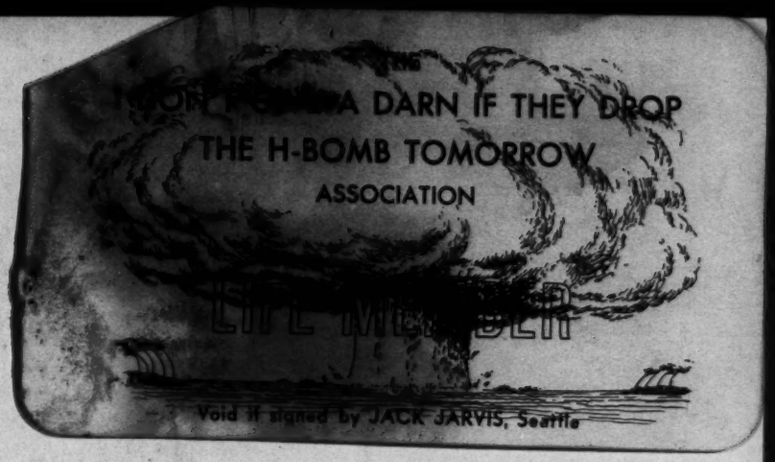
Dear Carroll:

I am just leaving for a week in Europe and in digging through a mass of correspondence which accumulated during my two months in Washington, I find your note of March 29. Someday maybe we can sit down and talk about that whole West Coast junket which I must confess, left me more than a little confused.

Maybe I will have a chance to get to the West Coast this summer in which case, I will give you a shout.

As ever yours,

Mr. Carroll B. Foster
Radio Station KING
Cobb Building
Seattle 1, Washington


A DARN IF THEY DROP
THE H-BOMB TOMORROW
ASSOCIATION
Void if signed by JACK JARVIS, Seattle

April 13, 1950

Dear Mr. Foster:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to thank you for the life membership card in what would appear to be a very worthwhile organization. He has asked me to tell you also that he enjoyed being with you in Seattle, and sends you his best regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Carroll[illegible] Foster
Director o[illegible] Affairs
Station KING
Cobb Bldg.
Seattle 1, Wn.

FRIENDLY STATION KIRO 50,000 WATTS—CBS
COBB BUILDING • SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

29 March 1950

Dear Ed,

The enclosed card seems to sum up the impressions you must have gathered while in the Pacific Northwest. Jack Jarvis, Night City Editor of the SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER, prints these as a hobby. I came across this one the day after you left Seattle. Apropos?

Surely regret the circumstances under which we met...with Saul and Jack Taylor--a double deal that created considerable confusion. Should liked to have talked to you further re Ross Cunningham. It might have strengthened your program somewhat and created a better impression of our Greater Seattle and the PNW!

That's water over the dam. There'll be lots more of it over lots more dams.

I have a feeling that our people in the East can't see the forest for the trees--and, possibly, can't even see the trees!

Nice to have seen you Ed.....

Regards,

Carroll

Carroll B. Foster
Director of Public Affairs

Franchere, H. C.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Franchere:

Belatedly, but nonetheless sincerely, my thanks for the quote from John Dryden. The Friday night program has kept me buried; otherwise I would have said my thanks sooner. That final sentence you will be hearing on my program shortly after I get back on the air again.

Again my thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hoyt C. Franchere
901 Lake Shore Road
Oswego, Oregon

37

901 Lake Shore Road
Oswego, Oregon
February 1, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Remembering what you said to me following your appearance on Ted Hallock's "On the Record" program in Portland last year, I am glad to be assured daily that you have not lost your "rice bowl." I don't think that you will lose it. There will be a terrific protective covering if ever you are threatened.

As I prepared a lecture on John Dryden the other day, I met again some lines from his Examen Poeticum that, like your thought-for-the-day signoff, always give me reason for reflection:

> The same parts and application which have made me a poet might have raised me to any honours of the gown, which are often given to men of as little learning and less honesty than myself. No Government has ever been or ever can be, wherin time-servers and blockheads will not be uppermost. The persons are only changed, but the same jugglings in State, the same hypocrisy in religion, the same self-interest and mismanagement, will remain for ever. Blood and money will be lavished in all ages only for the preferment of new faces and old consciences.

Of course, Dryden was writing about an unusually corrupt government. But the fetish that we have made of our McCarthyism, the questionable sacrifice of principle to expediency made by our McCloys, the legal license to plunder now assured to our business men, and the shameless hypocrisy manifested by our OPS - all make me wonder if indeed Dryden did not state the truth.

Cordially,

Hoyt C Franchere

Hoyt C. Franchere

Pat Frank

Will look forward to it.

PAT FRANK
ATLANTIC BEACH, FLORIDA

Oct.18

Dear Ed:

Tried to call you the other day. Thought I had a swell human interest story. I did, but I'm going to write it as fiction.

I had a letter from Mark Clark, telling me his son had been wounded the third time, and that this time he was badly scarred up, but they were very proud of him because of his determination to stay on. I sensed the natural concern of a parent whose only son has over-extended his mathematical chances. I thought of how dramatic it was--the son of a four star general who naturally could not ask transfer to the ZI--although it is two wounds and out in Korea--and of a father who because of his position could not recall his son.

So I am writing a short story called THE GENERAL'S SON. Hope you like it, if and when it is published.

I've got a new novel coming out in March (it is a Spring choice of Literary Guild) and I'm sending you a copy when I get one.

All the best

Pat

Frank, M. S.

July 11, 1951

My dear Mr. Frank:

This is the first day of my vacation and in sorting through accumulated correspondence I am deeply distressed to find that I have failed to answer your letter of February 16. The pressure of my own schedule, plus the hour program on Friday nights has left me literally no time for extra-curricular activities, or for keeping level with my correspondence. I do indeed wish to visit The Seeing Eye, and will communicate with you to arrange a mutually agreeable time shortly after I return to New York about the middle of September.

Yours with all respect and admiration,

Mr. Morris S. Frank
The Seeing Eye, Inc.
Morristown, New Jersey

THE SEEING EYE, INC.
MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY
WHIPPANY 8-0088

(27)

February 16, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a great pleasure meeting you on Wednesday night and I was very thrilled when you said you wanted to visit The Seeing Eye. I know that you are extremely busy; therefore, call me personally in advance when you wish to come.

The best days, of course, are Monday through Friday, as Saturday is just a half day and Sundays are for the families and friends of our students to visit. The best time to get here is at 11:30, for if you arrive at that time you will be able to see the kennel, the students, have lunch and see the work in town, and be through by 2 or 2:30. We are an hour's drive from the Lincoln Tunnel and when you are ready to come I will give you directions for the best way to get here.

Please let me thank you and those who so kindly help you, for reading the newspaper -- personally as well as for our students here at The Seeing Eye.

I am enclosing a Question and Answer sheet and a "Road to Freedom" which you may find interesting.

With my very best wishes for your continued success,

Most sincerely,

Morris S. Frank

MORRIS S. FRANK

MF:AV
Enc.

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Frankel, Lou

January 6, 1950

Dear Lou:

I am returning the UAW tape herewith. Many thanks for letting us have it; I'm sorry we couldn't find a spot for it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lou Frankel
Radio Station WVNR
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Frankfurter, Justice

June 1, 1951

Dear Mr. Justice:

I send you the attached at the request of Dr. Alfred E. Cohn. His description of it was that I "had hold of both ends of the stick".

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Justice Frankfurter
United States Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

File ✓ Frankfurter, Justice

F - no ans.

Justice Frankfurter is obviously worried lest we become too passive, too ready to accept what we hear on the radio, or see on television. (So are a lot of other people.) He wants to slow down the use, the application of these modern methods of communication. (Presumably he has no objection to the rotary press or the telephone.) But his doubt is formed of serious and substantial stuff. There is a danger, in my view, that we may succumb too easily to persuasive voices that mistake prejudice for logic; may be unduly moved, or swayed, by visual impressions. For my own part I find many sounds on the radio abrasive; and certain sights on television repulsive. But the solution surely is not to retard or restrict the use of those two instruments of communication. It may well be, for example, that the viewer, watching a Congressional Committee Hearing, or a crime investigation, may regard the proceedings as a spectacle or a circus. If that impression is created it is not the fault of the camera. It isn't the camera, but the participants who create the circus.

Justice Frankfurter has read more than most of us - but most of us would agree with him that the ability to read is important and should be preserved. But I would contend that wherever reporters, with pencil notepaper, are permitted to attend a hearing or a public function, there, too, should be permitted microphones and cameras; for I should rather receive my information, and impressions, through my own eyes and ears, than to have them strained through the mind of a reporter, however able, and subsequently transmitted to me through either print or the spoken word.

I am not sure that radio and television will enable the voter the better to sort out the phonies from the men of stature. I am not sure that television may not cause the youth of the country to grow up in ignorance of many of the great classics (although if they do it will probably be their parents' fault rather than television's). I am not sure that those who control and direct the content of programs will heed sufficiently the warnings of Mr. Justice Frankfurter. But I cannot agree that

Dear Ed: If I'm not educated, it would be Alfred's fault! Thank you. But is the problem as easy as that? It wasn't as clear to me. Thank you, yours, Lyndon

Franks, Oliver Sir

APRIL 2, 1951

SIR OLIVER FRANKS
AMBASSADOR OF GREAT BRITAIN
WASHINGTON, D.C.

BELATED BUT SINCERE THANKS FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S PROGRAM. THE RESPONSE HAS BEEN HIGHLY FAVORABLE. REGARDS

E.R.MURROW

Freeman, Andrew

September 18, 1950

Dear Andy:

I will indeed keep an eye out, and if anything turns up that's the least bit promising, I will give you a shout.

Many thanks for the kind words about the Korean job.

As ever yours,

Mr. Andrew A. Freeman
57 Bank Street
New York 14, N. Y.

57 Bank Street,
New York 14, New York,
September 14, 1950.

Dear Ed:

I am in the market for a job and I am asking a favor. If you hear of anything into which you think I may fit please pass along the enclosed biographical data. What kind of a job? Well, after two years of trying to make a living freelancing, to be on a payroll would be cushy indeed.

That was a grand job you did on Korea. No one did better.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Andy.

Andrew A. Freeman.

eman
reet
14 New York
ns 4-1796

Andrew A. Freeman
57 Bank Street
New York 14, New York
Watkins 4-1796

Andrew A. Freeman - Biographical Data

NEWSPAPERS

As War and Foreign Correspondent
For New York Post in China, Southeast Asia, India and Afghanistan.

As Publisher and Editor
[redacted] (Siam) Daily Mail - Completely reorganized and rebuilt that afternoon, English-language newspaper and its morning vernacular edition both owned by the King. Within one year: (1) raised the circulation of the afternoon paper from 50 paid copies per day to 2,000 and made it a dominant voice in Far Eastern journalism; (2) brought 2,500 new readers to the vernacular edition.

As News Editor
Paris (France) Post owned by the New York Post.

As Reporter and Rewrite Man
Baltimore Evening Sun, New York Evening Mail, New York Herald, New York Daily Mirror and Japan (Tokyo) Advertiser.

MAGAZINES

As Contributor
New Yorker, Reader's Digest, Time, Asia, New York Times, McCall's and House and Garden.

As Editor
The American Traveler - a monthly devoted to travel. Changed it from a repository of puffs from press agents of steamship and airline companies to a publication which commanded national attention for its entertaining and unbiased treatment of the subject. Within two months, names of authors writing for the Traveler, read like a "Who's Who" of American letters. Among them were Pearl Buck, Carl Van Doren, Struthers Burt, Christopher Morley, Albert Einstein, John Vandercook and others.

BOOKS

As Author
Brown Women and White - a travel book on Siam published by the John Day Company.
This Way to the Big Show, a life story of Dexter Fellows, famous circus press agent, published by the Viking Press.

GHOSTING

As Writer of Speeches
For presidents of banks, shipping lines, shipbuilding companies and other executives for platform and radio delivery.

As Writer of Books
Three works of non-fiction.

RADIO

As Commentator
For National Broadcasting Company (International Division) specializing on Far East.

As News Editor
Directed staff of writers of propaganda beamed to Far East by international division of the National Broadcasting Company.

PUBLIC RELATIONS and PUBLICITY

As Overseas Director
In London for United Seamen's Service, a wartime agency sponsored by the War Shipping Administration.
In Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro for Garcia & Diaz, steamship operators.

As Domestic Director
United Seamen's Service, Radio Station WOR, United Fruit Company, American Armor Corporation, Dorothy Gray, Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company, Richard Archbold of the American Museum of Natural History and other clients.

LECTURES

As Speaker
Before women's clubs, Kiwanis, Rotary and other organizations.

TRAVELS

As Writer, Correspondent and Editor
England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Egypt, India, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Siam, Malaya, the Philippines, China, Hong Kong, Hawaii, Japan, Bermuda, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina and a considerable portion of the United States.

EDUCATION

Johns Hopkins University and School of Journalism, Columbia University.

ooo000ooo

Freudenthal, Kurt

October 25, 1950

Dear Kurt Freudenthal:

Many thanks for yours of the 7th.

I'm glad you liked the Mickey interviews; we enjoyed doing them. I'm grateful to you for your kind words, and appreciate your writing as you did.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kurt Freudenthal
Indiana Sports Editor
United Press Assn.
Times Bldg.
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

en From
INDIANAPOLIS BUREAU
TIMES BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS 6, IND.

October 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Let me add my two cents worth to the multitude of fine comment you must have received for "signing up" Branch Rickey during the World Series.

Frankly, I thought it was a superb job, all around. Who knows, perhaps you've discovered a new star for the airwaves?

Keep up the good work...and good luck!

Cordially,

Kurt Freudenthal

Kurt Freudenthal
Indiana Sports Editor

Frey, Harmony

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Frey:

I hope that you will not regard the long delay in acknowledging your letter of October 23 as indicating any lack of appreciation. Korea, MacArthur and various other things have caused me to fall distressingly behind in my correspondence.

I'm sorry I couldn't find an opportunity to give wider circulation to "The Choice". Perhaps we will have better luck on another occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harmony C. Frey
Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc.
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

Book on shelf

DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, INC.

270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
PUBLISHERS

C. HALLIWELL DUELL
CHARLES A. PEARCE
WALTER L. GOODWIN, JR.

MURRAY HILL 5-2510
Cable: SWORDWORDS

25

October 23, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Several people here, including myself, heard your broadcast last week in which you discussed an article by Boris Shub which appeared in The New Leader last June, entitled "Soviets Expose American Baby." Your clever presentation of the piece, which was intended by Mr. Shub as a satire on Geoffrey Gorer's serious book, "The People of Great Russia," was so wonderfully satirical in itself that the unsuspecting listener must have found it difficult to make out whether or not you were serious.

As you probably know, Mr. Shub has written a book on the dissension within the Soviet Union, THE CHOICE, which we published on the day of that broadcast. In case you have not yet had a chance to read this book, I am enclosing it herewith for your perusal.

THE CHOICE has already received wide attention, especially in Washington. Its subject matter, as you will see, is of great concern to every free-thinking American. Mr. Shub expressed pleasure at hearing your comments on his article, and it occurred to me that since he too is such a lively speaker a discussion with him about his book on your program would give your listeners a stimulating quarter hour.

May I get in touch with you later in the week?

Very sincerely yours,

Harmony C. Frey

Harmony C. Frey
Publicity Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

HCF:dd
enc.

BORIS SHUB

The Choice

Boris Shub brings a unique background and experience to his book. Described recently by Colliers as "a brash and brilliant young New Yorker," responsible for "the most devastating" of American political warfare efforts in Berlin, Mr. Shub made his first political choice at the age of 4 when he refused to shake hands with Leon Trotsky. In those days, shortly before the Russian Revolution, his father's house overlooking Bronx Park served as a meeting place for assorted rebels and foes of Tsarist tyranny, and the American-born youngster was put to bed to the stories of Tolstoy and the poetry of Pushkin. Thirty years later, as a sergeant with the Ninth Army, he met the revolution's offsprings, the men of the Red Army, on the Elbe. In between, he had graduated the University of Michigan and Columbia Law School, worked with Soviet General Walter G. Krivitsky on his book In Stalin's Secret Service, written extensively on Russian affairs, and done a book on starvation as a Nazi political weapon, later used in the Nuremberg Trials. In June 1944, he went overseas as an Infantry private and was subsequently transferred to the Psychological Warfare Division of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Following his discharge from the Army in 1946, he became executive editor of This Month magazine. One year later, he returned to Berlin to become political adviser of RIAS, the American radio station behind the Iron Curtain. In the capital of the cold war, he discovered the choice which will mean world freedom or world destruction. In his book Mr. Shub shows how freedom can win.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE QUOTES ON "The Choice" BY BORIS SHUB:

"I am convinced Boris Shub is pointing the way to a revolution of ideas in Soviet Russia which may save the world from a holocaust, the extent of which staggers the imagination."

Louis P. Lochner

"In reading Boris Shub's THE CHOICE, I find that he has a very clear understanding of the Russian people and their sufferings under the Soviet dictatorship. He understands that were the greatest democracy of the world, the United States, to support the struggle of the people of Russia, Stalin's power would come to an end."

Alexandra Tolstoy

"International relations boil down to what happens to people. Boris Shub has brought the Soviet Russian policy down to that level and has done a solid service by doing so."

A. A. Berle, Jr.

"I agree entirely with the main thesis of THE CHOICE and it seems to me that it would be wise to get started on such a policy in the near future."

William C. Bullitt

"I found the book to be extremely interesting. The author's ideas are sound. I believe that we are neglecting a great opportunity on the vital psychological front and will probably continue to do so until someone takes the initiative in the preparation of a plan. Mr. Shub presents the essential elements of such a plan."

General John R. Deane

"Neither appeasement nor preventive war is the answer. Peace is possible only through the destruction of kremlin tyranny by the Russians themselves. America can help by saturating Russia with truth and an open alignment with Russian elements which seek freedom. Mr. Shub's book THE CHOICE offers the only program to avoid war."

Brig. Gen. Bonner F. Fellers,
U. S. Army Retired

"Mr. Shub convinces me that American policy must take account of the importance of progressively winning the confidence of the peoples under dictatorship."

Norman Thomas

"His well-documented belief that the Russians hate and fear their government at least as much as do the rest of us is persuasive - and exciting."

John W. Vandercook

"I have read Boris Shub's THE CHOICE with the greatest interest. I am very certain that his general objective of making the truth a revolutionary weapon in Russian hands by restoring to the Russian people the true thread of their own history and traditions is absolutely sound. We have talked too much about bathtubs and automobiles and not enough about the words and deeds of the Russian men and women who spoke, fought and died for freedom in the past."

Charles P. Taft

News from

DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, INC.
270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 5-2510 CABLE: SWORDWORDS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 19, 1950

A program to oust Stalin by American support of a revolution in the Soviet Union has been endorsed by leading Americans, including William C. Bullitt, former U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union; General John R. Deane, chief of wartime Lend-Lease in Moscow; and Charles P. Taft, member of the executive committee of the World Council of Churches.

The program to overthrow Stalin is proposed in THE CHOICE by Boris Shub, published today by Duell, Sloan and Pearce. The book's publication comes five days before President Truman's decisive foreign policy speech before the United Nations in New York (Oct. 24.).

On the basis of secret documents and his talks with prominent Soviet journalists, deputies of the Supreme Soviet, and officials of the Soviet secret police, Mr. Shub declares "there is no significant loyalty" to the Stalin regime among the top Soviet hierarchy. He urges a Presidential proclamation announcing official U. S. support of any and all Russians who will act to overthrow Stalin, and the indictment of Stalin and his chief associates as war criminals.

Mr. Shub's book comes at a time when there is growing sentiment for a direct appeal to the Russian people over the heads of their rulers as part of American strategy.

Mr. Shub's book, based on his experiences in Germany as a soldier

with the Ninth Army and later as political advisor to RIAS, the American-controlled radio station in Berlin, has already been read and endorsed by many high government officials.

Among the many interesting disclosures contained in THE CHOICE are:

1. Fear of war and discontent with Stalin's leadership by men as high as leading Pravda correspondents and soviet deputies including Stalin prize winner Boris Gorbatov and veteran Berlin correspondant of Pravda, Yuri Korolkov.
2. Increasing unrest among Soviet troops and MVD officials in Germany.
3. Leading Soviet political officers in Berlin who are secretly disturbed by the Politburo's policies are receptive to anti-Stalin propaganda eminating from the U. S.
4. Dispite heavy barrage of anti-American propaganda, the majority of Soviet officers and troops are still as pro-American at heart as when our forces met on the Elbe in 1945. Shub furnishes evidence to support the view that if the President were to offer the Russians "an immediate fighting alliance for peace and freedom" against the Stalin regime, the impact of the American action would generate revolutionary forces in Russia. The author stands firm that a psychological offensive is the only alternative to a 3rd World War. He bases his conviction on his experiences in Germany after the last war and his book has been endorsed by prominent leading Americans.

General Deane, in a letter to the publisher, said he believes "we are neglecting a great opportunity on the vital psychological front and will probably continue to do so until someone takes the

initiative in the preparation of a plan. Mr. Shub presents the essential elements of such a plan."

Ambassador Bullitt declared: "I agree entirely with the main thesis of THE CHOICE, and it seems to me that it would be wise to get started on such a policy in the near future."

Mr. Taft said: "I have read Boris Shub's THE CHOICE with the greatest interest... I am very certain that his general objective of making the truth a revolutionary weapon in Russian hands... is absolutely sound. We have talked too much about bathtubs and automobiles and not enough about the words and deeds of the Russian men and women who spoke, fought and died for freedom in the past."

Among the other reactions to THE CHOICE:

A. A. Berle, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of State: "International relations boil down to what happens to people. Boris Shub has brought the Soviet Russian policy down to that level and has done a solid service by doing so."

Alexandra Tolstoy, daughter of Russia's immortal Leo Tolstoy: "In reading Boris Shub's book THE CHOICE, I find that he has a very clear understanding of the Russian people... He understands that were the greatest democracy of the world, the United States, to support the struggle of the people of Russia, Stalin's power would come to an end."

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader: "Mr. Shub convinces me that American policy must take account of the importance of progressively winning the confidence of the peoples under dictatorship."

Brigadier General Bonner Fellers, U. S. A. (Ret.): "Neither appeasement nor preventive war is the answer. Peace is possible only through the destruction of Kremlin tyrrany by the Russians themselves... Mr. Shub's book THE CHOICE offers the only program to avoid war."

Louis P. Lochner, for twenty years Associated Press correspondent in Berlin: "I am convinced that Boris Shub is pointing the way to a revolution in Soviet Russia which may save the world from a holocaust."

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Gabrielson, Guy G.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

GUY GEORGE GABRIELSON, CHAIRMAN

1337 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.
Hudson 6600

January 31, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a little note to let you know that I appreciated very much your taking time out last night to have dinner with me at the Union League Club.

I enjoyed very much our discussions, and am looking forward to meeting you again in the near future.

Very cordially yours,

Guy George Gabrielson

Guy George Gabrielson
Chairman

GGG:hjb

Gabrielson, Guy
G.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

GUY GEORGE GABRIELSON, CHAIRMAN

1337 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.
Hudson 6600

January 24, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very happy that you have accepted my invitation, extended through Wythe Williams of this office, to have dinner with me next Monday evening, January 30, at the Union League Club. → Park and 37th St.

Dinner will be at 8:00 o'clock for the convenience of several who are on the air and cannot make it earlier. It will be informal.

This is just a get acquainted, off-the-record affair, with few in number, and I am looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially yours,

Guy George Gabrielson

Guy George Gabrielson
Chairman

GGG:WWR

Galdston, Iago

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE
2 EAST 103 STREET
NEW YORK 29, N. Y.
TELEPHONE ATWATER 9-4700

TR 6-8200

April 4, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It would give us great pleasure if you would be our guest at the Press Radio Dinner of The New York Academy of Medicine. The dinner will be held on Monday April 30, at the Lotus Club, 5 EAst 66th Street.

We plan to foregather at 6:30 P.M. for an hour of " cocktails and conversation" and sit down to dinner at 7:30 o'clock.

May we count on your presence?

Cordially yours,

Iago Galdston, M.D.

No

Dress informal
R.S.V.P.

/rcl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Galdston, Iago

May 9, 1950

Dear Dr. Galdston:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to write and tell you that he will not be able to attend the Press-Radio Dinner on May 15th as he had hoped. He had expected to be back in town by the first of May, but unfortunately he has discovered that he won't be returning to New York until some time next week. He very much regrets that he will not be able to be with you, and hopes he will be able to see you some time soon.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Plateff
Secretary

Dr. Iago Galdston
New York Academy of Medicine
2 East 103rd Street
New York, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE
TWO EAST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

May 2, 1950

not in Wn.

Dear Ed:

I am following up on my previous letter to you and also on that of your associate, John A. Aaron, to advise you that the Press-Radio Dinner will be held on May 15, at the University Club, 1 West 54 Street. We expect to foregather at 6:30 o'clock.

We are purposely not arranging for a formal program so that old timers like yourself can contribute to the feast of reminiscence.

Cordially yours,

Iago Galdston, M.D.

Dress informal
R.S.V.P.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

/ek

April 13, 1950

Dear Dr. Galdston:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to acknowledge your kind invitation to the Press-Radio Dinner on May 15th. He will probably get in touch with you on his return to New York early next month.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Dr. Iago Galdston
New York Academy of Medicine
2 East 103rd Street
New York 29, N. Y.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE
2 EAST 103 STREET
NEW YORK 29, N. Y.
TELEPHONE ATWATER 9-4700

April 4, 1950

ar Murrow:

Save Monday evening, May 15, 1950

r our Press-Radio Dinner.

Place -- University Club
1 West 54 Street
New York City

Time -- 6:30 P.M.

Dress -- informal

Further notice will be sent you later.

Sincerely yours,

Iago Galdston, M.D.

w

. Edward Murrow
olumbia Broadcasting Station
5 Madison Avenue
ew York City.

Gander, Marsland

January 31, 1950

Dear Marsland:

Thanks for the book. I haven't yet had a chance to read it, but I hope to do so over the coming weekend.

I am flying to London on the 17th for the election and, as you can imagine, I am looking forward to it with great anticipation. We shall naturally expect you to have all the gen.

As ever yours,

Mr. Marsland Gander
11, Beverley Close
Barnes
London, S.W.13, England

Letter "These Many Years" - on shelf.

11, BEVERLEY CLOSE.
BARNES.
S.W.13.
PROSPECT 3651.

January 3

Dear Ed.,

Herewith a sequel to my visit to the States which you so nobly helped to engineer at the end of 1946. You are mentionedd on Pages 334 and 339; your former secretary on Page 350.

My very best wishes to you for 1950. May the world consume Atlantic oceans of Campbell's soup - if that's what you want.

Salaams to Sevareid and any other old friends,

Thursland Gander

Any chance of a mention by CBS?

Churchill sent me an autographed copy of "Their Finest Hour." A pretty fair exchange!!

Ganoe, Col. Wm. A.

July 11, 1951

Dear Colonel Ganoe:

I trust that you will forgive me for not having acknowledged your letter sent as long ago as August 25. Shortly after coming back from Korea I undertook an additional full hour program which has literally put me almost a year behind with my correspondence.

I see a note that my secretary did send you Janet's address. She received your book and was most enthusiastic in her praise. She often speaks of the pleasant association she had with you in Britain.

We both have some hope of spending a little time in Florida next winter, and if so, perhaps we can arrange a meeting. Janet charges me particularly to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending her the book.

Respectfully yours,

Colonel William A. Ganoe
Shoestring Chalet
Siesta Key, Route Four
Sarasota, Florida

Personal

COLONEL WILLIAM A. GANOE
SHOESTRING CHALET
SIESTA KEY, ROUTE FOUR
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

(16)

Aug. 25, 50

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Would like to send a little something to that fine Lady Janet in appreciation of our remarkably smooth sailing together over the uncharted seas of the British-American Liaison Board.

Would you mind letting your secretary put your home address (without name on enclosed card - pse

With fondest memories

Cordially

William Oddleman Ganoe

Missed your broadcasts while you were gone

WAG

Gelder, John T.

January 26, 1951

Dear Jack:

Thanks for your recent note. Best of luck with the new venture at WCHS; I hope it will be successful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John T. Gelder, Jr.
Radio Station WCHS
Charleston, West Virginia

MEMO

JOHN T. GELDER, JR.
GENERAL MANAGER WCHS
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

To: Edward R. Murrow

Dear Ed:

I thought you might like to read about a new venture in education at WCHS.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John T. Gelder, Jr.

Morris Harvey *Offers* College Credit *via the Airwaves*

Harry M. Brawley, *WCHS Director of Public Affairs and Chairman of Radio Classroom, Morris Harvey College*

HARRY M. BRAWLEY

IMPARTING information and inspiring intellectual curiosity are not new to radio. But tying these functions to college credit courses is something out of the ordinary. One of the prime functions of a radio station is to make available programs in the public interest. Many different types of programs come under this classification, but the one we are concerned with in this discussion is the type the Federal Communications Commission terms an educational program: one which is produced for and in conjunction with an educational institution.

Radio Classroom Has No Limit

The Morris Harvey WCHS Radio Classroom offers instruction to college students who actually register for a course, and at the same time it leavens the cultural life of the community. Not often is it possible for the general public to have the benefits of college level discussions without going to college. Neither has it been possible heretofore for a person to pick up a few hours credit without going to the campus. Radio Classroom will fill both these needs.

An educator naturally looks at radio as a medium through which his profession can be advanced. Radio looks at an educator with eyes focused on vital public service; something which will be more than just throwing together a panel discussion or grabbing someone for an interview. When the two viewpoints can be brought together in a single vehicle, then the life of the community served by education and by radio is bound to be much richer. WCHS and Morris Harvey College, both institutions of long standing in West Virginia, believe their new cooperative effort will be a real milestone in the story of education in the state.

Radio Classroom is just what its name implies—a classroom whose limits are those of the coverage map of the radio station. It has no walls, no floor nor ceiling, and indeed, no one instructor. However, it will be the site of a lot of work: college work on a high plane which will probably give the student more than he could get by actually attending a campus class.

How It Works

The course being offered the second semester, 1950-51, is Political Science 320. It is a course labelled Comparative Government in the college catalog, and is concerned with a study of modern problems of European governments as compared with those we face in the United States. It was felt that this was a particularly good time to offer such a course. It is something of vital interest to the public as well. Students register for the course just as they would for any other. When fully registered, the student receives a syllabus which contains a course outline, reference and text assignments to be read, a schedule of reports due, and notification of group meetings on the campus.

The student attends class by tuning in WCHS 580 on his dial, at ten o'clock each Friday night, beginning January 26. Each week a panel of professors from the Political Science and History departments discusses the topic of the day as outlined in the syllabus. Starting with "How and Why We Govern Ourselves," the course being offered this year runs the gauntlet of all aspects of government and then applies these principles to specific nations in Europe. The panels are lively, and present several points of view instead of just one. This is not only good teaching for the students, but good listening for the public as well.

Following each broadcast session, there are specific things to be done by those registered for the course. Text reading, reference work, and reports are called for on each unit of work. Students are encouraged to write to the panel in case they have questions of general interest, and these are answered on the air. The syllabus also provides for three group meetings on the campus; one at the end of each six-weeks period. At these meetings there will be ample time for further questioning on the part of the students, and a test will occupy the last half of each of these three-hour sessions.

Extensive Reading

Comprehensive reading lists are furnished for each unit of work. Reasonable latitude is allowed in library work so that some reading may be done in local libraries where the students reside. However, any deviations from the regular list must have the approval of the college. The Morris Harvey Library is available for the use of Radio Classroom students, and arrangements have been made for the lending of books and other types of material for longer than usual periods of time. In some instances it may be necessary for students to purchase books in addition to the texts so that a satisfactory reading program may be outlined. This is no particular financial burden, because the student saves weekly transportation costs to the campus.

In addition to those registered for credit, there are two other types of listeners. One is made up of interested people who register for the course but who want no credit. These are usually referred to as "audit" students. They pay the same fee and receive the same services, but they do not have to submit reports nor attend the three group meetings. Many people thus receive directed study on modern problems who want only the additional information and inspiration with no thought of going to college. The second type of noncredit listeners is simply the public which registers neither for credit nor for audit. These people pay no fees, of course, and they receive no syllabus nor reading list for supplemental work. To them Radio Classroom is a roundtable on modern problems. Needless to say, this is by far the largest group, and it makes it possible for thousands of citizens to be exposed to impartial, objective discussions by competent authorities who have nothing to sell and no axes to grind.

Next fall the plans call for the offering of two courses; another one on Friday nights at ten, and one on Sunday afternoon. One will probably be a public affairs course, and the other may be any of a number of possibilities. One suggestion has been the course in Christianity and American Democracy for Sunday. Another has been a course in literature or education. Definite announcements will be made in the late spring or early summer, 1951.

Morris Harvey College and WCHS are proud of Radio Classroom, and they plan to make it a regular feature at both institutions. For the college, it is an avenue for taking culture to thousands and for offering credit to hundreds of additional students. For the station, it is public service with a purpose. For both it is pioneering of the best sort.

Reprinted from WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOL JOURNAL *of January, 1951*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

George "Junior Republic"

January 29, 1951

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of the 22nd and for your kind invitation to attend the George "Junior Republic" Prom Party on January 31. Unfortunately for me, my absence from New York will prevent me from being with you.

I am sorry. Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bradley Kelly
235 East 46th Street
New York, New York

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

BRADLEY KELLY
235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK

No.

January 22, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is a note of invitation to attend a Press party to be given by Donald Stralem, Chairman of the Board of the George "Junior Republic." The purpose is to make known to the representatives of the Press and other media of the communications field, the current contribution this unusual school makes in the life of our young people.

Bob Considine and I, as the Press Committee, would be pleased if you can be present.

The party will be held in the Petit Salon of the Park Lane Hotel, Park Avenue at 48th Street, Wednesday afternoon, January 31, from 5:00 to 8:00 p.m.

Some of the teen-age officers of this co-ed school will be present as well as Donald Urquhart, Director of the George "Junior Republic" located at Freeville, New York.

I am attaching the last report on the school, as well as a copy of the weekly paper "The Junior Citizen." I would appreciate it if you can let me know if you can attend.

Kind regards and good wishes.

Sincerely,

Bradley Kelly

Bradley Kelly

BK:HK

Enc.

The Junior Citizen

Published weekly by the Citizens and printed at
GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC, FREEVILLE, N. Y.

VOLUME I. NOVEMBER 30, 1950 NUMBER 9

WINTER'S FIRST HEAVY STORM HITS

CHRIST CHAPEL VIEWS STORM RESULTS

Swirling in from all directions, the season's first heavy snow storm hit George Junior Republic yesterday, leaving the ground covered to knee depth and piling drifts everywhere that anything got in its way.

Following in the wake of the terrific wind storm on Saturday, the blizzard played havoc with utility lines, plugged side roads on which fallen trees had just been removed, and added new difficulties for the repair crews engaged in restablishing service. Among these work units is one from the Republic which has been busy since Saturday removing debris from the lines, taking out old telephone poles, and erecting crossarms on the power line poles and stringing wire. This work is being done on the lines of the George Junior Republic Telephone Association, which serves not only the Republic buildings but the entire Freeville area.

Luck was with the Republic for when surrounding villages had no electric service—some for several days—service on the campus was interrupted for only short periods. In nearby Dryden, several huge trees were blown down, one more than 30 inches in diameter falling on a house in Lewis street, and telephone poles were either snapped off or knocked over. These had not been replaced when yesterday's storm covered the mass of twisted wires with snow.

Area school buses failed to run this morning, pupils standing along the highways being called back to their homes when anouncement was made of the closing. Two Republic pupils of Dryden-Freeville Central School, learned with mixed emotions of the day's holiday, one exclaiming "Oh! Good!" while the other said "Heck,

(Continued on page 4)

SQUARE DANCE STUDY ORGANIZED BY GROUP OF CITIZENS

Organization of a square dance class was completed on Saturday afternoon, arrangements being made for study and practice each Saturday afternoon.

Attending at 3:00 p. m. will be a group of citizens including Ruth Van-Luvender, Shirley Murtagh, Shirley Goodwin, Carolyn Booth and Carol Moore, with Mr. Gordon, Mr. Maynard, Mrs. Jumpelt, Miss Varness and Miss MacDonald acting as instrutors. Following this session, all citizens are invited to join from 4:00 until

(Continued on page 4)

THE JUNIOR CITIZEN GOES TO PRESS THURSDAY MORNING

Starting today, the Junior Citizen will be published on Thursday of each week, instead of on Saturday morning.

This will mean setting deadlines ahead. Reporters and other writers receiving assignments on Monday must turn in copy no later than Wednesday morning, while the special reporters will clean-up late news that afternoon.

Newspaper workers will meet at print shop Mondays at 4:00 o'clock.

The Junior Citizen

Published by the Citizens and printed in their Franklin Print Shop at GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC Freeville, N. Y.

TRADITION

How great a part of our thinking and action is influenced by tradition cannot be stated; nor can we say exactly what share of our enjoyment of life comes, directly or indirectly, from following a certain routine in connection with certain acts or experiences. Sights, sounds, odors, persons, objects enter into particular happenings, not because they make an incident more complete but because they are associated with the same experiences in the past.

While we citizens have lived past the days of believing Santa Claus comes down our chimneys with his pack of toys, what would Christmas be without the jolly and traditional old chap, complete with red suit and flowing whiskers, appearing in some way? He's bound to be in the Christmas picture—on the tree, in decorations, on Yuletide cards, and in conversation. As traditional as Santa are the age-old songs.

All around the calendar, events are seasoned with traditional things. What about Thanksgiving Day without turkey, a picnic without pickles, Easter without eggs and a bunny? Here at the Republic we have our own traditions, such as the annual July Tenth celebration and the Inaugural Ball, and these will go on through the years, gathering more meaning to citizens and ex-citizens as time slides by and boys and girls become men and women.

TRUTH

Americans are both shocked and mystified at the complete lack of respect for the truth shown by the Communist leaders, not only in the conduct of their own countries but in their dealing with the representatives of other nations. One gasps as he hears the broadcasts of the United Nations sessions in which these men look other delegates straight in the eye and tell the greatest lies their imaginations can concoct.

This brings out the value of, and the necessity for truth. Our entire system is based on the practice of telling the truth, and we think most people make a habit of it. The result is that we expect the truth, and usually make no effort to prove that a statement is true. We believe our banker, the merchant who sells us clothes, the coal dealer, and the friends with whom we spend social hours. At the Republic, we believe our fellow citizens, the staff members and others with whom we come in contact.

What a world it would be if we questioned everyone's honesty! Would it be possible to check on every statement made to us without losing our sanity in the process? Could we stand the strain of constant doubting and suspicion? There's one answer—no! What must it be like to live in a country ruled by liars, to listen to lies on the radio and read lies in newspapers! Imagine how, after a day of lying in the United Nations' solemn meetings, these men must call their masters and lie again to them—and hear a fresh batch of lies in reply! That is why they can never win the objectives they have set for themselves.

RANDOM THOUGHTS

How expressive words can be! In a magazine article: "That plane can climb like a homesick angel."

* * *

"Ha!" said a Junior Citizen office caller, "You think snow is beautiful. Enjoy this batch of it." We stick to our guns: It is very, very beautiful. (Mind you, we're not discussing all aspects of snow).

* * *

The square dance class pleases us. It should provide a lot of fun for everyone in the months to come.

* * *

Having a job you enjoy is about the nearest most of us get to total happiness.

THE REPUBLIC FORUM

Expression of Opinion is the Right of Every Citizen.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE

Seeking facts for use in operation of the Republic and also to learn what some of the "alumni" had been doing, "Daddy" George sent out a questionnaire in 1925. One of the replies, from an ex-citizen identified only as L. J., is presented herewith.

Q. What offices did you hold in the Republic?

A. Attorney general, special counsel for the State on several occasions.

Q. What vocation did you follow in the Republic?

A. Printer, baker, carpenter, ditch digger, farmer, lawyer.

Q. What is your present occupation?

A. International lawyer and law student.

Q. Have you had any further schooling and where?

A. Graduated from Syracuse Central High, June, 1916; A. B. degree, Columbia University, 1922; diploma in international law from Institute des Nautes Internationales of the University of Paris (American Field Service Fellow in International Law, 1922-1924); Columbia Law School, 1921-22, 1924-26, L. L. B., 1926. War record: Volunteer with the French Army in the American Field Ambulance Service, August, 1917; S. S. U. 12-630 U. S. A. A. S. with French Army, September, 1917, to May 1919. Saw service in eight major operations; two citations and American Field service medal from the French Army.

Q. Do you believe in the Republic?

A. I believe thoroughly and wholeheartedly in the principles upon which the Republic was founded and works. "Nothing Without Labor" should be taught to every boy and girl in the land, regardless of family or social position. If America continues to keep her high place in the family of nations, it will be because the schools and colleges of the land continue to teach the dignity of labor and the fact

(Continued on page 4)

Personal-Social

Miss Jane Masterson is spending the week in New York City, working in the Republic's city office.

Rev. Richard T. Tormey was a guest of Rev. Thomas K. Cleary at the Republic on Sunday and Monday. Father Tormey, who was a classmate of Father Cleary, is associate editor of the Rochester Catholic Journal and also gives a weekly news broadcast over WHAM.

Mr and Mrs. R. J. Fitzgearld, former Seidel houseparents, are now in Toledo, Ohio.

Republic boys helping with the telephone repair job were: Bill Knox, George Van Clef, Harold Fields, Herman Hiller, Don Steffens, Bill Lindacher and Charles Preble.

Robert Fiske, carpentry instructor, suffered painful scalp injuries on Monday when a ladder struck his head. After repairs and a day's rest, he returned to his job.

PARTY AT SMITH FOR MISS THOMSON

The birthday of Miss Jean Thomson, the Republic nurse, was celebrated at a supper party in Smith Cottage on Sunday evening. Present were Miss Morey, Mr. Kendall and the Smith boys.

Because the party was cut short in order to allow everyone to attend the rec program, it was resumed on Monday evening when the honor guest sent a birthday cake to go with cider provided for the occasion.

DECEMBER BIRTHDAYS

2	Carl Martin
7	Herbert Brandt
10	Shirley Goodwin
10	Ruth VanLuvender
12	John Mazzullo
13	Frank Roberts
14	Jack Newkom
17	Donna Stouder
18	Al Scott
29	Julius Johnson

THE WEEK'S

DATE PAD

A Schedule of Events at the George Junior Republic from November 30 through December 7

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30
House jobs.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1
Date Night.
Basketball—VanEtten here, 7:30 p. m.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2
Square dancing class for all, 4:00 p. m.
Movie—"A Wing and a Prayer," 7:30.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4
Court, 7:30 p. m.
Town Meeting, following court.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7
House jobs.

MISS JOSEPHINE STRAIN PUT IN CHARGE OF SEIDEL ACTIVITIES

Administration of Seidel Cottage has been put in the hands of Miss Josephine Strain, effective immediately, it was announced this week by Donald T. Urquhart, executive director. The post will include the duties of housemother, together with supervision of all activites of the Seidel, including the dining room.

Miss Strain's many years of service to the Republic and her particular abilties in group work have qualified her for this particular situation, it was explained.

MAIL ORDERS FOR PAPER

Parents or friends of Republic citizens desiring to receive the Junior Citizen each week by mail may send in subscriptions. The charge, which includes postage, is $3.00 a year. The rate for citizens and campus residents is unchanged. Orders must be sent directly to The Junior Citizen.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Items From The Junior Citizen Of November, 1900.

THANKSGIVING AT G. J. R.

Thanksgiving Day was quite a gala day for the citizens of the George Junior Republic. Of course the necessary work had to be done, but with the exception of the persons employed in the kitchen, most everyone spent the day as they pleased.

Holidays, such as Christmas and Thanksgiving, are the busiest days in the kitchen, there are such large dinners to prepare. As a general thing, the cakes are baked and the meat cooked the day before, still with that help it leaves enough to do on the all important day.

The kitchen girls arrived at the kitchen about half past six, and breakfast was served at eight o'clock. Most of the citizens spent their spare time in the library, but some played outside. If I remember rightly, Thanksgiving was quite a damp and rainy day.

Bill of fare

Cold Pork

Beets	Mashed potatoes
Pickles	Apples
Mince pie	Cheese
Bread	Milk

Dinner was served at two or about that time and of course both the dining room and restaurant were crowded because besides our citizens and helpers there were some visitors. The two restaurant tables were put together, making one large square table, then the prisoners had a table to themselves. The restaurant, dining room and prisoners had the same dinner with exception of a few things.

Leah Klemm,
Reporter

EDITORIAL

His Excellency, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, passed through our little village of Freeville today on his way to Ithaca and I know I can say for all of those who were present that we were highly pleased to have this grand opportunity of meeting such a fine and pleasant fellow, our friend Teddy.

(Continued on page 4)

War Surplus Materials Handled Here Valued at $27,221

George Junior Republic equipment, and citizen industry played a big part in handling surplus material from the army, navy and other government agencies distributed here to area schools through the Cortland-Tompkins County Educational Surplus Association in the last year.

Goods valued at $27,221.66 were moved into the warehouse, which was once the root cellar, and distributed to 18 schools. Malcolm J. Freeborn is executive chairman of the organization and in direct charge of the project here, with Mrs. Arnold Grace serving as secretary. Mr. Grace operates the warehouse with the assistance of Republic citizens.

Many truckloads of material have been moved in and out during the year the association has operated here, items covering a wide range including such things as tents, skis, snowshoes, baseball gloves, fire hose, electric motors, pumps, medical instruments, beds, mattresses, blankets, typewriters, and scores of other things, all of which went to area schools without cost other than for handling and transportation.

FIFTY YEARS AGO . . .

(Continued from page 3)

In his little talk, which only lasted a few minutes, he said: "Boys and girls and my other friends before me, I want to tell you this has been the best pleasure I have witnessed during my tour through the country, for instead of my talking to the people you talk to me and I assure you it is a pleasure in itself to have the chance of meeting Mr. George and you, the citizens of our little Republic, which I have read and heard so much about, for I tell you you are learning the principles of self-government and true citizenship, and above all are learning how to take care of yourselves. I thank you for this grand opportunity."

Citizen Sam Silver,
Editor.

CASES OF THREE GIRLS HEARD MONDAY IN COURT SESSION

One case was heard at Monday night's session of criminal court, Ruth VanLuvender pleading guilty to charge and receiving a sentence to social sanitarium, time of release being at the discretion of her social doctor.

In a short police court session following, Judge George Van Clef meted out fines on three counts. Joan Patch pleaded guilty to a disorderly conduct charge and was fined $3.00. Diana Hopkins, accused of disorderly conduct, received a $4 fine after pleading guilty, and had a trespassing case, resulting from her going to the stockroom without a pass, for which she was fined $2.00. Inabilty to pay the fines resulted in her having to work the fines off, a total of 12 days, at the rate of fifty cents a day as prescribed by law.

FORUM . . .

(Continued from page 2)

that you can't get something for nothing.

P. S. Dear "Daddy": I can't express what the Republic has done for me, in a few words. I am sure that you know how I feel about it, and can appreciate the sentiment that leads me to say, "Wait and see, the race is hardly yet begun." I feel that only time can tell the story. If I have any real success in life, the credit for the foundation of that success must go to "Daddy" George and the George Junior Republic. Love to you and your family. L. J.

DANCING . . .

(Continued from page 1)

4:45, when square sets and folk dancing will be practiced.

Costumes are being made by the girls with the assistance of Mrs. Jumpelt.

Interest in square dance study was spurred by receipt of the gift of a record album, "Honor Your Partner," from Square Dance Associates, of Freeport, L. I.

SKIT NIGHT PROGRAM IN GYM SUNDAY DELIGHTS AUDIENCE

Skits, prepared and presented by the citizens of the Republic, provided a hilarious evening of entertainment on Sunday. The event, scheduled originally for Saturday night, was postponed by failure of the electric system because of the storm.

A talent show was given by residents of the Ed George and Howland cottages, among its features being a mock piano recital by Toni Helbig and a vocal exhibition by Harold Fields as "Frank Notsohotra."

Boys and girls of the Smith and Forbes Lodge poured out their talents in a television show, starring Peyton Deane in a vaudeville act of unadultered corn that kept the audience roaring.

Despite failure of plans to present a skit in conjuction with the Seidel boys when the latter failed to show up, the girls of Heizer Cottage came up with a quiz program in which the audience participated (and paid penalties). Ivie Hopgood served as emcee.

Undaunted by failure of Massachusetts Cottage boys to join them, as planned, the Carpenter Cottage girls put on a program of vocal numbers.

JUNIOR REPUBLIC FILM CONSIDERED FOR WORLD-WIDE SHOWING

Burton Rowles, Jr. representative of Transfilm, Inc., of New York City, was at the Republic this week to survey the possibilities of producing a motion picture on George Junior Republic for the State Department. Such a film, if made would be distributed around the world with titles in 27 languages.

STORM . . .

(Continued from page 1)

this was the day for gym."

Shovels are flying on the Republic grounds as social and workhouse boys clear paths between buildings, most of them wondering whether the radio prediction of another 10 inches is correct.

Gerbrandy, P. S.

May 25, 1950

Dear Professor Gerbrandy:

Please forgive me for the delay in answering your letter of March 28th. I've been in Washington for the past two months, and I am now off on a flying trip to Berlin, which unfortunately will not include a stop in the Netherlands.

I have not forgotten about the list. I will try to compile it and send it to you on my return from Europe.

Mrs. Murrow joins me in sending you our best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Professor P. S. Gerbrandy
Kanaalweg 113c
Scheveningen, Holland

P. S. GERBRANDY
Kanaalweg 113c
Scheveningen

Scheveningen, 28th March 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow,

From your letter of June 24th of last year I understood that it might be possible for you to come over to this country at some future date. I greatly regret that neither the last part of 1949 nor the first of 1950 found you in my country, but if ever circumstances may lead your steps in our direction I trust you will allow me to renew an association which lasted but all too short a time.

You suggested sending me a list of suitable persons to which an exposé of our opposition point of view on the Indonesian issue might well be sent.

I beg you not for a moment to assume that owing to the lapse of time your offer might have lost its value. On the contrary, despite the lamentable turn of events Western interests in the Pacific, e.g. ours in New-Guinea, by all means justify our drawing the world's attention to this vulnerable and immensely important part of it.

As I promised you last time, we shall do our utmost not to allow our composition to cause our forfeiting the attention of those that may feel inclined to read our message.

I shall be very grateful to hear again from you. Will you please remember me to Mrs. Murrow?

With every good wish and my warmest greetings

Yours ever sincerely

P. S. Gerbrandy

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 559

Mr. Murrow

om Mr. Maulsby

ation

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

German Broadcasters

~~October~~ 11, 1950

Four German radio leaders to attend lunch at Ambassador Cafe, 1:00 Thursday.

Mr. Fritz Eberhard
Miss Ruth Gambke
Mrs. Valentine Miller
Mr. Hans Ulrich Reichert

GM:mk

gm

Giddens, Kenneth

NOVEMBER 22, 1950

KENNETH R. ~~[illegible]~~ GIDDENS
STATION WERG
MOBILE, ALA.

HAVE MADE EVERY EFFORT TO SHIFT SCHEDULE IN ORDER TO COME TO MOBILE BUT ITS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE PRIMARILY BECAUSE I MUST BE BACK HERE ON WEDNESDAY FOR CBS BOARD MEETING STOP AGAIN WARMEST THANKS AND BEST REGARDS.

E.R.MURROW

BUSINESS

RECEIVED
1950 NOV 22 PM 1:23
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

R. EDWARD R. MURROW CBS NEWS DEPT. N Y NOV. WW, XX22, 1950

DID YOU RECEIVE TELETYPE OF LAST PART OF LAST WEEK. WANT TO
AKE SURE YOU CAN COME. THE DUCKS ARE WAITING FOR YOU.

ENNETH R. GIDDENS WKRG MOBILE, ALABAMA

RECEIVED
1950 NOV 17 PM 7:44
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

1

OV 17, 1950

DWARD R. MURROW NEWS DEPT. CBS NY

ANY TWO DAYS FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER O, K FOR DUCKS. WHY NOT
ELECT DEC. 4 & 5, 5&5, XXX 5&6, OR 6&7, OR Z X 7&8. WE
ILL BE HAPPY TO HAVE YOU' HAVE NEVER SEEN SO MANY MALLARDS.

REGARDS/ KENNETH R. GIDDENS WKRG MOBILE ALA.

NOVEMBER 16, 1950

KENNETH R. GIDDENS
WKRG
MOBILE, ALABAMA

NOTHING WOULD PLEASURE ME MORE THAN TO FRIGHTEN A FEW DUCKS BUT I HAVE SCHEDULE DIFFICULTIES STOP MUST BE WITH THAD HOLT IN BIRMINGHAM WEEKEND OF DECEMBER SECOND STOP IS YOUR SEASON OPEN THE FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER? MANY THANKS AND REGARDS

ED MURROW

RECEIVED
1950 NOV 14 PM 7:03
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

NOV 14, 1950

EDWARD R MURROW CBS NEWS DEPT

CBS NY

/PERSONAL MESSAGE/

LAST YEAR YOU SAID YOU WANTED TO GO DUCK HUNTING. WE HAVE BIG CROP OF DUCKS THIS YEAR. WOULD LIKE YOU TO COME DOWN FOR TWO DAY HUNT MID WEEK ABOUT DEC 12-13 OR 13-14. HAVE HOUSEBOAT, AIRPLANE BOAT, AND COLORED COOK PLUS ALL THE TRIMMINGS. WELCOME TO BRING COMPANION IF YOU DESIRE. REGARDS.

KENNETH R GIDDENS WKRG MOBILE ALABAMA

Gillespie, Frank J.

May 31, 1951

Dear Frank:

Sorry about the delay in answering yours of April 8, but as you can imagine, the MacArthur affair has kept us somewhat busy. So far as I can judge, the CBS foreign staff is fully manned, but as you know I no longer have anything to do with staff assignments or appointments. However, I'll prod Ted Church, our Editor-in-Chief, and make you a signal in case any openings develop. Don't forget to let me know if you're going to be in New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank J. Gillespie
United Press Associations
Radio Headquarters
Daily News Building
Chicago 6, Illinois

3.

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written From
CENTRAL DIVISION
RADIO HEADQUARTERS
DAILY NEWS BUILDING
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

April 8, 1951

Dear Ed -

A long drought between letters but much has happened since the last. There's been an Indiana legislature, a transfer to Chicago following and a return to bachelorhood. All are more-or-less uninteresting but do have a point.

Hoosier politics are indeed a mess. Lost 15 pounds during the 61-day session, not from overwork but overplay. Tried to keep up with the politicians on the liquid refreshment route and came off a poor second.

Shortly before the session ended, I was informed Chicago was my next port of call for United Press. Started in Bismarck, North Dakota, three years ago and was transferred to Indianapolis about a year and a half prior to this move.

Meantime, Royann and I reached a parting of the ways. Varied personalities, ideologies on life and temperments. But Indiana law does not permit a mutually agreeable divorce so the proceedings were on the 'man always the heel' basis.

As I said, this all has a point. It was during the NAB convention in this city in October of 1946 that I first asked for 10 minutes of your time to outline my qualifications for and reasons why I wanted a job as overseas correspondent for CBS. The request still stands.

My reverting to bachelorhood has only made the idea stronger. Additionally, the five years of experience I've gathered since first voicing the idea of working for you and CBS should prove a stronger talking point at this time.

If you're planning to attend the NAB convention this weekend, may I again have 10 minutes of your time?

Cordially,

Frank

Frank J. Gillespie

Gimbel, Eleanor

February 13, 1950

Dear Elinor:

Many thanks for sending me the clipping of Dr. Sakel's letter. It was indeed interesting and you were most thoughtful to bring it to my attention.

As ever yours,

Miss Elinor Gimbel
163 East 78th Street
New York 21, New York

ELINOR S. GIMBEL
163 EAST 78 STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

February 3, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

Dear ~~Mr. Murrow:~~ Ed

I am sure this will be of great interest to you.

Sincerely,

Elinor S. Gimbel

esg:mc
encl

Letters to The Times

Shipping Arms Queried

Secretary Acheson Is Criticized for Statement Condoning This Traffic

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement made recently by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, condoning the shipment of arms to the Middle East, in answer to Congressman Javits' question, as reported in The New York Times of Jan. 16, should be of grave concern to every citizen of our great nation.

Two points seem particularly distressing and contradictory. The condoning of such traffic of arms is directly counter to our inherent and oft-stated policy of non-support to aggressors, even latent ones. By their own declarations, several of the Middle Eastern countries who have been supplied with arms have recently stated that they have suffered a loss of their military prowess of aggression. They frankly give as their reason for their present need of arms their wish to recapture their lost military aggressive pride. We, as a nation, by nature and officially, deplore aggression and we do not knowingly encourage the aggressor. The Secretary's statement, however, seems to weaken this position of ours and, at the very least, undermines our pronounced stand on these principles.

Repeating Experience

The second and more important point is our apparent reluctance to help one of our closest allies avoid repeating our painful and costly experience in the Far East. It is clear that our State Department—that of the greatest nation on earth—is somehow unable to free itself of the influence of the permanent officials of the Colonial Office of our ally, the once-powerful Britain. We seem disinclined to try, at least, to point out to them the very bitter lessons, at the expense of several billions of dollars, which we learned from our Far Eastern experience: that, by supplying arms to those unwilling or incapable of using them, we are actually supporting those groups whom we did not intend to, for these very weapons find their way into exactly those hands opposed to those we originally wished to help. Consequently, our actions indirectly and inadvertently helped subvert our aims and defeated our chosen friends. In turn, it alienated all of them from us.

If the strategic planning of the Government of the United States has decided that the Middle East is so vital to our defense, how can we abet the Colonial Office in repeating these very same miscalculations? If these officials continue, with our acquiescence, to practically give their armaments (at the ultimate dollar expense of our taxpayers and at the expense of the blood of our citizens) to those who are not in a frame of mind or who are not capable of using them effectively, and will lose them eventually to a potential adversary of our nation, as was demonstrated in the most recent historical events in the Middle East, are we not again driving our more capable friends into the opposite camp and so helping to defeat the purposes to which we are dedicated? Will not their present acts tend to alienate the only people in this strategic area who so recently have proved themselves both willing and able to use arms effectively in defense of the very principles of democracy and peace to which we subscribe?

Weakening Link

It would be reassuring to the citizen to know that the State Department is aware of the fact that any chain is as strong as its weakest link, and that goes for the chain of defenses too. Against the background of this fact, it seems the State Department is weakening the potentially strongest link in the chain.

This letter is written by one who does not claim to be too well versed in [illegible], and, therefore, does not wish [illegible] political advice, but who, choosing [illegible] as his field, [illegible] contradictory [illegible] by the [illegible]

[illegible], M. D.

Gittinger, Wm. C.

WILLIAM C. GITTINGER
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

July 6, 1950

Dear brother Ed:

Your broadcasts are fascinating and meaty . . . just like old times.

Good luck and a safe return from your trip to the Far East.

Faithfully,

Bill

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Givens, Willard E.

October 17, 1950

Dear Mr. Givens:

Many thanks for your generous letter of the 6th; I am most grateful to you for your kind words about the September 11th broadcast.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Willard E. Givens
Executive Secretary
National Education Association
of the United States
1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

CORMA MOWREY
PRESIDENT

WILLARD E. GIVENS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 6, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

During most of the month of September I was in Japan, participating in the Second United States Education Mission to Japan. Upon my return I have had many reports upon the fine broadcast which you made on September 11.

As Executive Secretary of the National Education Association, I am writing officially to express to you our sincere appreciation for your constant and helpful support of a strong public school program in our democracy.

We are all very much pleased with your interest and constant cooperation.

With best wishes for health, happiness, and continued achievement in the fine work which you are doing, I am

Most cordially yours,

Willard E. Givens

Willard E. Givens
Executive Secretary

WEG:MA

Glasoman, Don

May 7, 1951

Dear Mr. Glassman:

Thank you for your letter of May 3. I am of course happy to grant you permission to use my photograph in advertisements for the "Commentators' Digest".

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Don Glassman, Chief
Program Information Section
Department of State
1790 Broadway
New York 19, New York

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Program Information Section, IBD
1790 Broadway
New York 19, New York

May 3, 1951

Ed.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In connection with our promotion of the program called "Commentators' Digest" The Voice of America is placing advertisements in American international magazines like Time, Newsweek and Life International.

May we have your permission to publish your photograph in one or more of these advertisements in order to increase our audience interest in "Commentators' Digest"?

Thanking you for giving this matter your attention, I am,

Sincerely,

Don Glassman

Don Glassman, Chief
Program Information Section

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Glenn, Bill

Ed.
would like to see you
old times. I live a
blocks from auditorium
is - CA-5066 -

April 14, 1950

Dear Mr. Glenn:

Your letter arrived here this week from Station KIRO, where it evidently missed Mr. Murrow by a few days. As he is now in Washington, D. C. for several weeks, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it. I am sure he would have enjoyed seeing you in Portland, and will be sorry to know that your letter arrived at KIRO after he had already left the west coast.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Bill Glenn
1730 S.W. 2nd Street
Portland, Oregon

Glenn Bill

Ed Murdock

News Comm

Dear Ed.

I would like to see you an talk over old times. I live at 1730 - S.W. - 2nd St 1½ blocks from auditorium. My phone No - is - CA-5066 - Call me or come up

your cousin

Bill Glenn

Bill Gibson
1750-[illegible] 2nd
City

PORTLAND
MAR 29
2 12:30 PM
1950
OREG.

GIVE
RED CROSS
FUND

Ed-Murrow-
News Commentator

Dear Ed.
I wanted to ask
over Portland time - I
~~To Cosmopolitan Club or~~
~~Oregonian Press~~
~~City~~
If it works 485 Madison Ave - CBS
No - in - CA - New York, 22, New York.

Glick, Marian

NDOW ON THE WORLD

TELEVISION
DUMONT
NETWORK

515 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 8-2600

Dec. 14, 1950

Dear Ed -

An assassination attempt, an election, a train wreck, a hurricane, an atom bomb mess, and half a war ago --- I Heard It Now, Volume III, and I've never even said thank you, kine sir, for seeing that the album was sent to me.

I do thank you, very much. What an exciting thing it is. The Sacco-Vanzetti part is tremendous. And it's still startling to me to hear Roosevelt.

But comment on paper is no fun; I druther see you in person again some day, when everyone has time to breathe again. I want to hear you hoot when I tell you what one of my friends said about the cover. (I can hear it now, she said, ducking).

My sincerest admiration on your firm stand re Truman's atom-bomb statement -- or misstatement. I could be prejudiced, but I honestly believe you were the only one in the entire country who didn't try to raise either circulation or blood pressure with 72-point reporting. I should think you would be quite proud.

I'm kinda proud myself these days -- for the first time since I've been in television. I'm the vice-president in charge of the UN, which Du Mont now carries.

Thanks again for sending me your album. I owe you at least a drink now.

Best regards,

Marian

Marian Glick

Glick, Marian

October 24, 1950

Dear Miss Glick:

This is merely a note to tell you that just before Mr. Murrow left for the Midwest on Friday, he asked me to have an "I Can Hear It Now" album sent to you. You should receive it early next week.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Marian Glick
Dumont Television Network
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

THE NATION'S WINDOW ON THE WORLD

TELEVISION DUMONT NETWORK

515 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 8-2600

10-7-50

A

HNA145 BOX (WITH SERIES)

SPARTA, N.J., OCT. 6--(INS)--HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

PUPILS IN THE SPARTA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL ARE PERMITTED TO WATCH THE WORLD SERIES ON TELEVISION DAILY IN THE SCHOOL AUDITORIUM ON ONE CONDITION.

THEY MUST HAVE COMPLETED ALL DAILY ASSIGNMENTS BY 1 P.M.

454PRR

Hi -

Guess I wasn't so many years ahead of myself, afterall.

You certainly sounded tickled with yourself, and your World Series sports caster. You were so obviously pleased, it made it fun to listen. ... (Just mail me the quarter).

I don't Hear It Now, Volume Three, yet. Did you forget, or was it just the gaiety of my double-header holiday, huh?

Best regards,

Marian

Marian Glick

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~Arthur Godfrey~~

From ~~Ed Murrow~~

Station

October 3, 1950

I know nothing about this record except that a friend of mine asked me to bring it to your attention. I gather it's something made specially for you, but that's the extent of my knowledge.

ERM

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Godfrey

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Arthur Godfrey

From Ed Murrow

Station

January 6, 1950

Dear Arthur,

In view of your interest in aviation affairs, I thought the attached which I received from some friends of mine at Pan Air might interest you.

As ever yours,

Goff, Bill

October 5, 1951

Dear Mr. Goff:

Thank you for your letter of October 1.

We are indeed happy to grant you permission to use any portion of our "Biography of a Pint of Blood". We do not have a recording here in this office, however I believe they are still available through Mr. Charles Sterritt, American National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bill Goff
Radio Station KIRO
Cobb Building
Seattle 1, Washington

ENDLY STATION KIRO 50,000 WATTS—CBS
COBB BUILDING • SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

October 1, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Last fall you ran a special broadcast on your "Hear It Now" series. It was a plea for blood. I am writing a show of that type now, for KIRO, asking the people of the Pacific Northwest to donate more blood. It will be somewhat dramatic, and parts of your program would set it off very nicely.

The show will contain interviews with men from the Army hospital here in Seattle who have received blood. Following these interviews, I would like to insert the portion of your show which traced the pint of blood from the donor to the soldier in the field, and any small parts of it that would put some drive into the program.

I would use your narration, or if that is not satisfactory, would give name credit as to the origination. If this is permissable, and you feel that you could allow me to use portions of your show, I would appreciate it very much if you would send me the particular show mentioned above or any part that you will permit me to use.

I would like to add here that I have a great respect for your air work.

Sincerely,

Bill Goff

Bill Goff, Announcer

OWNED AND OPERATED BY QUEEN CITY BROADCASTING COMPANY

Gould, Alan J.

December 5, 1951

Dear Alan:

Thanks for yours of yesterday and for letting me see the copy of your letter to Patterson.

I have passed it on to Sevareid.

As ever yours,

Mr. Alan J. Gould
The Associated Press
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Graham, J. A.

June 20, 1951

Dear Brick:

I have received a report on the possiblities of originating a CBS program out of Pullman next year and I'm afraid it isn't good.

Our program boys tell me we have no CBS-controlled road programs and that if a regular Hollywood origination were moved to Pullman the costs would run so high there would be little "benefit" for the Youth Program.

I'm sorry something couldn't be worked out.

As ever yours,

Mr. J. A. Graham
865 Kamiakan Street
Pullman, Washington

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 559

. Murrow

. Maulsby

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

June 6, 1951

This is very doubtful.

1. CBS has no "road programs." Some of our clients do, but we are not in the picture.

2. If a regular CBS-controlled Hollywood origination were moved to Pullman for a one-time broadcast, the costs would run so high that there would be very little "benefit" for the Youth Program.

3. God alone knows what our fall and spring programs will be.

GM.

GM

by

URROW

Would you let them know what, if anything, can be worked out for them.

E.R.M.

May 29, 1951

Dear Brick:

It's shameful that I've waited so long to answer your letter of March 28. As a matter of fact I haven't waited, I've just been buried with correspondence and extra-curricular jobs. I am looking into the business of trying to schedule the CES road program out of the State College for next year and we will let you know as soon as possible.

I am hoping that Janet, the "Peace Time Bonus" and myself can spend a little time on the West coast during July or August and if so, we must arrange a rendezvous.

As ever yours,

Mr. J.A. Graham
805 ~~Hamilton Street~~
Pullman, Washington

cc Mr. Maulsby
With correspondence

Acknowledged by
Mr. 3/29/51

J. A. GRAHAM AGENCY

Insurance

805 Kamiaken Street Telephone 1196

PULLMAN · WASHINGTON

March 28, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

When we were at Earl's a year ago last August we discussed briefly the possibilities of the Pullman Rotary Club sponsoring a C.B.S. road program at the State College for the benefit of our Youth Program and I did not follow through at that time. I have been elected president, for the next year, of our local Club that enjoyed a very successful year under our friend Loyd Bury.

I know you are extremely busy, but could you ask someone in C.B.S. to write me regarding the possibilities of bringing some program to the town and campus in 1951 or spring of 1952?

I heard you, Janet, and your five year old "Peace Time Bonus" during the holidays over the air and I'm more convinced than ever that both of them are worth more money.

Thanking you in advance for the requested information, I remain,

Yours very truly,

"Brick"

J. A. Graham

JAG:df

nting: FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY · FIREMAN'S FUND INDEMNITY COMPANY

Gramling Oliver

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

December 2, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I checked on those 5-minute summaries you mentioned at the Dutch Treat Club last Tuesday, and found that they were written alternately by Arthur Quisenberry and William Corley.

I am glad you liked them, and it was good of you to tell us about it.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Gram

H

RAMLING
ANT GENERAL MANAGER

Graves, John T.

June 4, 1951

Dear Mr. Graves:

Belatedly my best thanks for your gracious wire of April 20, and again let me say how sorry I am that I missed you on your latest trip to New York. I value your friendship most highly and wish that we might have more frequent opportunities for conversation. Pray give my respects to Mrs. Graves.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Temple Graves
The Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

26

RECEIVED

1951 APR 20 PM 8:55

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

WU048 PD

BIRMINGHAM ALA APR 20 700P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

AS USUAL YOU TOPPED THEM ALL. NEVER MORE THAN TONIGHT

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

847P

March 10, 1950

Mr. John Temple Graves
The Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Graves:

You are both generous and gracious in your comments upon my efforts.

I am going to be working from Washington for the next six weeks. If you should be passing through what is referred to on the radio as the "nation's capital", it will give me great pleasure to see you again.

Sincerely yours,

No Strike Here

By Talburt

This Afternoon

By John Temple Graves

"Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing..."

* * *

Sick from two wars and long depression, its empire gone, its trade confined, England has voted to retain socialism, even if by reduced margin. The political effect in the United States will be a double one, it seems to me. Our politicians, thinking they see a flying disc of the future, will run to fall in line. But our people, appalled at the sweep of socialism and deeply opposed in their hearts, may run in exactly the opposite direction, confounding the politicians. They may be more determined than ever (more even than they showed themselves in the last Gallup poll), to turn back the sick tide.

GRAVES

* * *

For America is not sick. We are the only great land truly devoted to economic liberty now, and we are the great land, the healthiest, the wealthiest, the happiest, most powerful, most advanced in science, technology and economic establishment. And it is long freedom that made us so.

* * *

Broadcasting from London Thursday evening, Edward R. Murrow quoted a Laborite whose pre-election optimism ran like this: "I am convinced that labor will get more votes than I believe." You are always likely to get more votes than you believe, if you are on the government side and the government is Socialist or tax-spend-elect. Taxing and spending and electing works in three ways. It allures voters with handouts. It commands votes of huge per cents of the population employed by government. And, in America if not in England, it fills its political campaign chest with dee-ducts, or the equivalent (witness the half million raised in Washington for the Truman chest by the $100-a-plate Jackson dinner from which no government man dared absent himself).

* * *

Reporting on that dinner, Time Magazine says this week that because the head table was so distant from many of the "guests" in the vast armory, "hundreds of government executives were forced to parade up and down in front of it so their bosses could see that they had not shirked their political duty."

* * *

I watched Ed Murrow broadcasting in New York last fortnight just before he left for London. The most scientific, faithful and objective of all the commentators does it with his shoulders. Tall, dark-haired, melancholy-eyed he sits coatless before the microphone, leaning into it and emphasizing points with a forward push of shoulders. From morning to the last minute, he prepares his script with a view to selecting the most significant things in the news, reporting them in the simplest and most un-biased way, and making crystal-clear the division between his report and his opinion.

* * *

Heaven has been kind to Ed Murrow. It has let him be at once a brave and indefatigable reporter, a scholar, an eloquent speaker, top-notch executive, a romantically - handsome human being, and a serenely honest man.

* * *

In hold-over from days before state socialism began to make elections unnecessary there, England has a system vastly superior to ours insofar as campaign funds are concerned. Amounts are legally limited, and small, and the limits are observed. Such huge sums as are being poured into Ohio now would not be allowed, nor would the half-million raised by the Jackson dinner.

* * *

Sooner or later the Socialist state kills both the democracy and the character of a people. The destruction in England is taking more time, because England began with so much.

* * *

In a much-quoted sermon on Feb. 12, which he called "The Inheritance of My Fathers," Dr. John N. Lukens, of the Independent Presbyterian Church, said some unforgettable things. One was that trying to avoid communism by instituting a socialized planned economy is "like trying to prevent drunkenness by giving people liquor." "Socialism," he said, "is the alcohol of communism. Given enough socialism, the drunkenness of communism results." Those of us who think men of God hurt their far higher calling when they take sides from the pulpit on economic and political questions can't mean taking sides against communism, or against the socialism which is the same thing at last. Communism isn't an economic and political doctrine alone. It is a doctrine of Godless materialism, no matter how amiably Bishop Oxnam lumps it with capitalism.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Gray F. 565-7/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mr. Gray

Mr. Murrow

March 10, 1950

I find upon getting back from London that I am committed to doing a lecture in Baltimore on May 3rd.

Could you possibly shift the commitment I have with you on that date to some other day? I'm very sorry.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559-10/49

Murrow (cc: Mr. Falknor)

Mr. Gray

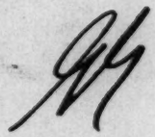
OFFICE COMMUNICATION

March 8, 1950

This will confirm our date for 5:00 PM Wednesday, May 3, when you have kindly agreed to talk at the monthly meeting of the supervisory personnel of the Operations group.

The meeting will be held in Studio 25, fifth floor of the Studio Building, 49 East 52 Street, and is planned to run not more than an hour including time for questions.

I will be only too glad to discuss any further details of the meeting or even agenda, if you care to, at any time you say the word. And thanks again, in advance, for taking the time and trouble to do this for us.



Gray, Arthur

Charge to the account of CBS News. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

NL2572 NL
WEDWARD R MU

April 26, 1950

ARTHUR GRAY
ENJOYED WTVJ
LITTLE MA MIAMI, FLA.
THIS NOT
FOR AN

THANKS STOP THIS "LITTLE MAN" NOW WONDERING WHAT TO USE FOR AN ENCORE TONIGHT REGARDS

ED MURROW

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

This is a full rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the text of telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA643

A.MZB727 NL PD=TDMZ MIAMIBEACH FLO 25= 1950 APR 25 PM 9 53

EDWARD R MURROW=

RADIO STATION WTOP WARNER BLDG WASHDC=

ENJOYED YOUR CIRCUS STORY TAG SHOULD HAVE BEEN AFTER THE LITTLE MAN JUMPS HE ASKED THE MANAGER WHAT HE THOUGHT OF HIS ACT THE MANAGER SAID FINE BUT TELL ME WHAT WILL YOU DO FOR AN ENCORE=

ARTHUR GRAY WTVJ MIAMI=..

TELEGRAPH your Mother's Day GREETINGS
BEAUTIFUL BLANK
SPECIAL ENVELOPE
Many Greeting Suggestions
6149 (50)

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS

Gray - Gord
7

THE CONSOLIDATED UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
University of North Carolina at CHAPEL HILL • *North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering at* RALEIGH • *The Woman's College at* GREENSBORO

GORDON GRAY, *President*
WILLIAM D. CARMICHAEL, JR.
Controller and Business Manager

Chapel Hill
July 16, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I wish to thank you for your kind note of July 10 and for your good wishes. It was thoughtful of you to write to me.

Sincerely,

Gordon Gray

Gordon Gray
President

Gray, Gordon

July 10, 1951

Dear Gordon:

Just a brief note to wish you well in your new undertaking. I have some small appreciation of what it must mean to you to serve your country again in this fashion and I merely wanted to send you my best salute.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gordon Gray
Consolidated University of N. Carolina
Raleight, North Carolina

E CONSOLIDATED UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
ty of North Carolina at CHAPEL HILL • North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering at RALEIGH • The Woman's College at GREENSBORO

GORDON GRAY, *President*
ILLIAM D. CARMICHAEL, JR.
ntroller and Business Manager

Chapel Hill
June 14, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I have your letter of June 5. I don't have any immediate plans for a visit to New York. However, on my next trip, I will try to get in touch with you.

I hope you are feeling well.

Sincerely,

Gordon

Gordon Gray
President

Gray, Gordon

June 5, 1951

Dear Gordon:

Just a note to say I hope you will let me know when you are going to be in New York again. I planned to leave for a couple of weeks in Yugoslavia last week-end but the doctors have told me I can't fly at least for the time being so it looks as though I shall be between here and Washington for the next couple of months at least.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gordon Gray, President
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

HE CONSOLIDATED UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
versity of North Carolina at CHAPEL HILL • *North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering at* RALEIGH • *The Woman's College at* GREENSBORO

GORDON GRAY, *President*
WILLIAM D. CARMICHAEL, JR.
Controller and Business Manager

30.

Chapel Hill
April 16, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am developing the habit of listening to your "Hear It Now" program. I practically never listen to the radio these days - I may be frank with you - and, therefore, I don't have much of a standard of comparison, but I would guess that it is safe to say that yours is one of the best of all the programs on the air.

Sincerely,

Gordon

Gordon Gray
President

Gray Gordon

March 1, 1952

Dear Gordon:

Thanks for the note and the clippings. I feel that my remarks were pretty rambling, but it was delightful to be in Chapel Hill again and to have the opportunity of meeting Mrs. Gray and your colleagues.

I want to tell you again that the degree from the University conferred upon me after I came back from the war is my most cherished possession. If I can ever do anything to further the interests of the university, or you, my small circle for you here in New York, you need only command me.

Sincerely yours,

President Gordon Gray
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

THE CONSOLIDATED UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
University of North Carolina at CHAPEL HILL • *North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering at* RALEIGH • *The Woman's College at* GREENSBORO

GORDON GRAY, *President*
WILLIAM D. CARMICHAEL, JR.
Controller and Business Manager

Chapel Hill
February 20, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I would say that altogether your day was a successful one here. Certainly this is true from our point of view. It was a pleasure to be with you.

I am inclosing two or three clippings which came to my desk. These appeared, of course, in advance of your appearance. There will doubtless be others reflecting your visit, which I will send along to you.

Sincerely,

Gordon

Gordon Gray
President

CAROLINA CLIPPING SERVICE
ROOM 101
HOTEL SIR WALTER
RALEIGH, N. C.

Newspaper Star

City Shelby

Date 2/6/51

At Chapel Hill Clinic

Ed R. Murrow To Address Radio Newsmen

CHAPEL HILL, Feb. 6 — (AP) — Edward R. Murrow, nationally known radio news commentator, will be one of the main speakers at a radio news clinic here Feb. 17.

Murrow, a native of Greensboro, will be introduced by Chancellor Robert House of the University of North Carolina. At a second address, the same day but before students, Murrow will be introduced by Gordon Gray, president of the University of North Carolina, who formerly was secretary of defense.

The news clinic is sponsored by the Carolinas Radio News directors Association. It will be held at the University's communication center here.

Panel topics and participants in discussion will include:

"What a News Department mean to the small radio station in terms of public service"—Dick Brown, WEWO, Laurinburg; Jim McNeill, WTSB, Lumberton, and George Allen, WSAT, Salisbury.

"What a News Department mean to a radio station in terms of dollars and cents"—Nick Mitchell, WFBC, Greenville, S. C.: Jim Dalrymple, WEWO, Laurinburg; Gren Seibels, WMSC, Columbia, S. C.

"Why we believe a well-organized News Department is a valuable asset to every radio station" —Harold Essex, WSJS, Winston-Salem, Richard Mason, WPTF, Raleigh, and Fred Fletcher, WRAL Raleigh.

Elmer Oettinger of WNAO, Raleigh, chairman of the CRNDA membership committee, will speak on "What The Carolinas Radio News Dire tors Association is doing to promote better news coverage in the two Carolinas."

CAROLINA CLIPPING SERVICE
ROOM 101
HOTEL SIR WALTER
RALEIGH, N. C.

Newspaper News

City Charlotte

Date 2/6/51

Murrow To Speak At Chap

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"Why we believe a well-organized news department is a valuable asset to every radio station" — Harold Essex, WSJS, Winston-Salem; Richard Mason, WPTF, Raleigh, and Fred Fletcher, WRAL, Raleigh.

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CAROLINA CLIPPING SERVICE
ROOM 101
HOTEL SIR WALTER
RALEIGH, N. C.

Newspaper Journal
City Winston-Salem
Date 2/8/51

Edward R. Murrow to Speak At N.C. Radio News Clinic

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[illegible]ews clinic is sponsored [illegible]arolinas Radio News Di[illegible]rs Association. It will be at the University's Com[illegible]cation Center here.

[illegible]el topics and participants [illegible]scussion will include:

News Department

[illegible]hat a News Department [illegible]s to the Small Radio Sta[illegible]in Terms of Public Serv[illegible]— Dick Brown, WEWO, [illegible]nburg; Jim McNeill, [illegible], Lumberton, and George [illegible] WSAT, Salisbury.

[illegible]hat a News Department [illegible]s to A Radio Station in [illegible] of Dollars and Cents"— [illegible]tchell, WFBC, Green[illegible]ville, S. C.; Jim Dalrymple, WEWO, Laurinburg; [illegible]ren Selbels, WMSC, Columbia, S. C.

"Why We Believe a Well Organized News Department Is a Valuable Asset to Every Radio Station"—Harold Essex, WSJS, Winston-Salem, Richard Mason, WPTF, Raleigh, and Fred Fletcher, WRAL, Raleigh.

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CAROLINA CLIPPING SERVICE
ROOM 101
HOTEL SIR WALTER
RALEIGH, N. C.

Newspaper Citizen
City Asheville
Date 2/8/51

Murrow To Speak At Chapel Hill

CHAPEL HILL, Feb. 5. (AP)—Edward R. Murrow, nationally known radio news commentator, will be one of the main speakers at a radio news clinic here February 17.

Murrow, a native of Greensboro, will be introduced by Chancellor Robert House of the University of North Carolina. At a second address, the same day but before students, Murrow will be introduced by Gordon Gray, president of the University of North Carolina who formerly was Secretary of Defense.

The news clinic is sponsored by the Carolinas Radio News Directors Association. It will be held at the University's communication center here.

Greer, Ben

Greensboro, N. C.
July 5, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In reply to your letter of June 14, let me again express my sincere thanks and appreciation for your help. In the same mail I received a letter from Mr. Wells Church and from all indications in his letter, he gave my application and recording his careful consideration. As per his request and with great pleasure I have submitted two more recordings and a photo.

Trusting this letter does not find you quite so "buried" and thanking you for your efforts in my behalf, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Ben Greer

Ben Greer
~~News Director~~
WFMY-TV
Greensboro, North Carolina

BG:P

Grear, Ben

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

Mr. Munro

June 15, 1951

Dear Mr. Grear:

I was impressed with your delivery despite the thoroughly lousy quality of the recording. How about cutting us another one down there -- and send along a picture, too. I have no immediate openings but there's always a future.

Cordially,

Wells Church

Mr. Ben Grear
News Director
Radio Station WPTF-TV
North Dixie Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

WC/bp

Greer, Ben

EDWARD R. MURROW

June 14, 1951

Dear Ben Greer:

I hope you will forgive this belated reply to yours of April 26. I have been buried.

I have passed your letter and the record on to Wells Church, Editor-in-Chief, of the News Department here. I am certain he will give them his careful consideration. We shall see what happens.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ben Greer
Radio [redacted]
North Davie Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

CC: Mr. Church
With correspondence

Grisewood, Freddie

SENT 0915

RECEIVED
1951 OCT 25 AM 9:19
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

PCG/RC2/RI/NWY1402 OPH814 LONDON 24 25 1321

COLUMBIA NEWYORK

CHESTER PLEASE ASK MISS MAC TELL ANN GILLIS THAT FREDDY

GRISEWOOD HAS CANCELLED AMERICAN TRIP

THEREFORE NOT AVAILABLE NOVEMBER FIFTH REGARDS

MURROW

SENT 0920

OCTOBER 18, 1951

COLUMBIA LONDON

CAMPBELL FROM MAC WOULDST REMIND MURROW FIND OUT WHETHER FREDDY GRISEWOOD

AVAILABLE NEW YORK TV APPEARANCE NOVEMBER FIVE THEN LET ME KNOW ~~XXXX~~ REGARDS

CHESTER

Grisewood Freddy

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

Sept. 18, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Ed:

Could schedule Freddy Grisewood on WHO SAID THAT November 5th.

The show is 10:30 to 11:00 p.m. He should plan to be at the studio (6B, currently) at 10:00 p.m. and read the newspapers occasionally the previous week. The fee is $200.00. We would not be very happy if he were scheduled on another TV panel show that same date.

What should I do next or will you?

Sincerely,

Ann

Ann Gillis

Sept. 9 - Dec. 19.

August 27, 1951

Dear Jap:

This guy, Freddy Grisewood, is a really top-notch BBC broadcaster--sports, panels, etc. I wonder if you could find a spot for him on TV or AM.

As ever yours,

Mr. J. G. Gude
Stix & Gude
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

HEWSHOTTS,
LIPHOOK,
HANTS.
TELEPHONE 3229.

July 6th -51-

My dear Ed.

A voice from the blue! But this is the gist of what I want to say. My wife and I are proposing to come over to the States for a holiday - a short one - as I only have from Sept 9th to the 19th as near as I can say now. That is of course allowing for the 5 days journey each end. I was wondering whether it might be possible for me to help pay my way by a broadcast on your system - or perhaps a

lecture. Don't hesitate to say no, if it can't be done. But this will be my first visit to America and I might find something of interest to talk about. even a folk song & dialect recital might possibly amuse your listeners. Anything you can suggest to help the secretary! Tell the boys

We are

Yours

Stanley Holloway

P.S. Am 'Question Master' just now on a programme called 'My Question' which has hit the high spots over here.

Gruender, Daniel

March 11, ~~1950~~
Daniel Gruender
c/o Overseas Press
Club of America
1475 Broadway
NYC 18, NY.

7

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a student at Antioch College. Antioch students study half a year and spend the other half on some job in their chosen field. My job is assistant to the secretary of the Overseas Press Club of America. Antioch requires from students on the job a report, or a paper, so to speak, which describes his work, a sort of evaluation of how his effort and experiences on the job have furthered his educational and vocational goals.

My vocational interest is journalism, more specifically, foreign correspondente. My job at the Press Club has created many questions. I have had several jobs in connection with my studies at Antioch and have written evaluations with each. I would like to make the job report of my Overseas Press Club experiences one of lasting value and interest to myself and counselors at college by interviewing one who is known the world-over as having contributed an outstanding display of the kind of efforts I hope someday to be able to contribute.

I am working on my report now as I leave the Press Club for school at the end of March. If it is possible to chat with you for a few moments about your profession I am sure some kind of arrangement could be worked out so this would not interfere with working hours.

With your permission I will call you or your secretary to work out the arrangement, I am

Respectfully,
Daniel Gruender
Daniel Gruender

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
NYC 22, NY.

Louise Thurlow

Grummon Louise

ROBERT M. GRUMMON
East Jaffrey
New Hampshire

Called 2/16

~~Dear~~ Mr Murrow —

This is one of those horrible "I knew you when" — or "letters". This week end my thirteen year old son Bob, Danny Neil G. (6) and myself are leaving the farm for a quick breath of New York. The theory is that the children in relays (we have six) should see the city and shake the hay out of their shoes. Usually young Bob rebells bitterly — preferring the tractor & his pony to anything in the city. But this year he wants first of all to see a broadcast in a real studio (preferably a comedy character like Jack Benny) — the exhibit of old weapons and arms in the Metropolitan, and one other item I have forgotten. Would it be an awful nuisance to ask the powers that be — for three passes to the CBS studios for a broadcast a boy might like? We are free from Sunday morning until Monday evening.

I am enclosing a stamped addressed envelope in case you ~~could~~ can manage this very real favor. If three passes are impossible – two or even one would do. If the broadcast comes in the evening I planned to leave Danny in bed and take one of my brother Frank's boys. All Danny has requested is a lift in a double decker bus. It will be fun to be back in New York.

Please have engine trouble the next time you drive near Mt Monadnock – wake us in the middle of the night to borrow a jack – the peakier the request the better so that I can chalk off this tiresome favor I am asking of you.

With sincere congratulations on all that you have accomplished – and Good luck!

Louise Trusler Grumman
(formerly of Europe & Wheaton)

Gude, J G

J G Gude

June 29 1951

Mr Max E Wells
Welcome Service
P O B 1710
Greensboro N C

Dear Mr Wells:

I am Edward R Murrow's Business Agent, and before leaving for his vacation, he asked me if I would reply to your letter to him of June 12.

Please understand that he has not just pushed this off on me, and he is especially anxious that I assure you that we discussed your proposal very thoroughly, and only the pressure of many other committments requires that I acknowledge it.

It is very difficult to turn down such a meritorious project such as you have outlined, but it is these committments which make it physically impossible for Mr Murrow to participate. Actually, there are also contractual committments which would make it virtually impossible.

I join him in wishing you all success in your splendid enterprise, and, again, our regrets that he will not be able to play a part in it.

Very sincerely

J G Gude

CC: E R Murrow

Guild, Frank

July 7, 1950

Dear Frank Guild:

I've had time to read only part of the book, and as I'm about to leave for Korea, I hope to finish it when I get back. As much as I've read I've liked very much. Many thanks for sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank Guild, Jr.
807 W. Dobbs
Tyler, Texas

nk Guild, Jr.

BOX 1168
PHONE 2-0244

"Roses By Air"

807 W. DOBBS
TYLER, TEXAS

June 5, 1950

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

on shelf

On June 3 we sent you a copy of ACTION OF THE TIGER and hope you have received it by now.

After reading this book, I would certainly appreciate a line from you saying what you think of it.

Will be looking forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank Guild, Jr.

FGJ:mm

Gulman, Dorothy

June 5, 1951

Dear Dorothy:

I have no real trust in the shipping service at Columbia Records. Did the albums ever arrive? So far as I know, the comment about the cast has never been published.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Dorothy Gulman
100 Central Park South
New York 19, New York

Gulman, Dorothy

DOROTHY GULMAN : 100 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH : NEW YORK 19, N.Y. : COLUMBUS 5-0535

June 5, 1951

no answer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If anything could possibly add to my very complete interest and appreciation of your Volumes II and III of "I Can Hear it Now", it would be the grateful awareness that they were given to me by their gifted "author", a very busy man who took the time to make good a very casual promise.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Gulman

DG/jc

ROTHY GULMAN : 100 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH : NEW YORK 19, N.Y. : COLUMBUS 5-0535

19.

April 25, 1951

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the nice note. You are very sweet and thoughtful to remember your promise.

I am looking forward to receiving Volumes II and III of I CAN HEAR IT NOW. By the way, has your remark about the "Cast" you had to work with ever been published?

Sincerely,

Dorothy Gulman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York

Gunnison Ray

Phoned no. Ray 4/21

07

RAYMOND M. GUNNISON
305 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK

April 17, 1950

Dear Ed:

There is going to be a meeting at the Barn at 4:00 P. M. sharp on Saturday, April 22nd, to consider some new zoning regulations.

Immediately after that meeting at 5:00 P. M. we are going to have a meeting of the Directors of the Quaker Hill Country Club.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
130 East 74th Street
New York, N.Y.

Gulman, Dorothy

ordered 4/17

April 10, 1951

Dear Dorothy:

I always do what I say I will do --eventually! I am sending you Volumes II and III of I CAN HEAR IT NOW and am sorry about the delay.

As ever yours,

Miss Dorothy Gulman
100 Central Park South
New York, New York

Gunnison, Raymond M.

April 27, 1951

Dear Raymond:

I hope you will forgive the delay in answering yours of April 9. I have been buried with mail calling me either a genius or a traitor over the MacArthur affair.

Thanks for telling me of the possible availability of your house. It's probably the most attractive on the Hill, but I have just finished trying to turn my log house into a year-round operation and I am sure I would have no chance of getting my investment back on it. Thanks very much though for letting me know of the possibility.

As ever yours,

Mr. Raymond M. Gunnison
305 East 45th Street
New York, New York

RAYMOND M. GUNNISON
305 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK

April 9, 1951

Dear Ed:

I am thinking some of selling my house in Pawling and someone told me that you were interested in getting a larger place. Before talking with the broker I thought I would let you know about it.

In addition to the house I have two very substantial small houses, either of which would be very suitable for a broadcasting studio and guest house.

I haven't definitely made up my mind about the sale and I will be influenced largely by my ability to find something smaller in the vicinity.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Gyorgy, Paul
Dr.

January 31, 1950

Dr. Paul Gyorgy
Hospital ~~of University~~ of
Pennsylvania
36th and Spruce Sts.
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Dr. Gyorgy:

Thanks very much for your note of the 17th. I'm sorry, too, that we missed connections the other day, and trust that we will have an opportunity to meet in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL GYORGY, M.D.
HOSPITAL OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
36TH AND SPRUCE STREETS
PHILADELPHIA 4, PENNA.

17 January 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

It was exceedingly kind of you to call me on the telephone yesterday, and I am very sorry that I could not stay at my desk long enough to catch the call.

I enjoy your daily talks very much -- in spite of Franco-American Macaroni -- and I am sure I would enjoy even more meeting you in person.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Gyorgy

Paul Gyorgy, M.D.

PG:h

THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN FORUM

Hagy, Ruth

Filbert and Juniper Sts.,
Philadelphia 5,
Pennsylvania

January 9, 1951

Mr. Ed Murrow
C B S
45 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am so sorry you can't come.

Here is the Morley Cassidy series.

Sincerely,

Ruth Hagy

Mrs. Ruth Geri Hagy
Director

FORUM COMMITTEES

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General Chairman

Mrs. Anthony L. Geyelin
Vice Chairman

Mrs. William B. Kolb
Tickets & Reservations Chairman

Mrs. William J. Clothier
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Industrial Union Council, C. I. O.

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Negro Women's Organizations

Mrs. Howard E. McKay
American Legion Auxiliary, Dept. of Pa.

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Art

Mrs. David Salesky
Allied Jewish Appeal

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Member At Large

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Girl Scouts of Phila.

Mrs. William E. Warrington
Pa. Soc. of the Colonial Dames of Americ

Mrs. Robert P. Wetherald
League of Women Voters of Pa.

Mrs. Peter Whaley
Del. State Federation of Women's Clubs

Miss Rosa Wilkins
Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.

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Music

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W. E. D. of the Community Chest

Mrs. Robert B. Wolf
Member At Large

Mrs. Henry N. Woolman, Jr.
Member At Large

The Defense Of Europe

Now Rebuilt, Its Men and Steel Could Vastly Reinforce Russia; Only Atom Bomb Stands in Way

By MORLEY CASSIDY

European Correspondent of The Bulletin

Paris, Dec. 20.—The American people today face one of the gravest questions in history:

What is Europe worth—to us or the Russians?

Our fate as a nation may hang on our answer, and in the present crisis we have the right, and the duty, to look at Europe exactly as Europe looks at us—with a cold, unsentimental, appraising eye.

As of this moment, it's a grim picture, from either side, despite the appointment of General Dwight D. Eisenhower as commander of a future million-man army.

For six months I have covered most of Western Europe's "front" from Yugoslavia to the Baltic. I have talked to the statesmen of most of the Atlantic Pact countries, looked at the occupation armies in Germany, talked to generals and privates and to Europe's peasants, students and ordinary workers.

We've Made Europe Important

The most frightening thing I found was not that Europe lacks guns and tanks and soldiers and planes. We knew that.

The United States in five years has poured over $22,000,000,000 in foreign aid into Europe.

We have helped to make it a going concern, with humming factories and roaring steel mills, and an industrial capacity greater than Russia's and second only to our own.

Look back to the end of World War II, and you can see that this is a major miracle. No longer is Western Europe prostrate, a liability to her friends and a doubtful prize for a conqueror. In Eastern Europe, thanks to American aid, Turkey and Greece have been put on their feet. Yugoslavia has split away from the East and inclines to the West.

The Greater the Gain, the More the Risk

And in all these achievements we and Europe have, as of now, arrived at about the halfway mark, and the point of greatest danger.

For all Europe, today, is wide open for conquest. In a matter of weeks or months, all its painfully-rebuilt industry could be seized and put to work, almost overnight, making guns and planes and tanks to fight us.

Europe, in short—the Europe we have rebuilt, and the Europe that wants to be free—can become the Frankenstein's Monster that would help to destroy us.

It's no use cursing the Europeans. They've been blind. But we've made our mistakes, too.

Is Its Defense Worth the Cost?

In the face of a possible World War III, there is time now to consider only one question:

Is Europe, as a military asset, worth what it will cost to defend it?

As an asset, let's not sell Europe short. It has been our "poor relation" since 1945, but our 22-plus billions have changed a lot of things.

Hitler grabbed this same Europe in 1940, made it work for him, and with the help of its manpower and factories was able to stand off most of the world—INCLUDING Russia!—for four years.

We, through ECA, have rebuilt it into a position to do a similar job again—for us or the Russians.

Its Steel Production Double Russia's

Here are some basic facts:

Western Europe is producing 23 per cent more today, of industrial and mine products, than it did in 1938.

It is producing steel at the rate of 50,000,000 tons a year—twice what Russia produces, and about half our own.

It is overflowing with factories producing exactly what Russia needs most to make war—precision and electronic instruments, machine tools, ball-bearings, munitions.

It has scientists and technicians who could be dragooned into working for Russia. It has the raw manpower—200,000,000 people, against 133,000,000 "European" Russians.

And it has geography—land routes reaching towards Russia, ports for submarines striking westward.

That is the Europe that concerns us in the face of a possible new war. Obviously, we want it on our side—if we can pay the price.

We Gamble on Time

We have been calculating that our possession of the atomic bomb made it unlikely that Russia would dare to attack Europe, at least for two or three years. That may still be true. But in the face of Korea we are well advised to wonder.

If we have been wrong, and the Russians are ready to risk an atomic war, can Europe be defended? Here starts the bad news. Not today. Not next month. Probably not in 1951. Maybe not in 1952.

Europe itself has been slow to see the peril. It began half-heartedly, 30 months ago, trying to organize its own defenses through the Brussels Pact. For 18 months it has been trying, with American help, to do the same through the Atlantic Pact.

It has accomplished next to nothing. "All that Europe has

Continued on Page 15, Col. 1

The Defense Of Europe

Men and Steel Could Reinforce Russia

Continued from First Page

done so far," an eminent military man told me, "would not add one week to the time the Russians would need to overrun it."

We can't brag. We appropriated $1,300,000,000 in July, 1949, to supply modern arms to Europe. A year later, only $110,000,000 worth had arrived here, and only in the last two months has the flow begun in volume.

So the effective defense of Europe today consists of just three things:

1. The American stockpile of atomic bombs.
2. American bombers stationed in Britain and elsewhere which could deliver those bombs.
3. The factories of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and a hundred other American and British cities which might—or might not—make it possible to win "the last battle" in a war with Russia.

There Is Worse News

Plans Lag Sadly

The establishment of an "integrated Atlantic Pact army," and the appointment of General Eisenhower will work no miracle.

Even with all-out effort by both Europe and America, nothing can possibly change the grim picture decisively for 12 months at least; more likely 18, or even 24.

Nothing that has yet been planned, even for 1953, offers Europe much more than a guarantee that it can, by then, stand off a determined Russian attack long enough for reserves to arrive from Britain and the United States.

And here is the worst of my news: If we want to be sure that all of Western Europe cannot be quickly overrun in a war with Russia, and its great strength ruthlessly organized and turned against us, we ourselves must prepare at once to defend the Elbe as if it were the Hudson or Delaware River.

We Need Soldiers—Fast

When American divisions and planes, in impressive numbers, are standing in Germany, Europe will put its whole heart into its own defense.

But not before.

The task we face is staggering. And we may be too late.

We will have to find soldiers; a lot more soldiers than would have been needed before disaster in Korea destroyed our aura of invincibility.

We will have to supply arms—tanks, guns, planes and all the rest—in war-time quantities, to European troops as well as our own.

The Price Is High—Either Way

We will have to invest more billions of dollars in equipping European factories to help rearm Europe and buy raw materials.

Can we afford to do all this? Can we afford NOT to do it? Will it work if we try it, or will we only be sweetening the pot for the day when Russia acts?

And can we do all this and still fight a war in Asia, and be prepared to meet all the threats in such other quarters as the Near East?

I don't pretend to know. But to decide those questions, we must first know the scope of the task ahead.

General Eisenhower's first duty will be to assess "enemy strength and capabilities," and our own.

He will find something very close to this:

RUSSIAN STRENGTH

In Eastern Germany:

Thirty to 33 Russian divisions, fully trained; at least 10 of them armored, mostly with T34 tanks.

At least 10 squadrons of jet fighter planes; others with piston-engine planes suitable for close support; several bomber squadrons.

A 50,000-man German police army, the "Bereitschaften," equivalent to about five Russian divisions, and capable of supplying the cadres for quick expansion to 15 or 20 divisions.

In the satellites:

Ten more Russian divisions.

Satellite armies, some of them headed by Russian officers, numbering: Poland, 250,000 men; Czechoslovakia, 150,000; Bulgaria, 200,000; Rumania, 200,000; Albania, 55,000.

In Western Russia:

Some 75 divisions, or 600,000 men, capable of being thrown into battle quickly if not moved up in advance of the attack.

SUMMARY: About 38 divisions of Russians and German divisions available for the first assault; 10 more Russian divisions and perhaps 40 satellite divisions capable of quick support; a "theater reserve" of 75 more in Western Russia.

ATLANTIC PACT ARMY

In Germany:

Seven divisions. Four of them excellent—the British 2d Infantry and Seventh Armored, and the American First and U. S. Armored Constabulary. Three French divisions well-trained and spirited, but under strength and not fully equipped. A second British armored division forming.

Air strength which is secret, but probably insufficient to assure air superiority.

In reserve:

In France: 2 divisions, both under strength and ill-equipped. About 90 per cent of regular officers and non-commissioned officers fighting in Indo-China. No air strength.

In Britain: "Several" divisions newly-formed. The equivalent of three or four others in Africa, Hong-Kong, Malaya, and Korea. An estimated 20 squadrons of fighter planes, and 20 bomber squadrons.

In Italy: 8 divisions, well-trained but badly equipped.

Elsewhere: In Belgium, one division; in Denmark, minor units about equal to one division; in the Netherlands, talk of organizing three, or maybe two; in Norway, smaller units equal to two divisions; in Portugal one.

Few of these reserves would be available for the main front, in the heart of Europe.

Italy's force would be pinned down defending its own territory. So would Norway's. So would most of Britain's; one or two divisions might be spared for the continent.

Summary for the Atlantic Pact Army: 7 divisions in the front line; an eighth being added. For quick support, a maximum of 7 or 8 more.

So the "enemy capabilities" at any time in the immediate future are terribly clear.

If Russia attempted "war by proxy," using the German "Bereitschaften" to free their West German brothers, the occupation forces could handle them. But if Russia denounced this defense as "western aggression" and sent in its own troops, Europe would have little to hope for but "liberation," after destruction.

A Matter of Weeks

In the view of unofficial but astute military experts, the occupation forces would be driven back to form a line behind the Rhine in the first week, after destroying what they could of Germany's industrial potential.

They might hold the Rhine for one week, or two or three, depending on relative air strength. When that line was breached, most of Europe would be wide open.

Britain, behind its channel, might win a respite; or it might be blasted by atomic bombing even before the ground attack began.

Spain might be safe behind the Pyrenees, because its 400,000-man army had not been invited to fight. Portugal might remain free, sheltered by Spain. Switzerland's tough army and tough neutrality might gain it temporary immunity.

In Yugoslavia, Sweden and Norway, there would be guerilla fighting in the mountains for a long time; but the key objectives would be taken with little delay, depending on the force Russia was willing to send to get them.

Even Promises Aren't Big

Up to the moment of disaster in Korea, all of the hopes and promises (both American and European) for the 1951 army in Europe did not rise to any startling figure.

France has firmly promised to create five new divisions and "beef up" its existing five, if American arms are supplied for nine of the ten.

Britain, pushing hard on its air and tank programs, thinks it can bring its army to a total of 10 divisions, and 12 Territorial or home guard divisions. With world-wide commitments, probably two or three divisions will be the maximum for the continent.

Italy hopes to add four, Denmark one, Netherlands three. Italy's, again, will hardly be available for the main front.

So, as of the day of disaster in Korea, it seemed that the Supreme Commander could hope for 11 or 12 new divisions to be added to the 14 or 15 now available for quick support.

Then There's Germany

A total, thus, of 25 or 27—plus whatever America sends—to face the threat of 100 or more quickly available on the Russian side. (If these figures should be suddenly increased, in the face of the Korean disaster, the new figures should be accepted with reserve, in the knowledge that the bulk of all arms and equipment, in the next year, must come from America.)

Lastly, of course, there is Germany. Defense preparations have been at a virtual standstill for nearly three months while France and the United States have wrangled over the Germans' part in western defense.

In any crisis now or in 1951, the wrangle has no meaning. In Bonn I discussed the prospects with, among others, Count Von Schwerin, when he was Chancellor Adenauer's military adviser.

It would take one year to organize and train the cadres for a German force—after the Bundestag had given its approval. That approval is still far away.

The Minimum Needed

How far do we have to go?

The Atlantic Treaty nations have just set a goal of 55 to 60 divisions. Winston Churchill has demanded 60, with great air support. General Charles DeGaulle says the minimum is 75.

Several military men warned me against the feeling that we must match the Russians division for division. With heavy air support and superior American weapons, the western force might be relatively small and still hold its ground—IF it had those planes and weapons.

Before Korea crumbled, too, many were hopeful that nothing but "a deterrent" was urgently needed.

"The Russians want a cheap victory," said one highly placed statesman. "If we have enough on the ground to make them realize a good battle on the scale they hesitate before they attempt anything."

Leadership the Great Lack

But even he put the minimum, "if we really mean business," at 35 divisions. Without a miracle of American production, we won't see them on the front line in 1951.

Where does this leave us?

It leaves us, I think, facing a fact we should have recognized long ago; that Europe can be led into fighting for its freedom. It cannot be pushed.

It is a deplorable fact that Europeans have not yet found their own leadership, and mistrust others. They have been blind to the danger, full of wishful thinking, confused, often selfish or defeatist. The reasons behind the shocking delay in rearming are so diverse that they must be left for another article.

It is tempting, but not altogether true, to blame them for the predicament we, as well as they, are facing.

Do We Mean Business?

In the face of many problems, Europe's nations individually have not done quite as badly as the record would indicate. Most of them have spent about as much, proportionately, on defense as ourselves. Collectively, they have failed utterly.

Behind their failure lies one great basic fact: the knowledge of their own weakness.

Without America, every European knows instinctively that Europe's power is nothing. But haven't we given every proof that we are behind them?

"Ah, yes," Europe replies. "Three thousand miles behind. You will not have battles in your streets. We will."

Like it or not, that is how Europe feels. We can supply all the arms to win 20 wars, but Europe will still say, "Ah, yes, but you are not yet part of Europe."

Nothing will make us part of Europe, in Europe's eyes, until we have a great many of our men—and our tanks and guns—standing in Europe.

Who's There First?

When that happens—or even begins to happen—Europe will look different. There will be no question of manpower or spirit then, my survey has convinced me; although a hundred problems will remain to tax the skill of our leadership.

The demands that we must face to hold Europe are almost unimaginable. Even greater would be the task of recapturing the industrial continent we have rebuilt.

Our problem is summed up in a story that was told to me in Alaska, in 1943, by General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.

As Alaskan commander, facing a Japanese threat in the Aleutians, he had yelled to Washington for an airfield at Dutch Harbor. Washington finally yielded and work started.

Then he yelled for planes to be based there. Washington fumbled and delayed. As the airfield neared completion, General [illegible] Japanese strategy changed to [illegible] the moment the last [illegible] was [illegible].

When he got the fleet, [illegible] his own message. It read:

"The airfield at Dutch Harbor was completed at 11.10 this morning and is now ready for use by whoever gets here first—Japs or Americans."

He got the planes. Ten days later they hit the Japanese fleet aimed at Alaska.

Europe today is waiting for whoever wants it badly enough.

This is the first article of a series. Tomorrow Cassidy discusses some of the immediate problems which General Eisenhower will face.

Relative Strengths of Atlantic Nations and Reds in Europe

The Defense of Europe—II

Continued from First Page

ancient national feuds and rivalries.

All such matters—the only vital matters at the moment, since the Atlantic Pact army must be built before it can fight—are General Eisenhower's problems.

Not His Decision

In solving them, he can lead and encourage, and there is no one Europe would follow more willingly, but he cannot decide.

Some of the problems are purely military, some are problems of building arms.

In this field, an enormous step forward has been agreed upon in principle with the creation of an International Defense Production Board.

But in both fields, integration remains an agreement, not a fact.

Decisions, and eventually action, still will remain in the hands of 12 Atlantic Pact governments which are NOT integrated, and are responsible to 12 Parliaments and 12 nations of people who disagree greatly on the needs and urgency of defense preparations, and on the surrender of sovereignty which genuinely integrated defense implies.

Sample of Difficulties

As a sample of the difficulties General Eisenhower will face, let's take training.

It is a paradox that the Atlantic Pact powers in Europe, despite their weakness, have about 2,000,000 men under arms — enough for real defense if properly organized and trained.

So training will be a first concern of the supreme commander. Proper training depends on an adequate period of military service.

"It is useless to talk of effective defense without men with two years military service," Field Marshal Montgomery, who vainly has tried for two years to integrate Western Union defenses, told me recently.

"One year is barely enough to train an infantryman. But a modern army needs specialists, and they can't be trained in less than two years."

Variance in Training

So General Eisenhower will look about his "integrated" army and find this state of affairs:

In Britain, two years compulsory service established four months ago (formerly 18 months).

In France, 18 months (formerly 12 months).

In Italy, theoretically 18 months, but actually 11 months because of lack of funds.

In Belgium and The Netherlands, one year's service.

He will wish, undoubtedly, to establish some uniformity in the various armies. The 12 governments may agree wholeheartedly that it is desirable.

But they, too, have their problems.

Reds Fought French Change

France, for instance, thought long and hard before it raised the service period, four months ago, from 12 to 18 months.

The nation accepted the longer term with good grace, despite a furious Communist uproar. But now an election is coming up. Will the deputies see the need for a second six-months extension, so soon after the first? It is doubtful.

There is another angle: longer training costs more money.

Italy, for one, will lament that it cannot spend so much more. American aid will be required; and that means long bargaining with ECA, MDAP or other American agencies before the matter can even be put to the legislators.

Other Questions

The other problems that will concern General Eisenhower immediately defy enumeration. But here are some samples:

1. Allocation of troops.

The Defense Committee of the Atlantic Pact organization has agreed on the forces to be contributed by each nation.

The agreement presumably makes allowance for the fact that France is fighting a war in Indo-China, on a scale comparable with our own war in Korea; that Britain must keep many of its troops in Malaya, Hong Kong and North and East Africa; that The Netherlands still has a problem in the East Indies.

It is vitally important, however, that General Eisenhower's force has adequate cadres of trained regular trained troops.

France Sent Best to Asia

At the moment, 90 per cent of France's regular officers and noncoms—the men badly needed to train others—are in Indo-China. So are most regulars, since national service men are not sent for fear of provoking a storm of protest.

"France's greatest need," one veteran military observer told me, "is to bring back some of the men who can train others."

That will be up to General Eisenhower.

2. Can British air squadrons, for instance, be based on French soil?

A simple matter, one would think. But who builds their barracks, and who pays for them? Whose law governs the fields? What rights shall the British have to use auxiliary facilities, such as railroads and ports?

New Pacts May be Needed

Nothing has been decided. The Atlantic Pact Council of Deputies, at the moment, thinks multilateral treaties will be needed, but there has been no time (in the 18 months since the Pact was signed) to work it out.

3. The principle of "balanced forces" was agreed on six months ago. But how to make it work?

The agreement provided that France and Britain would jointly share responsibility for the tactical air force of the "integrated" Army.

It is now apparent that France's aircraft industry cannot supply the necessary number of proper types of planes, and the Military Committee of the Atlantic Pact organization has proposed to concentrate on British planes.

Pride Wounded

France's pride in its nationalized aircraft industry is wounded, and part of the press is in an uproar.

General Eisenhower, single-handed, cannot solve problems like that.

These are the merest samples of hundreds of problems which face General Eisenhower in the immediate military field, and which will be settled only with moans and cries and wounded feelings—or which may run into the blank refusal of governments which will not or dare not take the steps needed.

The Atlantic Pact governments, under the spur of immediate danger, already have shown their willingness to go far in solving these problems. They will certainly go much farther under General Eisenhower's leadership.

But a bigger and much more difficult set of problems remains to be solved by the International Defense Production Board.

So let us not delude ourselves. However, we have taken the steps which should have been taken many months ago and beginning has been made on integration of Europe's defenses.

Tomorrow: Defeatism in Europe.

The Defense of Europe—II

Eisenhower Can Inspire Europeans, But He Needs Men and Fast Action

By MORLEY CASSIDY

European Corrspondent of The Bulletin

Paris, Dec. 21. — The free world is deceiving itself badly — possibly fatally — if it thinks that with the appointment of General Dwight D. Eisenhower we are near a real combined defense of Western Europe.

It is undoubtedly true that Eisenhower, more than any other American, can do much to inspire Europe to self-defense.

It could be disastrous, however, if the glamor of his name lulls us into thinking that he is being given an integrated army or the means of building one.

What Europe needs most at the moment is not a Supreme Commander. It is a force for him to command.

Momentous First Step

The number and vastness of Eisenhowers problems make it difficult to cheer too loudy over the accomplishments of the latest meeting of Atlantic Pact foreign ministers at Brussels.

However, in their agreement to integrate part of their forces under command of General Eisenhower, the Atlantic Pact nations have taken a momentous first step towards united defense.

His appointment has been hailed in Europe with acclaim which expresses eloquently Europe's confidence in his leadership, but it expresses, too, the fervent hope that General Eisenhower can solve problems which Europe has not yet been able to solve itself.

What are those problems?

To see them in proper perspective, here is the situation General Eisenhower will find when he comes to Europe in January.

Russian Forces 'Integrated'

In his front line force he will find seven American - French - British divisions in Germany with scattered units of other armies. Immediately facing them will be 30 to 33 Russian divisions in Eastern Germany, backed by ten more Russian divisions in the satellite countries, plus all the satellite forces.

These Russian forces are "integrated." How about us?

The answer can be put in a few sentences:

General Eisenhower is to have sweeping powers over the operations and training of part of the European forces of the Atlantic Pact powers.

These forces — a total of perhaps 15 divisions available for frontline use — do not constitute material for an army capable of any serious defense of Europe. That, it is now agreed, calls for a force of at least 55 divisions, perhaps eventually 75 divisions.

To build such a force, and arm it, involves decisions on military service, building of camps and airfields, national budgets, conversions of industries to defense work, distribution of manpower to industries, allocations of American aid —to say nothing of decisions to end

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The Defense of Europe—III

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lead them to choose figures ranging from 50 to 60 divisions.

These considerations are based largely on:

1. Known weaknesses of the Soviet army.

2. Strategic limitations on the number of divisions which Russia could support in a drive to the west.

3. Strategic requirements for Russian defense of its own industries and border areas of strategic concern.

4. The time factor which would turn the advantage to the West unless the conquest of Europe could be accomplished speedily.

Soviet Divisions Small

Some weaknesses of the Russian army are well known and would greatly minimize the force of numbers in any encounter with the army which the West is capable of creating.

Russian divisions are about half the size of British or American divisions, which reduces somewhat the formidable sound of "175 divisions." It does not reduce their combat effectiveness by half, however, since much of the difference represents a smaller "tail" of supply and administrative personnel.

Russian equipment on the whole is well designed, in some respects better than our own.

There are vital gaps, however. Russian communications are notoriously bad, and frantic efforts to mechanize "rifle" or infantry divisions have gone too slowly for Russian comfort.

Lack of technical skills hampers vital fields. The high number of soldiers who cannot read a map or send a message by radio limits the flexibility of operations and leads to wasteful use of large units.

These weaknesses limit the effectiveness of the divisions which would be sent against the West.

Other Considerations

The number of these divisions would be limited, moreover, it is generally believed, by other considerations.

A primary consideration would be the need for keeping adequate armies in all corners of the Soviet Union, in the knowledge that the West would not allow the war to be confined to Europe.

A sizeable percentage of the total forces, it is believed, would be required within Russia itself, to man anti-aircraft batteries protecting industrial centers and the thousands of miles of interior communications.

Two factors would tend to increase this number. One is the vital importance of guarding communications in a country where rail lines are few and there are no alternative lines in case of breakdown. The second is that Russia gained little experience in this field in the last war and faces the choice of overmanning these defenses or risking fatal breakdowns.

Possibility of Revolts

It is possible, though by no means certain, that sizable forces might also be required at home to cope with dissention, particularly in such disaffected regions as the Ukraine.

The distance of almost 1,500 miles separating Russia's productive centers from the Rhine, and the limited routes of communication over which men and material would have to pass, would figure largely in the planning of both sides.

General Gabriel Sabatier, of the French Army Planning Section, one of the most clear-sighted men I have met in my studies of European defense, has pointed out the logical conclusions to be drawn from this and other strategic considerations.

In the highly authoritative "Revue de Defense Nationale" he has drawn a picture of the likely development of any Russian attack on the West.

He envisions a war beginning in summer, when crops have been harvested and weather permits navigation in the Arctic. Since its objective would be the seizure of Europe's industrial potential, the first phase would be an attack, with as much surprise advantage as possible, to seize all of Europe's coastlines from the French Mediterranean to Denmark.

Airborne Operation

The initial thrust would come in two columns through Germany, one aimed at Frankfort, the other through Dortmund to Rotterdam, with a secondary airborne operation to control the Baltic gates at the Skaggerek.

"The action," he says, "would aim at making sure that the Soviet armies would have largely crossed the Rhine along its whole length by D plus 45, the date by which it would be presumed that the Americans would be in a position to launch their great aerial offensive 'asphyxiating' the forward forces of the Russians by cutting their supply lines."

The Russians, he assumes, would have prepared for this by storing much material in Germany and "asphyxiation would not be the work of a day."

Weighing all factors, he believes that 40 to 50 divisions could hold the Rhine, if provided with ample air support, long enough to permit reserves to arrive and "asphyxiation" to set in.

"But it is not a matter," he warns, "of being in position to fight the enemy six months or a year after the beginning of hostilities. It is a matter of possessing immediately the forces needed to stop the enemy advance."

And that is the problem Europe and the rest of us face today.

Tomorrow: European Red Tape.

The Defense of Europe—III

55 Divisions Are Enough To Stop Russians If West Shakes Off Its Paralysis

By MORLEY CASSIDY

European Correspondent of The Bulletin

Paris, France, Dec. 22.—Can Europe be defended?

The military answer is very clear. Certainly it can be defended.

As a military problem, Russia's four million-man army, its 25,000 planes, even its reported reserves of 12 million more men, present no threat that Europe, in alliance with the United States, should not be able to face with complete confidence.

Fifty-five divisions — the integrated army which the Atlantic Pact powers have agreed to raise —is sufficient, with strong air support, to face Russia's present 175 divisions, or even the 300 divisions Russia could raise within a month after mobilization.

Even thirty-five divisions might be enough to block a Russian sweep westward and insure final victory for the free nations of the west.

Important Question

Almost every military man to whom I have talked in the course of a three-month intensive study of European defenses is agreed on this statement of the purely military problem.

The only real question, all agree, is not CAN EUROPE BE DEFENDED? It is simply: WILL IT BE DEFENDED?

But one question begets the other like the ancient question of which comes first, the chicken or the egg?

British and Americans ask if the French will fight. French and Belgians and Dutch ask if Britain and America will fight to keep Europe free, or only to "liberate" it from the outside.

The end of this is paralysis, for these questions are still being asked. So long as they are asked, Europe cannot be defended.

If the endless circle is to be broken, the free world must be convinced of two things: That Europe can be defended, and that it will be, by everyone.

"Everyone" includes the United States.

Military Problem

The first step toward a decision may be to see the military problem.

"There is nothing frightening about Russia," says an American general. "The only thing that is frightening is the weakness of Europe—and for the moment, of ourselves."

"There isn't a thing wrong here that 50 divisions wouldn't cure," says another.

Why 50 divisions?

It is not a figure plucked from a hat. It represents a cold calculation of the force needed to stop Russian conquest of Europe.

The details of those calculations and of the strategy based upon them are, of course, top secret, and informed military men who are free to speak have been quite specific in stating the considerations which

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The Defense of Europe—IV

Allied Arms Production Abroad Lags As Red Tape Snarls Atlantic Pact Setup

By MORLEY CASSIDY

European Correspondent of The Bulletin

London, December 23.—It is partly Europe's fault that its factories are not all busy, making arms for defense. But not entirely.

On the day the Chinese Communists hit our forces in Korea, I asked a British industrialist when his factory, once an important defense plant, would be back at work on defense materials.

"I don't know," he said. "It all depends on The Plan."

A few days before, a cabinet minister had been explaining the difficulties he foresaw in finding manpower for defense industries. I asked what steps had been taken.

"We can't do anything yet," he said. "We're waiting for The Plan."

Also Depends on Plan

Two weeks earlier, I had been asking an American occupation official in Germany about Germany's possible help on rearmament.

"It will all depend on The Plan," he said.

"The Plan" is a program for rearming Europe. It involves both American aid and getting arms produced in European plants. Until those arms are produced—either in the United States or in Europe—there can be little improvement in Europe's defenses.

"The Plan" has been in the making—in theory—for 18 months, since the Atlantic Pact was signed.

No Plan, So Far

So far, there is no plan.

At last reports, a master plan was being hammered out in Washington, to tell European governments and manufacturers just what they must contribute towards Europe's remarming.

It is based on the reports of five teams of industrial experts hastily dispatched by plane in September to survey the arms production possibilities in six Atlantic Pact countries—Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Canada and the United States.

It will be submitted presumably to the new International Military Production Board which has just been created at the Brussels meeting of the Atlantic Pact Council to serve as an overall agency for industrial mobilization.

Then perhaps Europe can start making some of the arms General Eisenhower's new army needs before it can fight.

Arms Are Bottleneck

Arms are the bottleneck General Dwight Eisenhower faces in the creation of an army that can defend Europe.

Most of Europe's governments already have men in their forces or their reserves who, long ago, could have been turned into fighting organizations except for one thing: They have lacked arms for training, and now they lack arms to fight with.

If they get here in time, they will come from America.

This is not all Europe's fault. More than a year ago we promised Europe arms which only are beginning to arrive in volume. And we did not insist—until a few months ago—that Europe get busy itself.

When I set out three months ago to study the defenses of Europe,

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chartered in 1911.

Defense of Europe

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one of our highest State Department officials put the problems this way:

"We have to look at the rearmament of Europe as a balanced operation of great delicacy.

2 Dangers Pointed Out

"We have to consider two dangers: First, the danger of aggression, which will require arms for Europe's defense. Second, the danger that the cost of rearmament may wreck the economies of Europe, and bring about internal collapse and social disorders, which would have the same effect as external aggression.

"In short, we cannot run a 50-ton tank over a ten-ton bridge. We have brought Europe a long ways. It is on its way to economic health. But it is not yet in position to carry the backbreaking burden of all-out rearmament."

It was a good argument then. Europeans approved heartily. Who wants to spend money on guns?

Unfortunately it is still a good argument. It is certainly true that Europe would be in sounder position if great economic reforms had been carried out and everyone had been made to pay taxes.

But the hard fact remains that, as of today, Europe's humming factories do not mean that Europe is in position to turn overnight to all-out arms production.

Not Tears of Crybaby

For three months, I have been hearing of problems involved in turning these factories to arms production. They are very real problems. Europe's tears are not all tears of a crybaby.

Priorities are a problem in many countries.

In Germany, I undertook to learn what Germany could make for Western rearmament if the lid was taken off. An economist of the Military Security Board went down the list.

"Steel production now is 13 million tons a year," he said. "It could be raised to 15 million. Shipbuilding now is about 72,000 tons a year. It could be 220,000. Synthetic gasolines could be raised to 25 per cent of Germany's present total consumption. Ammonia and other chemical products could be raised enormously.

Must Decide What is First

But he added: "You can't have all these at the same time. There isn't enough coal, there isn't enough electricity, there are not enough skilled men. You must decide what comes first."

In some cases, it is a matter of military decisions.

France is proud of several new military products—a jeeplike vehicle, a light tank, a new mortar among others.

I asked an American Army man about the jeep specifically.

"It's not bad," he said, "but is it good enough to justify setting up an assembly line and having two kinds of jeeps with all problems of two sets spare parts?

"Perhaps it is better that we provide all the jeeps and let France do something else."

Face Economic Troubles

But what else? That must wait for "The Plan."

In England and Italy, the factories which would make arms are the same ones now making export products which keep economy on a half-way even keel. To stop these exports promises economic troubles.

In Britain, there is shortage of manpower and no factory wants to reconvert until it is sure that it will get orders and get men to fill them.

In the face of these facts and problems of retooling, economists assure me that Europe will not produce many arms for 18 months.

Until then, the bulk must come from United States under the military assistance program.

Little Reason to Cheer

So far, Europe has had little to cheer about from this program.

It was announced almost 18 months ago. Congress voted $1,314,000,000 to send arms, then in storage. Before they could be sent, treaties had to be negotiated with each country.

The last of these was signed last January. The French "mission" to supervise shipments arrived in February.

By August, France had received 20 Sherman tanks and Belgium had received "several." In five months, April to August, 200,000 tons of arms had been sent to whole of Europe.

Korea slowed down the flow. Now it is rising sharply again and five billion dollars more have been voted. But dollars are not guns and flow must rise like a rocket if General Eisenhower's army is to have anything to fight with next summer.

Planning Stifled

Who is to blame? It is idle to ask. Until now, all planning has been stifled in a fantastic web of 50 committees of the Atlantic Pact Organization, whose work had to be coordinated with the work of ECA, the military assistance program, and a dozen other agencies.

The Atlantic Pact Council has taken a first step towards clearing this web with the establishment of an International Production Board. It still has to show what it can do with 12 separate parliaments including our own Congress.

Other plans are in the making for streamlining the work of the military committee, to eliminate the overlapping of five separate regional groups which are charged with planning, respectively, the defenses of North Europe, West Europe, South Europe and the Western Mediterranean, the North Atlantic area, and the Canadian-American area.

Meanwhile, the Council of Deputies under the steady pressure of Ambassador Charles M. Spofford, the American chairman, has attempted, within its limited "terms of reference" to cut what red tape it can.

Otherwise, "The Plan" would be still more months away.

Tomorrow: Defeatism in Europe.

The Defense of Europe—V

U. S. Must Show the Way to Lift Allies From Their Bog of Fear and Defeatism

By MORLEY CASSIDY, European Correspondent of The Bulletin

Paris, Dec. 23.—In all American planning in the present crisis, one question weighs most heavily:

Will Europeans fight?

The question in that form simply cannot be answered. It bogs down in a dozen others. What Europeans are you talking about? Will they fight when? With what weapons? In what kind of an army? Against what odds?

But the nub of the question is Europe's morale, so let's make it concrete: Are Europe's people ready, like the Americans, to go all-out, right now, to prepare to fight off Russia?

Most Hate Communism

The answer to this is tragically simple:

Not by miles.

Most of them hate and fear Russian Communism. They live in terror of a barbarian occupation. They talk dolefully of the possibility—even the likelihood—that Western civilization is living its last days.

But are they prepared to say: "We must drop everything else to fight for our freedom; nothing else counts"?

They are not. They will fight, yes. They will raise armies which will fight with good spirit—a spirit which will rise as they begin to see the hope of victory. But the spirit of a whole nation or a whole continent must grow from unity of purpose. And this Europe lacks.

Spirit Rises and Falls

For three years I have been feeling the rise and sag of Europe's spirit, and for three months I have been studying intensively the state of Europe's defenses. Two things seem very clear to me:

If we will face some unpleasant facts about Europe and set about meeting them, we can build a really solid defense of Europe. There is latent spirit to build on.

But if we deceive ourselves, and think that Europe is seeing the problem eye to eye with us,

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The Defense of Europe—V

U. S. Must Lift Allies From Bog of Defeatism

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we shall be building on sand.

There will be more than a little chance that all our plans may collapse in mutual bitterness and recrimination. (We have had our warnings, in the quarrels over German rearmament and policy in Asia). And in that case, Europe will be ripe for Russia's plucking, to be communized and turned against us.

Finds Apathy and Despair

Here are some of the facts to be faced:

There IS defeatism in Europe; a lot of it. There is more than that. There is neutralism, apathy and despair.

There is a good bit of feeling that "this is not our war," that "nothing we can do will change anything." There is a great deal of fear, even among non-Communists, that America is hell-bent on a program that can only end in war.

Most of all, there is a great overlying blanket of weary fatalism.

It is the sort of fatalism that makes a man refuse to look the perils in the face, because they are so big he can see no way out. It is easier to close one's eyes with the feeling that "if we pay no attention, maybe it will all go away."

Less Fear in Britain

These feelings are strongest on the Continent. They are less strong in Britain, where there is underlying faith in Britain's historic ability to stick it out and win "the last battle."

But even there, where I discussed the problems of organizing Europe's defenses with Prime Minister Attlee and members of his cabinet, I found the average man resolutely looking away from the grim task he faces.

I asked Minister of Defense Emmanuel Shinwell, a few days before disaster fell in Korea, whether the British people were prepared to accept all the sacrifices that full-scale defense measures would demand.

Shinwell—an "all-out" man himself—hesitated before replying.

"People's minds are not yet fully attuned to defense," he said. "They are reluctant to spend the money. They are interested in preserving their social standards.

"But Britons never have yet failed to rise to meet danger. As they see the need, they will respond."

Need Not Yet Seen

I am sure this is true. But if even Britons have not yet seen the need, we must recognize that other nations are even less ready to face the grim necessities.

I can hear American teeth gritting. Those Europeans must be crazy! Can't they see that they'll be the first ones to get hit if Russia starts a war?

They certainly do. And that's exactly it.

Let me try to explain why Europe's heart isn't in this fight, with the same grim determination that is in our own. The explanation will have to come in two parts.

First, this "defeatism."

German Mechanic's View

In a little German village near Czechoslovak border, not long ago, I met a gloomy automobile mechanic. He had been a Russian prisoner for five years and lost a foot from frostbite.

I asked him if he was afraid the Russians were coming.

"That won't be so bad," he said. "They will sweep through fast. They won't do much damage, and we'll have to work for them, that's all.

"But when you drive them back—that will be the end! They'll kill us all, and burn everything behind them."

Here in Paris, only yesterday, a bitterly anti-Communist French friend grew violent as he raged against American preoccupation with Asia.

Warns of A-Bomb Ruins

"You talk about defending Europe," he shouted angrily. "In the back of your heads, you know you mean 'liberating' Europe. And when you and the Russians have traded atomic bombs, what will be left to liberate?"

Those two conversations can stand for hundreds of others.

So let us be fair to Europeans and admit that, on this score, there is no good reason to expect that Europeans will share our grim "we'll-show-those-Russians" attitude.

Consciously or unconsciously, we know that however tough the fight may be, if it comes, we have the courage and the means to stick it out and win. We do not think of defeat.

But every intelligent European, for his part, is acutely aware that there are 40 or 50 Russian divisions just behind the Iron Curtain, with perhaps 100 more within easy reach—and exactly seven occupation divisions to face them.

See 'Defeat' in Liberation

In European eyes, "defeat" begins the day those divisions start marching west.

Simple arithmetic tells them those divisions would not be stopped at the Rhine. And whatever atomic bombs might be dropped on Moscow, Europe would be ravaged by a battle of retreat, to be followed by occupation and, years later, more battles and "liberation."

All that, for Europe, means defeat—whoever wins the last battle.

If we understood this, we will understand one basic difference in points of view which has kept the Atlantic Treaty from doing what it was intended to do.

To us, it seems a generous guarantee to Europe. It represents a complete reversal of our historic policies, a promise that there will be no repetition of the years when we sat back in splendid isolation while Europe fought.

Europe Has Different View

Much of Europe sees it differently.

It sees the Atlantic Treaty as a potent warning, to keep Russia from going to war; and it is glad to have America's strength behind this warning.

But it sees no hope, until real teeth—an army in being—are put into the Atlantic Pact, and the pact offers some guarantee that Europe itself will not be defeated in the very first days, if war does come.

In fact, Communists and many non-Communists have been saying from the beginning that the pact might hold fatal danger.

"We take all the risk if the pact provokes war," they have been saying, "and how do we know America will be with us when the blow falls?"

Much of Europe has felt a bit of anxiety on this score but put confidence in American sincerity.

'Cynics Join Red Cries'

Now the Communists and cynics are shouting, "We told you so!"

Speeches of former President Hoover and American congressmen declaring, "not another American soldier for Europe," have sent a chill through the hearts of our best friends abroad.

They remind Europeans that American support may not be firm after all, that America, even now, could cut itself from Europe at any time.

The result is new despair and disillusionment over hopes for western unity—and a new wave of defeatism.

So much for "defeatism." We may rail against it, but let us recognize that much of it reflects a real difference in the way war would hit America and Europe.

But there are other reasons for Europe's apathy, not so creditable to Europeans' common sense. I hope I shall not be accused of defending them if I try to explain them.

Sense of Impotence

Nearly all of them spring from the same disease — a paralyzing sense of Europe's impotence in the post-war world.

This sense of impotence is only partly the result of the last war's destruction of cities and factories, and its young manhood. Most of this, with our help, has been overcome.

But every European is acutely aware that the war has left only two great Powers in the world — Russia and the United States — and most Europeans have been convinced since 1945 (or earlier) that these two some day would fight.

They see their own lands as the inevitable battleground, and themselves as powerless to influence the course of events.

The hearts of the overwhelming majority of Europeans are with the cause of freedom, certainly; but what, they ask themselves wearily, can we do about it?

Old Defenses Outdated

They look at their own defenses and know that their national armies and air forces are relics of a bygone age. To think of the "defense of Belgium" or the "defense of France," as if they could be separated, is nonsense.

So, why spend money on a French army, or a Belgian air force, or a Dutch navy? Money wasted—and money needed for so many other things!

Unity is the answer, of course. But every effort so far has met frustrations and delays, and the faint-hearted despair of creating the strength that only unity can bring.

The same dilemmas have faced them when they turned to business fields, and economics. In every field, Europe had become the "poor relation."

For three years I have been watching Europe's efforts to find a place for itself in the world, where it could make its weight felt to stave off the clash it regarded as inevitable.

Change to "Neutralism"

For awhile it took intellectual forms in such movements as "existentialism." Later it took the form of "neutralism." With such groups as Professor Nohack's "Nauheim Circle" in Germany, and a circle gathered around Paris' "Le Monde," arguing that Europe must tell the two giants that it would have no part of their quarrel.

The pressure of events has wiped all but the remnants of that belief. Russian behavior drove the "neutralists" first to admit that nothing but armed neutrality could avoid Russian conquest; and then to admit that, if it came to using arms, they would certainly be on the Western side.

But always, behind such arguments, has been the sense of impotence.

France Shows Courage

There have been gallant efforts. France, especially, has moved with courage and vision toward the rebuilding of a new Europe.

But always, there have been such problems that defied quick solution. Problems of meshing socialist and free-enterprise economies; problems of old feuds; internal problems of budgets, taxes, politics and Communism.

In the face of all these, the average European resigns himself in fatalism: If war comes, "we've had it"; and if the atomic bomb continues to keep Russia cowed, there is no great hurry to prepare defenses.

Understanding Needed

These are the moods of Europe—of too much of Europe, at least—that we will have to change if we hope to build real defenses here.

It is a job which can be accomplished, if we set about it with understanding.

Our first step, the basis of all others, must certainly be an answer to Europe's defeatism.

By one means or another—by putting men and planes on the Continent, if it can possibly be done—we must prove to Europe that we do not plan to "defend" it by liberating it after years of occupation.

Britain will have to do the same. The Continent feels that England's plans for "European defense" likewise contemplate ultimate "liberation."

After that, we must show Europe that it has more strength than it knows; that it has, in fact, the strength that can turn the balance against Russia, and thereby end the threat of war, if it will organize that strength.

Must Aid in Organization

And we must assist it to organize that strength, in a way that Europe considers effective.

But before we can do any of these tasks, I think, we shall have to ask ourselves one searching question, and give Europe an honest answer. That question is simply this:

Are we genuinely planning to join in the defense of Europe, or only in its "liberation"?

The answer to that question holds the key to the spirit of Europe in this crisis.

(Tuesday: East-West "Battle for Germany.")

The Defense of Europe—VI

'Battle for Germany' With Russians Shows the West in Shaky Position

By MORLEY CASSIDY

European Correspondent of The Bulletin

Bonn, Germany, Dec. 26.—One cannot help wondering, here in Germany, just who is being "realistic" about the Germans.

We have just won a great diplomatic victory over the French, compelling them to put aside their foolish fear of Germans and accept a plan for creating German combat teams.

This is "realistic." The West needs German soldiers and all others it can get.

But here, on the spot, it seems realistic, too, to recognize two other things:

That in no case can Germans units possibly be ready to aid in the defense of the West for a year, at least.

May Put Power in German Hands

Second, that we may easily be putting the power in German hands to say whether any defense of Europe is possible.

It sometimes is overlooked that our wrangle with the French has not been concerned with the eventual need for German soldiers. That was agreed on from beginning. The French only have argued that German rearmament should come, only after the Atlantic Pact nations had arms of their own.

Part of the cost of the dispute over this point already is beginning to show itself.

Franco-German Feud Revived

All progress in the building of Europe's defenses has been set back by three months, or longer. The Franco-German feud has been revived, with bitter words on both sides.

The whole question has been thrown to the demagogues in both Germany and France; is furiously involved in party politics, and has greatly weakened the hands of our best friends. German nationalism is again roaring and crackling, as it sees a new hope of winning back its lost provinces in the east.

We have weakened the hand of the West's best friend, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, and his majority party and thereby have weakened our positions in the expected discussions of the Germans' future.

And we must still bargain with the Germans to get those German soldiers.

So it seems that realism also demands a hard look at the position we are creating for ourselves in Germany.

Dilemma Summed Up

In the course of a three-months study of Europe's defenses, more than a month of it spent in Germany, I have found our dilemma best summed up in the words of the high allied official who said:

"We can create a defense of Europe without German soldiers, if we have to; but there can be no

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courses of action have been suggested.

1. To drop all effort to rearm Germany, at least for the present.

But the West desperately needs German soldiers. As war threats grow, the whole free world will be crying for manpower.

'Hitler's Babies' Growing Up

In West Germany today there are 6,600,000 men between 18 and 40, most of them with long military training. "Hitler's Babies" are growing up; about 300,000 boys come of military age each year.

Germany's manpower is only part of our problem. Germany is producing 13,000,000 tons of steel a year, and can raise that considerably. It can provide raw materials we shall need vitally. To get all this, we shall need German co-operation.

So we can ill afford to abandon hope for either manpower or products.

And to abandon this hope will do nothing to quench the flame of nationalism we have lighted.

Can Grant More Freedom

2. To drive ahead with our program, attempting to quiet the voices with an amended occupation statute that "almost makes Germany free.

But there is no guarantee this will work. The "agreement" for the use of German troops has yet to face the German Bundestag, which is now asked—as a sort of afterthought—to supply the troops.

In all likelihood, the principal effect will be to feed the fires of nationalism, since it proves to Germans how badly they are needed.

Alternative to Nationalism

So the price of co-operation will go up—and we may not get the troops.

3. To offer Germany an alternative to nationalism.

This course, it seems to me, offers the only way out of our dilemma. But anyone who takes the trouble to talk to Germans can see that it will not be easy.

"I've got a brother in Dresden," says the elevator operator. "Shall I kill him—for what? For this scrap of Germany? For the French, who say that I am a war-criminal, not fit to fight as a free man? Thank you very much!"

If we want that elevator operator fighting on our side, we must give him some reason good enough to outweigh the thought that he may shoot his brother.

The West has not yet done so; and after talking to hundreds of Germans in the past few months, I do not think they will be persuaded by an amended occupation statute, however little it falls short of complete freedom.

Full Freedom Even May Fail

I am not at all sure that even complete freedom—after the bitter words that have been shouted on all sides—will now be enough to link West Germany firmly to our side.

In seeking a realistic solution, we shall have to weigh our assets and our problems in Germany.

What are these? I think any observer on the spot would agree on five outstanding characteristics of the post-war Germans.

1. They want to be on the winning side. They are bewildered, and have no heart for a losing cause.

2. They are overwhelmingly sick of war. They do not want to fight, or be fought over.

Realize Nation Is Divided

3. They can never forget that Germany is divided, and that any new war will be, for Germany, a civil war.

4. They dread a Russian occupation; but no more than they dread war.

5. Millions of Germans—perhaps a majority—have been sincerely hoping that Germany and France were on the eve, at last, of ending their ancient feud, and that both would work together in "a new Europe."

The last of these, four months ago, seemed to promise the solution for the problem of Germany.

The feeling that nationalism's day is ended goes very deep (or did.). The Schuman Plan, and the Council of Europe, seemed to offer hope of "creating Europe." Young people, above all, saw this as the great hope.

Opposed Army Service

When rearmament was first proposed, I asked scores of young men if they wanted to bear arms for Germany.

The answer, invariably, was a fervent "never again!"

But when asked: "Would you serve in a European army?" the answer changed quickly. "Yes of course. That would be different!"

That feeling is changing rapidly. The demand for "10 German divisions," and France's bitter protests, have stunned millions of Germans, who honestly had hoped that Chancellor Adenauer's policy of co-operation with the West were leading Germany to its place in the "new Europe."

Cites 'Distrust' of West

"So the West doesn't trust us; there is to be no 'new Europe,'" millions of Germans are saying. "Well then, we will be Germans!"

Beside ties of blood, two great groups have powerful reasons which we have ignored, for "going German."

The Socialists, the second largest party in West Germany, cannot forget that their overwhelming strength has always been in the East Zone. If Germany is to be split more definitely than ever, socialism loses this hope of future strength.

The Protestants cannot forget that the great majority of their faith are in the East Zone. They do not want to make war on people of their own faith.

Hence we hear Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the Socialist leader, crying that any defense must consist of "an immediate counter attack across the Vistula."

Niemoeller Urges Neutrality

And we hear the voice of Pastor Niemoeller, counselling neutrality. And see Dr. Hans Heinemann, a Protestant layman, resigning his post as defense minister in the Adenauer cabinet, in protest against rearmament.

The solution, it seems obvious, must be a program which can answer the questions of the elevator operator.

It must convince Germans that there is an honorable place for them in the West; that this new West, and Germany's place in it, are worth risking civil war for; and that it holds the hope of uniting Germany peacefully.

Finally, it must convince Germans that if war does come, the West will win it. Germany will not willingly be made the battleground of a lost cause.

France Was Leading Way

Can the West find such a formula?

Four months ago the answer might have been "yes." France was leading the way, with its program for European "integration" in which the Schuman Plan was to be the first step.

Its plan for a European army might have been a second and welcome step, had France been given time to prepare it properly as a gesture of unity, rather than a straitjacket.

Today the task will not be so easy. I think we may find that France's program was the more realistic—that the rearmament of Germany should be approached only with caution, and in a way that strengthens the bonds between Germany and the West.

Perhaps this may still be done. But to win Germans to it now will require a new and bold approach, a dramatic proposal that can overcome the bitterness that has been engendered by the Allies' quarrel.

It will require, in short, an answer to the elevator operator's question: "Why should I kill my brother?"

Tomorrow: New Hardship for Britain.

The Defense of Europe

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defense of Europe without Germany."

Plans for the defense of Europe, therefore, must take account of two possibilities: That Germany can be lost on the battlefield, or at the conference table.

For neither contest are we in good position.

The military threat is the more dramatic, and military-minded Germans are asking themselves just where they fit into Allied defense plans.

At present, seven Allied occupation divisions are facing 30 to 33 Russian divisions in Eastern Germany, with 10 more Russian and perhaps 30 or more satellite divisions immediately behind them.

Could Outflank British

The "defense of the Elbe" would collapse in a few days. The Russians already have divisions on this side of the Elbe, in their own zone of Germany, and could quickly outflank the British holding that line in the north.

Some Russian divisions are within two days' foot-march of the Rhine. They face no barrier, at the zonal border, more formidable than a country road.

If the Russians attacked now, therefore, the Allies inevitably would quickly fall back to the Rhine. Obvious military strategy would require that they destroy as much as possible of what they left behind—a prospect which is not lost on war-wise Germans.

The Rhine certainly could not be held long with present forces. Even if it were, that line would leave the Ruhr and nine-tenths of Germany's industry—and Germany's people—in Russian hands, to be mobilized against us.

So the Germans say: "Are we fighting for Germany or for France. Let the Allies show they mean to defend us, too."

Diplomatically, the picture is hardly brighter.

Russia's Advantages

Russia can go much farther than we dare go in dangling before German eyes three of the most attractive baits: The unity of Germany, an end to the dreaded prospect of civil war, and the hope, at least, of regaining the lost provinces beyond the Oder.

It can afford to shout these offers loudly, while we must hedge and raise conditions, for four reasons:

1. It has created a monolithic state, buttressed by a police army and a disciplined Communist party, in its own zone of Germany. It could lean heavily on these to intimidate other Germans, already divided among themselves, even in free elections.

2. However elections went, a large and aggressive Communist party in a united Germany would almost certainly make orderly parliamentary government impossible. In the chaos, Communist goon-squads would pick up the pieces.

Major Defense Line Involved

3. In any case, unification of Germany and withdrawal of occupation troops would mean that Russia's divisions would be pulled back only to Silesia or Poland—still within easy striking distance if things went badly. Allied troops would surrender the Rhine, and thereby the last major defense line in Europe.

4. In the long run, Russia could count on pulling Germany nearer and nearer to her system: First, by continuing to offer the lure of the lost provinces; second, because Germany needs markets, and both Russia and the satellites need German products.

It may be said, on the surface, that it is not for Germany to decide whether or not Russian terms for unification are acceptable; that this will be a Four-Power decision.

Practically, this is no longer wholly true. Our appeals—they have been almost that—for German soldiers to help in the defense of the West have told every German that he has once more a weapon in his hands: The right to say what terms he demands for co-operation.

German public opinion, henceforth, must be heard with respect—on our side of the line.

Urgent Need for Realism

In the face of the dual threat, military and diplomatic, which confronts us here—and therefore in all Europe—there is urgent need for genuine realism, to replace the wishful "realism" that merely says "Germans ought to defend themselves; therefore they must."

Such realism, in the military field, is summed up in the grim words of one of the top Allied officers.

"There's not a thing wrong with our position," he said, "that 50 allied divisions wouldn't cure."

Perhaps the reasons which have held off a Russian attack in the past—fear of the atomic bomb, or of America's industrial powers—may continue to hold off an attack.

If they do not, we are little better prepared now than we were a year ago to meet an attack. We have the same number of divisions in Germany; some more planes, but not enough.

Offset by Wishful Thinking

But realism in this field has led to wishful thinking in the other. If we hope to have German soldiers on our side—in circumstances which do not raise dangers greater than they are intended to help meet—we must ask ourselves realistically just WHY we expect them to rush to arms.

We must ask, too, just why German public opinion should be on our side in the battle for German support that will be waged around the conference table.

We will say: "But don't they want freedom? Don't they belong to the West?"

Well, yes. They want freedom on some German model. They're divided about our style of democracy; after all, it collapsed at Weimar; and a good many Germans found totalitarianism endurable. "After all, there was order."

Slav Influence Pointed Out

They feel themselves part of the West, yes. But Bismarck warned them that "Russia is our eternal neighbor." There is a strong element of Slav blood in Germany; and some eight millions of the refugees and expelled come from eastern lands now part of Russia, Poland or Czechoslovakia. The East has a pull, too.

So, realistically, what do we offer to people who are, first and last, Germans?

First, a chance to fight—but under a stigma; under stern conditions which make them "second class citizens" to be supervised as possible malefactors; under foreign leadership and in units which war-wise Germans know would be ineffective.

Now Sick of War

"Sure I want German soldiers," an allied commander told me weeks ago. "We need them. But they'll be useless if we impose such restriction that they will not fight with spirit."

We ignore, thus, the plainest fact in Germany: That Germans genuinely do not WANT to be soldiers. For the present, at least, they are sick of war.

We cannot tell them they will be fighting for Germany, for to them "Germany" includes *all* Germany. We have not fanned a flaming desire to "liberate" their brothers in the Russian zone, and the prospect we offer seems only to promise civil war in which the West asks Germans to shoot Germans.

It is an offer, many Germans think, which would make war certain. They are ready to believe that Russia is serious in its warning that it will not "tolerate" German rearmament.

Question of Promises

In the other field—the battle for the support of German public opinion in the coming battle of the conference table—what do we have to offer people who are thinking only of Germany, and of snatching victory from defeat?

Freedom and the Western way of life, again—shaky pillars in Germany.

But can we promise the unification of Germany? The return of the lost provinces? Boundless markets for German products? An end to the possibility of civil war? The honorable position of co-partner in a new world order, to which Germany's industrial powers and technical skills should win for it in partnership with Russia?

These are the realistic questions which we must face and answer very quickly, if we hope to build a solid defense in Germany, and in Europe.

Perhaps we still can answer them effectively.

Tomorrow: Flareup of German Nationalism.

The Defense of Europe—VIII

British Face a New Battle In Long War for Survival

By MORLEY CASSIDY

European Correspondent of The Bulletin

London, Dec. 28.—For the first time in 11 years, Britons last summer and fall could begin to see daylight ahead.

They could buy gasoline without coupons, and 15-year-old Austins and Daimlers were rolled out of dusty garages for a wheezy spin. There were four eggs on the weekly ration, and six cents worth of bacon.

The dollar gap was closing. About 10 days ago, Britons could look the world in the eye. They were independent of Marshall Plan aid more than a year ahead of time.

And the next day, the meat ration was cut one-third.

Who is going to tell them, now, that their long climb up the hill has only brought them to a new precipice? That they are plunging again into years as hard as the last 11?

"You know," a cabinet minister told me, "it's pretty hard to ask people to give up what they have worked so hard to get."

It will be hard indeed, but someone will do it and the long-suffering British people will respond nobly. No one doubts that.

The question is, when? For the Welfare State and the demands of defense are staring each other in the eye today, and neither has yet given way.

The success of all Atlantic Pact planning depends in large measure on Britain's ability and determination to carry more than her full share of the burden of common defense.

In this task, the Welfare State's principles may help or hinder;

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10,000,000 TV Sets

New York, Dec. 26—(AP)—The Radio Corporation of America reports that there are now 10,000,000 television sets in the United States, with an audience of 40,000,000, and 107 TV stations.

The Defense of Europe

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opinions differ. But Britain is not alone in its dilemma.

A three-months intensive study of Europe's defense has impressed upon me one striking fact:

The problem is not one of finding soldiers. Hardly one of the Atlantic Pact Powers will have difficulty in finding men able and ready to fight Russia—if Russia wants war.

The problem is guns and tanks and planes, and the equipment for men to fight with.

Money a Big Question

And that problem would solve itself fairly quickly, except for the basic question: Where is the money coming from?

Out of this grow a thousand other questions: How do we pay for raw materials? How much will taxes rise? Will working hours be lengthened? How high will the cost of living go?

These—not soldiers—are the questions that make every government in Europe live in dread of two things: War, and the necessity for telling its people that they must give up all hope of "rearmament without tears."

Britain has gone as far as any, and farther than most, and Americans need throw no stones.

While we were spending about six per cent of our national income on defense, Britain was spending eight, paying the world's highest taxes, and eating one egg a week.

Had Raised Sights

It raised its sights to 10 per cent in September, and even before the Korean reverses, was planning to spend 3,600,000,000 pounds—about $10,200,000,000—in three years of rearmament.

It already has more than 700,000 men under arms (400,000 in the Army, 200,000 in the Air Force, and almost 200,000 in the Royal Navy.)

It is the only Atlantic Pact country in Europe with two years' compulsory military service.

With the equivalent of about seven divisions now—two in Germany, others in Africa and the Far East—Britain's training program is geared to raise this to 10 next year, with 12 Territorial divisions, mostly of experienced reserves, available in a few months after mobilization.

Priority Orders Placed

High priority orders placed since September, amounting to about $280,000,000, will double jet plane production to give Britain some 2,000 new fighters a year, and triple the output of 50-ton Centurion tanks—claimed to be the only real post-war tank in the West—from 500 a year to 1,500.

The hard fact remains that Britain apparently must prepare to do much more, much quicker than it had planned.

The swift turn of events in Korea has dumped a whole load of problems on Britain's head; almost as many as on our own.

In the original Atlantic Pact program of "balanced forces," Britain's tasks were formidable enough:

It had major responsibility for North Atlantic sea defenses, with the United States; major responsibility for strategic bombing, with the United States; equal responsibility with France for fighter plane defense; a minor role in the land defenses of the Continent.

Found Cabinet Troubled

In the leisurely days when everyone (including us) regarded the Atlantic Pact as a three-year program, even this—on top of Britain's obligations to the Commonwealth around the world — raised great problems.

In talks with Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Defense Minister Emanuel Shinwell, War Minister John Strachey and a host of other ranking officials, I found them all troubled.

The demands of the defense program would fall most heavily on exactly those industries which had pulled Britain out of the dollar-gap—machine tools, automobiles, engineering products, textiles.

With or without a Welfare State, this promised headaches.

'Must Export to Live'

"We have to export to live," one worried Treasury official told me. "We have to import 80 per cent of our raw materials, 50 per cent of our food.

"If we turn too big a part of our export-industries to defense work, how will we pay even for the raw materials for arms?"

But the problem of a few weeks ago were nothing compared to those of today. Disaster in Korea has heaped on Britain new duties—and a grave new responsibility of leadership in making the Atlantic Pact a solid reality.

First, the possibility of all-out war in Asia calls for more British strength in the Pacific, and perhaps in the Near East, to fulfill its duties to the Commonwealth.

Second, trouble in Asia, and the evidence of a closer relationship between Washington and London, have stirred new fears on the Continent that America and Britain plan to fight only a retreating battle there, with the plan of "liberating" it later.

Cries for More Help

So there are cries for more American and British troops in Germany, as evidence of solidarity.

Extra British divisions, it is widely agreed, must be placed there next spring and summer, instead of in 1952.

Third, Britain must shoulder a bigger load quicker in making arms not only for itself, but for other Atlantic Pact Powers.

At present, American economists think, Britain must be counted on for about 65 per cent of all arms not supplied by the United States.

And—forgetting money problems—where are the workers coming from?

"Full employment," labor's dearest boast, has suddenly become the nightmare of every planning department.

New Workers a Problem

The leisurely pre-disaster program would have required, eventually, 250,000 new workers. There aren't that many out of jobs.

And how are workers to be lured from present jobs to defense jobs? To offer higher wages would crack the wage-freeze which has kept inflation from running wild. "Direction of labor" by compulsion violates every Labor government principle.

In the face of all these problems, there has been a feeling of relief, in some quarters of the government, that the three-year program could get under way gradually.

Warns of Lost Time

There has been little pressure to begin tooling up factories, and little more than a start has been made. A formal resolution of the British Manufacturers Association, ten days ago, warned the government that valuable time was being lost through failure to inform them what work would be expected of them.

Less than a month ago, one official was telling me of his problems and saying, "luckily, it will be a year or so before we feel the full impact of the rearmament program."

But the impact has hit, with enormously multiplied force, and Britain is still groping for the way to meet it.

Tomorrow: The Problems of France.

French Army Strength Depends on U. S.

Continued from First Page

as the United States. The government's new budget raises this to about ten per cent.

Accepts Unwanted Role

In the Atlantic Pact Army, France has accepted the role no one else wanted—the job of the infantry.

It has pledged itself to provide half of the land army planned before the recent disasters in Korea changed all planning.

It has raised the period of compulsory service to 18 months, (still not enough), and is pledged to provide five new divisions next year, and ten more by 1953.

At the French Ministry of Defense it is said unofficially that this timetable could be speeded up greatly—if arms can be provided.

To supply these arms, the United States agreed barely two months ago—to earmark $2,400,000,000 for French army equipment in 1951. In the last few months, some tanks, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns and other equipment promised almost a year ago have been arriving.

But what kind of army is France building?

Not the Army of 1939

It is not the French army of 1939-40. Most American and other officers to whom I have talked, in the course of a three months' study of European defenses, are agreed on that.

The dead hand of the old "traditionalists" is gone. A high percentage of present-day officers are veterans of the Free French forces which fought in North Africa, France and Germany in 1944-45.

They have ripped up the old book of strategy based on static defense. The Maginot Line mentality is dead, even though a few parts of that line still may make useful strong points.

General Blanc, chief of the general staff, is attempting to build a new army especially designed to meet the threat in the East—the threat of massed tanks and supported by heavy attacks.

Mobility is Keynote

Mobility is the keynote, and little time is wasted on heavy artillery or the massed forces required for offense.

To make small numbers and limited equipment doubly effective, the new army concentrates heavily on anti-tank and anti-aircraft units with maximum mobility, and on bazookas and recoilless rifles in the hands of foot-soldiers.

Its officer training schools, since World War II, have been overhauled and are widely regarded as the best in Europe.

"I would like to see them enlarged and used as the schools for the whole European army," says an American colonel in charge of an armored unit in Germany.

Impressed With Spirit

He and other officers are impressed with the spirit of the three French occupation divisions in Germany, despite a pathetic shortage of modern equipment.

The Fifth Armored Division there, for instance, has begun this morning to receive American tanks promised almost a year ago. It has been using tanks issued at Casablanca in 1942.

French training, too, is rated as excellent—as far as it goes. Until the period of military service was raised to 18 months in October, recruits received only six months of camp training, followed by six months in barracks.

"In six months," says the vice commandant of the "light" camp at Lic Liveuse, one of 57 in France, "we turned ploughboys into something very like soldiers.

"With the longer service, we can give them the technical training they need for tanks, communications, anti-aircraft fire and similar tasks."

Red Strength Declines

All this is to the good. All to the good, too, is the decline in Communist strength, repeatedly shown in failures to carry out large-scale strikes where the objectives were clearly political.

These are all assets which deserve to be recognized, but there are weaknesses which are all too plain, and will continue to make France a source of worry for all its partners.

Some lie in the army itself.

The French constitution of 1944 creates an ambiguity in the direction of France's defenses, with the President responsible for overall defense, and the prime minister for the army.

Politics An Ancient Curse

It is a system which continues an ancient curse of the French Army—politics. All officers of the rank of lieutenant-colonel or higher must be approved for promotion by the minister of defense. With frequent changes of government, top officers automatically attempt to keep political fences mended.

The tenuous nature of the coalition of the center parties which has ruled through a series of government is an inevitable source of weakness.

In the face of the present emergency, there seems no reason to doubt that this coalition will dissolve.

It is composed, however, of parties inevitably jockeying for position in the face of elections due next year. In this situation, it is difficult to achieve the unity of purpose which makes it possible to push too far with unpopular measures.

Dangerous Situation

In one respect this promises to be especially dangerous. In a coalition ranging from the Socialists on the left through the misnamed Radicals on the right, economic policies will remain, as they have been, a patchwork.

France, so far, has been unable to agree on a program of controls which can make possible rearmament without inflation. The prospect up to now is only for more taxes, more price rises and more wage demands.

It is a prospect which goes to the root of the greatest weakness in France in this emergency—the lack of popular feeling that its government is strong and capable of carrying through the vast programs that must lie ahead.

Interest in Defense Lags

The people's interest in defense has lagged largely through awareness that France's economic problems, although vastly relieved by Marshall Plan aid, are still unsolved, and that the problems of rearmament threaten to be backbreaking until there are reforms in taxation which still are far away.

Much of this will change, certainly, as the army begins to get the flesh of American equipment on its bones.

"When we can send long columns of tanks down the Champs Elysees," says an American officer, "you'll see the spirit changing."

But will there be time to do that? The timetable is the greatest weakness in France.

Tomorrow: The Danger of Fifth Columns.

Defense of Europe

Continued from First Page

capable of attempting serious operations.

In France, it is Communist assistance to airborne Russian units which might strike behind the Allied lines.

In both cases, the size of the potential fifth column creates an important military consideration. In both countries, the Communist party claims more adherents than the total of national armed forces.

A preview of the possible activities of the fifth column is presented in "Articles et Documents," the official journal of France's Ministry of Information.

This journal presents what are said to be plans brought to France by three Russian agents, according to the sober Swiss weekly, "Die Nation," which names the agents.

Scope of Plan Indicated

One part of the plan indicates its scope:

". . . Twelve thousand employes of the P.T.T. (the postal, telegraph and telephone services) will immediately occupy all telephone exchanges, main-line telegraph offices and radio-electric stations.

"A commando group will take possession of all broadcast stations.

"Six of the major highways leading out of Paris will be cut by assigned contingents, over a distance of many kilometers.

"Five thousand Breton labor union members will have the task of blocking all traffic in Brittany, both on the roads and in the air.

"Fourteen thousand Marseilles members will have the same task in the Rhone Valley . . ."

Real Threat to Defenses

Such things are no longer discounted as the dreams of sensational weeklies. They present a very real threat to Atlantic Pact defenses.

General Gabriel Sabatier of the French army planning staff, one of the most clear-thinking military men I have met in a three-month survey of European defenses, is the first to point out the special difficulty that this threat raises for the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Pact forces.

He has put his views of the danger on record in the semi-official "Revue de la Defense Nationale."

"The danger," he says, "is no longer that of seeing the landing of a few parachutists.

Warns of Large-scale Action

"It is whole airborne divisions, equipped with artillery and light tanks, that one must expect."

He points out that this calls for the organization of defenses behind the area commanded by the Atlantic army's commander-in-chief.

"Security in the police sense of the word," he says, "and military defense itself, must be combined under a single chief who will be commander of the 'zone of the interior.'

"The authority of the commander-in-chief of the Allied forces on the front extending from Switzerland to the North Sea," he points out significantly, "will not extend beyond the line of demarcation between the 'zone of the armies' and the 'zone of the interior.'"

France and Italy Act

Both France and Italy have moved quickly at last, in recent weeks, to meet the gap in defenses pointed out by General Sabatier.

France has established a Territorial Guard, to buttress the permanent gendarmerie, guard and state security forces, and is enlisting both reservists and non-reservists in a force which, Ministry of the Interior spokesmen say, may reach 200,000.

Italy's cabinet has approved the establishment of a similar corps. It already possesses police units which have proved more than a match for Communist riot squads.

In both countries, Communists have been losing steadily, both in numbers and in aggressive capabilities, since the Marshall Plan began pumping blood into the national economies.

They have lost substantially in elections, and in both countries have flopped miserably in repeated attempts in the last two years to stage general strikes.

Fail to Fulfill Boasts

They have failed, most spectacularly, to fulfill repeated boasts that they would "stop American arms" from being unloaded in Europe.

But no one questions that a "hard core" of formidable proportions remains. Shipments of American arms, therefore, have been discreetly funneled through Cherbourg and Bordeaux, in France, and through Naples in Italy.

In both countries, the exact strength of the "hard core" is a matter which puzzles the most diligent government officials.

In France, the Communists claim 700,000 "adherents" today, a decline of 300,000 since the peak of 1945-'46.

No one supposes that this means 700,000 potential traitors in France. I have talked with scores or hundreds who are certainly concerned only with getting a few more francs for their day's work, and I am sure most of them would be horrified at any thought of active sabotage in case of war.

But how many others would have the same scruples? That is a mystery to the government itself.

Italian Red Power Wanes

In Italy, the Communists have lost strength steadily since their defeat in the election of 1948, when they won 31 per cent of the vote. Their hold on labor has declined, too. The Communist-controlled General Federation of Labor has dropped from some 6,000,000 claimed members to about 3,000,000.

The party itself once claimed 2,500,000 members. The best estimates now put its strength at 1,500,000.

But what remains is the "hard core," and some of the most astute observers believe that the losses have strengthened party discipline.

A confidential report of an American agency in Rome less than six months ago, after noting the losses, said:

"The party organization is intact and more efficient than a year ago. It is lean and strong, waiting for its opponents to drop their guard."

Border Problem Cited

In West Germany, the fifth column is another matter. Communist strength is small and mainly limited to a few cities in the Ruhr district and the ports.

This gives no hint of the vast possibilities for Fifth Column activity, informed German officials say, because the border of the East Zone is "like a sieve"—for one way traffic westward.

East Zone Communists are perfectly free, because of lack of West German police, to cross the boundary. And they do. In recent months it is said that the "cadre" of Communist leaders in West Germany has been almost wholly rebuilt with newcomers from the East.

"We know quite well," Dr. Hans Egidi, head of the permanent staff of the Ministry of Interior, told me with a sigh of frustration, "that East German Communist agents are systematically infiltrating the Western zones.

Powerless to Halt Flow

"But without centrally controlled police, we are powerless to stop them."

The chances of getting such police depend on negotiations between the federal government and the "laender" or state governments.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, at its September meeting, still was concerned that Russia might protest the creation of a German police force like its own East Zone force. It authorized a 30,000-man force but recommended that it be under "laender" control.

Jealous of Federal Powers

The "laender" governments, jealous of federal powers and determined to avoid even a hint of "remilitarization," have balked at any agreement that would enable the federal government to use the force quickly as a weapon against Fifth Column activities.

Pending such agreement, they have not yet begun recruiting the force. Some 150 prospective officers, trained by the federal government in two schools at Hanover-Schminden and Traunstein, in Bavaria, still are waiting for jobs.

And the Fifth Column remains for the Atlantic Pact commander to worry about.

End of Series

The Defense of Europe—IX

Strength of French Army Depends on U. S. Arms Aid

By MORLEY CASSIDY

European Correspondent of The Bulletin

Paris, Dec. 28.—An American colonel was asked recently by a visiting congressman: "What's wrong with these French, anyway?"

The colonel, whose duties have given him much opportunity to study the French army, replied vigorously:

"Not as much as you think. But if we go on asking that question long enough, there won't BE any French army. There won't be any Atlantic Pact army, either, and we'll all be fighting to get back into Europe."

There is plenty wrong with the French army, and with French politics. The French are the first to say so, at length.

One Glaring Defect

One defect of the army is so glaring it can be seen as far away as Moscow: It has no arms to fight with.

But the colonel's words sum up the raw truth:

The French army is the only basis there is for an Atlantic Pact army. Abandon it or neglect it, and we must be prepared to lose Europe.

In three months' study of European defenses, I have not found a ranking officer of any army who did not make this the starting point of his discussion of Europe's defense plans.

It is recognition of this hard truth that focuses so much attention on "the weakness of France." Other Atlantic Pact countries have done much less than France to put their defenses in order.

France at Heart of Plans

They escape notice, but no weakness in France can be ignored. France lies at the heart of our plans.

We face some desperately urgent questions: How strong is the French army? How strong can it become? How firmly are the French people behind it?

It is important, in creating a 12-nation coalition, to recognize strengths as well as weaknesses. So, for once, let us put the weaknesses last.

France has 695,000 men under arms today. For more than two years, about 130,000 of these have been pinned down in Indo-China, where France single-handed has been fighting its own "Korea."

Before Korea, it was spending about six per cent of its national income on defense, about the same

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The Defense of Europe—VII

Nationalism Flares Up Again in Germany To Increase Troubles of Western Powers

By MORLEY CASSIDY

European Correspondent of The Bulletin

Bonn, Germany, Dec. 27.—In the building of Europe's defenses, few problems are more urgent than trying to win back what we have lost in West Germany.

Four months ago, we could feel that the West German people were solidly with us in the fight against Russian Communism. This is no longer true.

West Germany has not gone Communist. Far from it. But it has gone German, and is once more on the road to flaming, psychopathic nationalism.

Germans Protest

Once more, the demagogues are shouting: "Germany is surrounded!"

"Who brought the Russians into Western Europe?" they cry. "The West did that, at Yalta! And now they see their mistake.

"So the West says, 'The brave German soldier must drive them back! He must shoot down other Germans, and make Germany the battleground, so that France and England and America can be safe. In return, he will have the right to go on wearing the chains of occupation, and the stigma of a war criminal!'"

These angry voices are the first fruits of the public quarrels among the Western Allies over the rearming of Germany.

This new explosion of German nationalism must, somehow, be smothered, for it threatens all of our frontline planning for the defense of Europe.

It makes it questionable whether we shall ever get large numbers of German troops. It threatens to make a draft necessary—and impossible.

It is persuading millions of bewildered Germans that nothing is so important as the unification of Germany, and thereby weakens our position at the conference table with Russia.

Raises New Fears

It raises new and legitimate fears, giving France (and all of us) reason to wonder if a rearmed Germany might, indeed, drag the West into a war for the recovery of lost German provinces; or if the old generals, seizing control, might strike a deal with Russia and turn on the West.

Lastly, it gives Russia and its satellites real reason to fear that a rearmed Germany would have only one goal—the recovery of its lost lands.

The angry voices must be stilled, everyone agrees. But how? Three

Continued on Page 8, Col. 2

The Defense of Europe—X

France and Italy Speed Security Moves To Deal With Threat of Fifth Columns

By MORLEY CASSIDY

European Correspondent of The Bulletin

Paris, Dec. 30.—Both France and Italy are whetting their defenses these days to meet the possibility of a stab in the back.

The enemy that both fear is the Communist fifth column, which might have a decisive role in case of war with Russia.

The danger is one which vitally concerns the planning of Atlantic Pact defenses, for it raises the possibility that the commander in chief of the Atlantic Pact Army might find himself with a powerful enemy at his back—and no authority to deal with this threat.

In France and Italy, steps are being taken to meet the danger.

Acute Danger in Germany

In Germany, however, where there is an even more acute danger that the Atlantic Pact army may find a Russian fifth column right under its feet, all plans for dealing with it are bogged down at present in a quarrel among the Germans.

The Allies have given the West German Republic authority to create a police force of 30,000 men as an offset to the 200,000-man police force of the Soviet zone.

So far, the force has not been recruited, and the federal and state governments are still quarreling over the terms under which, in an emergency, the federal government could use it as a unified force.

Armed Revolt Feared

It is not mere sabotage this time that military men fear from the fifth column.

In Italy, it is armed revolt by Communists believed to possess sizable stocks of hidden arms and

Continued on Page 14, Col. 2

July 12, 1951

Dear Roy:

It is a long time since you wrote me your note of April 20. This is literally my first opportunity to reply. Your letter is a little too cryptic for me. In the broadcast to which you refer I only said it is the president's constitutional right to exercise the authority of the civilian administration over the military. I am wondering if what has transcribed has changed your mind.

So far as your reference to Laskey's dedication of a book to me; it is one of the few things of which I am considerably proud. He was an old friend of mine who nevertheless never insisted that I agree with his political philosophies.

I observe that you are now Dean of the College of Business Administration. Permit me to congratulate you. I am sure you are doing a good job, but I would venture in view of the tempo of your letter of April 20 to remind you that some people think they are thinking when they are really re-arranging their prejudices. From the tone of your letter I'm not sure whether you want to elect MacArthur, impeach Truman or excommunicate Murrow. It may be that I shall be on the west coast sometime this summer, in which case we may have an opportunity to sit down and disagree with each other in person. I hope so.

As ever yours,

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. Roy O. Hall
College of Business Administration
University of San Francisco
San Francisco 17, California

Hall, Roy -
ERM?

UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
SAN FRANCISCO 17, CALIFORNIA

APR 24 1951

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

April 20, 1951

(48)

Mr. M.
Anyone you know or remember?

Dear Ed

Since leaving W.S.C. and the genie years in Pullman, it has been to me a source of pride to hear your honest reporting. Seldom have you been ellipticial. But your broadcast last night (MacArthur speech to Congress) you went off the beam.

Either the administration has put the heat on you, or you your way.

Frankly, it was a disappointment to me. Worse a disappointment than the dedication to your Jerky's book.

Arnold Cooper I call on you to get back on the beam.

Sincerely

Ray Hall - '29
W.S.C.

Halle, Kay

December 27, 1951

Dear Kay:

I was sorry to hear of your mother's death and hope you will forgive me for not having written sooner. It would have been a pleasure to see you in Washington, but unfortunately for me, I am now kept pretty well tied to New York.

This is likewise the first opportunity to say my thanks for your generous and gracious comment concerning "Use It Now". Your letter was heartening and my colleagues join with me in expressing thanks for your encouragement.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Kay Halle
2163 Belvoir Drive
Cleveland, Ohio

(13)

y Halle 2163 Harcourt Drive Cleveland, Ohio

November 18, 1951.

Dear Ed,

Father and I turned on our TV set here yesterday afternoon and you popped on to the screen masterminding oneoof the best shows I've yet seen on the new medium. That new show of yours makes TV worth while and I applaud you. The whole difficult technique of contacting focal points around the world was so simply and naturally handled. Father and I were enthralled.

Incidentally you never looked more handsome! I've been here for the last three weeks as my beloved and beautiful Mother died. I wish you had known her. Her fragrance will never die- is still all around us.

If you are in Washington between Thanksgiving and Dec 2nd let me know. You and the Collingwoods could come to me for dinner?

Bless you and congratulations,

Kay

Halle, Kay

September 19, 1950

Dear Kay:

Thanks for your gracious note. What I would like right now more than anything else would be to be told that I wouldn't have to do another broadcast for a year.

I shall probably be in Washington in the course of the next couple of weeks and will certainly give you a shout.

As ever yours,

Miss Kay Halle
1534 29th Street
Washington 7, D.C.

-7th St. Wash 7

ay Halle 2163 Harcourt Drive Cleveland, Ohio

September 7, 1950.

Dear Ed-

Your broadcast on your return from Korea was so moving and cooling after the fevers of despair and confusion and nightmare at home- that I just had to write and thank you. I cant think what it must be like for you to come back to the vulgarity and cheapness and sordidity of our own beloved Country which is certainly in the worst slough of despond that has ever happened to it - from the President down. Or up should I say. I have been moved to write a piece for my Cleveland Press outlet here on what I would do if I were Mr T- if that is'nt cheekiness for you!

The horror of this moment to me is that there is'nt a real voice crying in our wilderness and Mr T is remarkably a perfect representative of all that is wrong with the whole country. Or I am I unduly down?

I'll be back in Washington around the 16 and when you are down- PLEASE come in for a drink or dinner.

With great admiration,

Kay

Hallock, Ted

Mr. M.
FYI

April 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Hallock:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to thank you for your letter of April 7th, and for the record of the interview he did with you in Portland. He hasn't as yet heard it played back, but I have - and found it very informative. Mr. Murrow appreciates your thoughtfulness in sending it along.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Ted Hallock
Station KPOJ
919 Taylor Street Bldg.
Portland 7, Oregon

KPOJ
PORTLAND OREGON JOURNAL AND KPOJ-FM
9 TAYLOR STREET BLDG. P. O. BOX 31, PORTLAND 7, OREGON BR 3484

Record on stand

April 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Normally forum-type broadcasts in small towns are fairly dull and pretty much routine, but the "On The Record" in which you participated was, to us, the most exciting program in the series, if only for its studied profundity, and I am quite serious.

It was such a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to speak with you, that I had the attached acetate made for you.

Your comments, if any, would be appreciated.

Best regards,

Ted Hallock

Ted Hallock

ROY C. HALL

DEAN
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
SAN FRANCISCO 17, CALIFORNIA

Halpern, N. L.

NATHAN L. HALPERN
1501 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

WISCONSIN 7-9350

April 6, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ed:

I am coming down to Washington on Monday, April 10, and I am dining with Sumner Pike Monday night. As I have told you before, I would like very much to get you two together.

Can you save dinner on Monday, or if not, can you have some drinks with us before or after dinner?

I will be stopping at the Carleton Hotel and would appreciate a message from you regarding your availability.

My best to Janet and Casey.

Sincerely,

Nate

Dear Dean Acheson

4/13

Ham, Roswell

May 17, 1950

Dear Dr. Ham:

I am just back from Washington and take this first opportunity to tell you that I am, of course, happy to see your son and to do whatever I can for him.

He is coming in on Friday morning of this week and I am looking forward to meeting him.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Roswell G. Ham
Mount Holyoke College
South Hadley, Massachusetts

Have Roswell 22

~~Friday - 10:30~~

5/19

~~You call~~

X

236 East 89th Street
New York 28, N.Y.

May 15, 1950

6/20
3:00

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When a decent amount of time had elapsed after my father's letter to you in my behalf, I called your secretary to try for an appointment. She said that might be arranged after your return to New York and some disentanglement of schedules and so on. I am quite happy to wait until it is convenient.

However, I thought it would be sensible to send you a resumé of me, such as I appear on paper. So one is enclosed. It is the resumé I have recently been sending around to editors and publishers among others. I hope it will at least complement whatever my father said.

We thought your précis of Washington last Friday night was fine; your restraint as usual was really formidable.

Sincerely,

Roswell G. Ham Jr.

Roswell G. Ham, Jr.

1 encl: Resumé

Sir:

In an editorial, promotional, or sales capacity, would a man of the following broad background be useful to your firm?

ROSWELL GRAY HAM, JR. 236 East 89th Street, New York 28, N.Y.
Telephone: LEhigh 4 7144

AGE, 31, married, no children. Height 6'1", weight 200.

EDUCATION and MILITARY: Grammar schools in France and Conn., the usual 8 years. Prep School: Hotchkiss, Lakeville, Conn. University: Yale 2 years before the war plus 2 years after the war. English Major and wrote a novel as Scholar of the House. Yale Drama School 1 year post-war. Playwriting. Left Yale for financial reasons end of 1947.

Enlisted RCAF, 1940. Armourer-Airgunner, Instructor, Intelligence. Transferred to USAAF, 1942. Intelligence NCO, French Liaison Officer, CO of Mobile Training Unit. Separated as 1st Lt. on points, 1945. 4 years overseas.

JOB EXPERIENCE: Salesman (tang. & intang.), investigator, teacher, actor, translator, columnist, propagandist, public relations, lecturer.

Have written 4 novels and 3 plays. 3 of the novels are currently working through my agent.

TRAVEL and LANGUAGE: (numbers indicate years residence) France 5, Canada 2, England 2, Greece ½, Italy ½, Mexico ½, California 2½, New England 15, other States 3, aggregate.

Speak, read, and write French about as well as English.

SPECIALTIES: Believe I qualify as an expert in interpretation of modern writing and modern architecture; am widely experienced in meeting and handling people, Europe, Englishmen, Mexico, selling, and learning quickly.

REMARK: Am not as ambitious financially as I am to like what I do and do it better than expected to.

I am available for interview at any time.

Sincerely, Roswell G. Ham Jr.

Roswell G. Ham, Jr.

May 9, 1950

Dear Miss Copeland:

Thank you very much indeed for your note of the 5th.

The letter which I sent to Mr. Hau was in response to a letter from him, in his own handwriting, regarding a future appointment for his son, Roswell Hau, Jr. I acknowledged it as Mr. Murrow is in Washington; and subsequently we had a call from Mr. Hau, Jr. We will set up an appointment for him after Mr. Murrow's return from Washington.

I imagine Mr. Hau wrote to Mr. Murrow from his home or from the hospital; at any rate, we will be in touch with Mr. Hau, Jr. in the near future. I hope this will clarify the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Flatoff
Secretary

Miss Olive Copeland
Office of the President
Mount Holyoke College
South Hadley, Mass.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 5, 1950

Miss Joan Platoff,
c/o Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York

My dear Miss Platoff:

Your letter of the second, to Mr. Ham, puzzles me a bit, as we have not sent, through this office, a request for an appointment with Mr. Murrow. It is, however, quite possible that Mr. Ham may have had an appointment with someone here, who wished him to see Mr. Murrow about some special project, and I not know about it. Will you be so kind as to tell me who signed the letter which you received? Mr. Ham is now in the hospital and will not return to the college for about two weeks--so I cannot consult him. I should, however, like to send word to whomever is interested, the information which you have sent with regard to Mr. Murrow's absence from New York.

Sincerely yours,

Olive Lopeland

Executive Secretary to the President

May 2, 1950

Dear Dr. Ham:

Your letter of April 22nd has arrived here during Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. As he will not be returning to New York until the 15th, an appointment for Mr. Ham will have to await his return. However, if Mr. Ham should call the office after that date, we will arrange an interview for him.

Your letter will be brought to Mr. Murrow's attention as soon as he is back in town.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Dr. Roswell G. Ham
President
Mount Holyoke College
South Hadley, Mass.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Mr Murrow:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The RAF and the AAF, he has had [illegible]
of war. and enough [illegible]
not to help the picture [illegible] is a [illegible]
sense of humor and by [illegible] philosophy
of life.

[illegible]

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

[illegible] unusual appearance and bad[illegible] reading, speaks French like a native (lived [illegible] France as a child and was [illegible] officer to the French), has acting ability and a fine voice, and has the [illegible] to do almost any job for which [illegible] and a modest pay.

[illegible] to call on you that you [illegible] learning, and that if the [illegible] you may be willing to support [illegible]. With [illegible] he has his advantages, not [illegible] he would be an enthusiastic [illegible] he happens to be one [illegible] listeners and an admirer.

[illegible] regards,

[illegible] yours, Ronald G. Ross

Hamilton, Thos.

February 28, 1950

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Just before he left for London last week, Mr. Murrow asked me to send along to you the attached letters which he thought you might be interested to see.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Thomas Hamilton
United Nations Bureau
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Lake Success, New York

Lesueur - Century

Hamilton, Thos J.

January 2, 1950

Dear Tom:

I would indeed be delighted to sponsor Larry for the Century, but it's a tricky business and, as you know, requires a lot of time. I have consulted one or two of my spies on the Admissions Committee who tell me it decreases the applicants chance if he is sponsored by somebody from his own shop. Therefore, I wonder if you would consider sponsoring him, letting me second the nomination, then I'll handle the details of getting the necessary ten letters and so forth.

Incidentally, why not meet me there for lunch one day when you are in town.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thomas J. Hamilton
United Nations Bureau
The New York Times
Lake Success, New York

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LACKAWANNA 4-1000

United Nations Bureau
Lake Success, New York

December 9, 1949

Dear Ed:

Larry Lesueur tells me that you are planning to sponsor him for the Century and I would like to be a co-sponsor. I don't know exactly what the mechanics of it are, but I do remember that at some stage it is necessary to get ten members who know Larry to write endorsements. Anyhow, if you let me know how you plan to go about it, I will be glad to follow.

It was very nice seeing you the other day and I hope we can get you all out to Long Island one of these days.

They did a nice job on you in the Post.

Yours sincerely,

Thos. J. Hamilton

Thomas J. Hamilton
Chief Correspondent
U.N. Bureau

Mr. Edward Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Hammond, Paul

NOVEMBER 22, 1950

WU 055 DL PD

VJ NEWYORK NY NOV 22

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC

PAUL HAMMOND
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

COULD YOU DINE WITH ME INFORMALLY AT

SEVEN PM ON NOVEMBER THIRTIETH TO SEE

PICTURES OF

SINCERELY REGRET PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT PREVENTS ME FROM

HARVARD OBSERVATORY

ACCEPTING YOUR KIND INVITATION NOVEMBER THIRTIETH STOP

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

THANK YOU FOR ASKING ME

PAUL HAMMOND 230 PARK AVENUE CYGNET

9-1474

E.R.MURROW

459p.

BUSINESS

RECEIVED
1950 NOV 22 PM 5:00
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU 056 DL PD

VJ NEWYORK NY NOV 22 356P

EDWARD R MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC
COULD YOU DINE WITH ME INFORMALLY AT THE RIVER CLUB AT SEVEN PM ON NOVEMBER THIRTIETH TO SEE SOME MOTION PICTURES OF EXPLOSIONS OF THE SUN AND HEAR DR MENZEL OF HARVARD OBSERVATORY EXPLAIN THEIR INTERRUPTIONS TO RADIO COMMUNICATIONS
PAUL HAMMOND 230 PARK AVENUE OREGON
9-1414
459P.

Hammonds, Oliver W.

RAY AND HAMMONDS

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

GEORGE E. RAY
OLIVER W. HAMMONDS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE STERLING 2622

August 21, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Ellen and I are going to be in New York at the St. Regis from Saturday, September fifteenth, to the twentieth, and it would be awfully nice if you and Mrs. Murrow would drop by our apartment for a drink and visit with us any afternoon between five and seven on the 16th, 17th, or 18th.

With personal regards and good wishes, and hoping to see you while in New York, I am

Very sincerely yours,

"Bud"

Oliver W. Hammonds

OWH/mr

Hanna, Mike

May 3, 1951

Dear Mike:

My belated thanks to you and Sam for your generous wire the other night. I would have answered it earlier but somehow it got lost in the cross-fire of letters claiming I am either a genius or a traitor. Again many thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Mike Hanna
Station WHCU
Ithaca, New York

Hanna, Michael R.

FM 97.3 MC — 40,000 W

CBS

W · H C · U

ITHACA NEW YORK

May 1, 1950

sent 5/2/50

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have a note from H. B. Meek who is in charge of the Cornell University Department of Hotel Administration, which indicates that on your broadcast of Thursday, April 15, you mentioned Statler Hall and the work in Hotel Administration at Cornell University.

Would it be possible to get a transcript of this talk, or that portion of it which referred to Statler Hall?

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Michael R. Hanna

Michael R. ~~Hanna~~
General Manager

MRH:b

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

RECEIVED
1951 APR 19 PM 8:30
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WHCU

WU088 RX PD

ITHACA NY APR 19 801P

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS

SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS ON TONIGHTS MASTERPIECE NEWS CAST

MIKE HANNA AND SAM WOODSIDE

824P..

Hanna, Michael

July 5, 1950

Dear Mike:

Sorry, my friend, but I must let you down. Both Janet and I had been looking forward to the weekend at Fountainblean, but I am off to Korea on Saturday the 15th. And as Mr. Luce's publications are wont to say, "Knows God when I shall be back". I am sure you will understand.

Please give my best regards to your family. We shall yet have that week-end on Quaker Hill.

As ever yours,

Mr. Michael R. Hanna
Radio Station WHCU
Ithaca, New York

FM 97.3 MC — 40,000 W

CBS

W · H C · U
ITHACA NEW YORK

June 8, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

attached

Dear Ed:

It made us all very happy to see a copy of your letter in reply to Dr. deKiewiet's invitation to judge the Weekly Press entries this year. I sincerely hope that your summer plans have crystallized and that they definitely include your participation as a judge in the third annual, WHCU Press Leadership Awards competition.

Last year, we found a quiet and lovely lakeside retreat near Ithaca for a more leisurely perusal of the entries. We plan to go back to Fountainbleau on Cayuta Lake the weekend of Saturday, August 12th and Sunday, August 13th. It will make a nice outing, too, for the wives of the judges and we're hoping you can bring Mrs. Murrow along.

Your judging conferees will include Henry and Kathryn Pringle, prominent free-lance writing team under contract to Curtis Publishing; Alexander F. (Casey) Jones, who left the Washington Post to become editor of The Syracuse Herald-Journal; H. E. Babcock, agriculturist and former board chairman at Cornell, and myself.

Robinson Airline schedules are due for a summer change before then, but you should be able to fly up Saturday morning, August 12th, leaving Newark airport about 10:00 A.M. and arriving here about 11:30. We will gather for luncheon at Fountainbleau and judge one of the two categories before dinner. Saturday night will be strictly social, but we can judge the other category after breakfast Sunday morning and wind up with dinner at noon. If you had to hurry, you could be back in New York City Sunday evening.

Please let me know when, where and how to expect you and whether Mrs. Murrow will accompany you.

Sincerely,

Mike

MICHAEL R. HANNA

MRH:b

Aug 12-13 or
Aug. 19-20

pending

May 16, 1950

Dear Dr. de Kiewiet:

Many thanks for your letter of the 10th.

I appreciate your kind invitation to serve again this year as a judge in the WHOU Press Leadership Awards competition. My summer plans are not yet definite, but if I am in this country during August, I will be glad to participate in the judging. Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. C. W. de Kiewiet
Acting President
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK

Office of the President

Yes - it is an issue in the country

May 10, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For the past four years, Cornell University's Radio Station WHCU and the community (weekly) newspapers of upstate New York and Northern Pennsylvania have jointly pioneered a significant project in cooperative community service which puts an interesting challenge to radio and the press throughout the nation.

Briefly, it is a weekly radio broadcast which reports the "thinking" and the "community action" of this important segment of America, as reflected at the grass-roots in the editorial and news columns of the neighborhood weekly press. Started in June of 1946 as a 15-minute radio program with the active cooperation of 40 papers in WHCU's primary coverage area, the project has grown to a 30-minute program on the state-wide Rural Radio (FM) Network (as well as Cornell's WHCU) in which 96 weeklies participate.

The weekly script is written each Friday and Saturday by a staff of four former newspapermen who take their material directly from the editorial by-line and letter columns of as many as 86 papers which pour into the station each weekend from the entire state. The resultant radio program serves as a sounding board of current community thinking on international, national and local affairs; and as a clearing-house for ideas on the solution of local problems common to so many small communities. It has proved to be the inspiration for a more alert press and community throughout the listening area.

The project has been honored nationally with a Peabody Award, generously recognized by such trade publications as EDITOR & PUBLISHER, TIDE, NEWSWEEK and The AMERICAN PRESS magazines, and imitated by 18 or 20 other radio stations throughout this country and Canada.

For the past two years, Cornell University has added impetus to this unique project by awarding six cash prizes, aggregating $1,700, for outstanding achievement among the cooperating weekly papers in (A) editorial leadership and (B) in promotion of community action through local groups.

The show is taken off the air in mid-May (until mid-September). Cooperating weeklies have until mid-June to submit their entries, which are given a preliminary judging by the station staff, and in mid-August, a final judging by a board of experts. The awards are made at Cornell's annual Press-Radio Dinner, here on the campus, early in September, when

an average of some 60 per cent of the cooperating weeklies are represented by their publishers or editors and their wives.

Judges in the first two years have included Eugene Meyers, Morris L. Ernst, yourself, Erwin D. Canham, John Reed, H. E. Babcock, Edward R. Eastman and Michael R. Hanna, general manager of the Cornell Radio Stations.

The Third Annual, WHCU Press Leadership Awards competition will be held this year, with identical awards. Entries close June 18th. A preliminary analysis will be made by the staff writers, but it is our desire that the ultimate winners again be selected by recognized leaders in the field of journalism whose decisions would further distinguish the honor which goes with the awards.

Therefore, I am wondering whether you would be free to accept Cornell's invitation to participate, as a member of the board of final judges, in selection of the first, second, and third place winners in each of the two categories.

Because the detailed preliminary work will have been completed before the entries are submitted to the judges, the selection of winners will certainly not be burdensome. The plan is to do this final judging at a small lake resort hide-away here in the Finger Lakes country on Saturday and Sunday, August 12-13 or 19-20. IV

I shall be pleased if you are able to accept. May I hear from you at your early convenience?

Sincerely,

C. W. de Kiewiet

C. W. de Kiewiet
Acting President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

P.S. The enclosed material should help give you a complete picture of this press-radio project and the Press Leadership competition which supplements it. We shall be glad to supply you with further information if you wish.

Hannagan, Steve

STEVE HANNAGAN
PUBLICITY
247 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, 17
Telephone, PLaza 5-2900

NOVEMBER 22ND, 1950

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR MR. MURROW:

AS WE ARE PUBLICITY REPRESENTATIVES FOR WINCHESTER (OLIN INDUSTRIES, INC.), WE WOULD BE EXTREMELY UNMINDFUL AND UNGRATEFUL IF WE DID NOT TELL YOU THAT WE THOUGHT YOUR BROADCAST ON GUN SAFETY WAS AN OUTSTANDING JOB.

THE SUBJECT NEEDS CONTINUOUS ATTENTION AND IT RECEIVED A REAL BOOST WHEN YOU TEAMED UP WITH BOB DIXON TO GIVE THE "CHUCK WAGON" AUDIENCE THE IMPRESSIVE EXPOSURE TO SAFETY.

ALSO, WE WERE HONORED TO HAVE YOU EMPLOY THE MODEL 21.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, BOB DIXON IS DOING ONE OF THE TOP JOBS AND WE WISH HIM EVERY SUCCESS IN EXPANDING WHAT MUST BE ONE OF THE BIGGEST TV AUDIENCES.

CORDIALLY YOURS,

W. H. DEPPERMAN

WHD:MC

Hannifan, Jerry

September 19, 1950

Dear Hannifin:

Thanks for the kind words about the piece. I think a lot of it grew out of a couple of long sessions with Mydans and Dave Duncan in Tokyo and Korea.

Thanks again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jerry Hannifin
TIME
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

8 September

Mr. Ed Murrow
New York City

Dear Murrow,

A note to tell you that your evening broadcast of 7 September, spelling out this country's problems in getting our ideals across to the world was, to one man's mind, a classic.

Sincerely,

Jerry Hannifin.

Hansen, C. B.

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

12 January 1951

Dear Ed:

Once again to tell you how pleasant it was to see you. I reported back to the company yesterday. They are going to explore the format in greater detail. We shall then call on you for another once-over on it.

Sincerely,

C. B. HANSEN

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

8 January 1951

Dear Ed:

I've tried rather unsuccessfully to get hold of you for the last couple of days and was forced to run off to New York Tuesday morning. I am representing unofficially and informally a sponsor who is attempting to put together a rather elaborate nationwise television news program. The format has not definitely been fixed; it may run three or five days a week. He asked if I would help in framing the show. I thought immediately, of course, of you and would welcome the chance to sit down and explore it in some detail with you.

Sincerely,

C. B. HANSEN

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
Washington, D. C.

Hansen, Vern

July 11, 1951

Dear Vern:

Now that HEAR IT NOW is off the air I have finally got an opportunity to answer yours of February 2. I suppose the only reason that I have the opportunity is that it's the first day of my vacation. Anyway, I want to say thanks very much for the nice display on HEAR IT NOW. I hope we're able to bring it back either on television or AM, perferably AM in the Fall. It was a killing show to put together, but not without its satisfactions. Again my thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Vern Hansen
Radio Station WMT
Paramount Theatre Building
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

WMT

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATIONS, INC.

BASIC COLUMBIA NETWORK

SIX HUNDRED KILOCYCLES . . . IOWA'S FINEST FREQUENCY

PARAMOUNT THEATRE BUILDING
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

38

February 2, 1951

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed;

We have a couple of wall cases in our lobby in which we build promotional displays for CBS programs carried by WMT.

In consideration of doing a display on your new show, "Hear It Now", we have departed, briefly, from our usual attention to sponsored programs because we feel that you and Fred Friendly have an hour of commanding importance to all news-wise radio listeners.

"Hear It Now" keys the listener to an appreciation of living with the news, almost as it happens. . . truly, you are giving history an instantaneous play-back feature.

Since I'm the one who designs these displays and is responsible for seeing that they are installed, I should like you to have with my compliments, a 35-mm color transparency of the poster on "Hear It Now".

Sincerely yours,

Vern Hansen

Vern Hansen
Asst Promotion Mgr

RADIO STATION WMT

Encl.

Hanson, O. B.

A. B. Hanson, Jr.

Mulberry 2828

Smith's Book Store

ESTABLISHED 1876

Old and Rare Books

805 N. Howard St.

Baltimore 1, Md.

July 25, 1951.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We are delighted and proud to have you in our " Rogues Gallery " and we thank you for such an excellent picture.

As children, we were never given to writing fan letters, (thus probably missing something, that may or may not be!) but here we are doing same and thoroughly enjoying it's reward.

We owe Joe Katz a word of gratitude and will see to this as soon as we say thank you again with good luck and best wishes from the Hanson-Smiths.

Sincerely,

A B Hanson Jr.

July 12, 1951

Dear Mr. Hanson:

Please forgive the delay in sending the photograph. Here it is; I shall be honored to be bracketed between Joe Hats and Mencken. One writes good books; the other appreciates them. I am not sure which talent is the greater.

Sincerely yours,

E R Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. A. S. Hanson, Jr.
Smith's Book Store
805 N. Howard Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

SMITH'S BOOK STORE

[illegible]. HOWARD STREET

OLD AND NEW BOOKS - STATIONERY, Etc.

Baltimore, 1, Md. 1/20 194[illegible]

Dear Mr. Murrow; What's the chance of having an inscribed Photo for our Rogue's gallery. We would hang you between Jal Katz and Hal Moneken.

(61)

Sincerely

Yours truly,
SMITH'S BOOK STORE
Per
A. B. Hanson Jr

Could you remember it to Mr Hanson

Hardie, Patricia

MAY 25, 1950

PATRICIA HARDIE
c/o RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

CONFIDENTIAL

AM JUST LEAVING FOR BERLIN AND REGRET THAT I CAN'T MAKE SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS OTHER THAN THOSE NOW BEING FOLLOWED TO STIMULATE BIDS FOR QUEEN MARY'S RUG. KINDEST REGARDS.

ED MURROW
CBS NEW YORK

PERSONAL, PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL.

8th May, 1950.

Ed. Murrow, Esq.,
130 East 47th Street,
New York City 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr Murrow,

I have a feeling that you have been bombarded with letters in connection with Queen Mary's rug and I do hope you will forgive me for adding yet another, but I know that Lady Reading is very concerned about the bids for the rug and I, therefore, am also most anxious to do anything I can to make this a success.

We are nearing the completion of our tour with the rug. We have had the most wonderful reception wherever we have been and the most understanding of publicity from the press, radio and television, and while I believe this is a very important aspect of our tour and the job we are trying to do, it would be horrifying to return to England and find that the bids did not live up to the wonderful publicity we have had!

I should be so grateful if you would advise me if there is any way in which I can possibly help to stimulate the bids, either in writing, talking to people or making contacts. We have, of course, always emphasised this point in talking with the press or over the air, but I feel we may have left something undone which we could quite easily do - if we only knew what.

We leave Chicago for Detroit and then go to Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and can be reached through the British Consul in each place, and I should be most grateful for your advice.

With kindest regards to your wife & yourself.

Yours sincerely
Patricia Hardie
Patricia Hardie.
(W.V.S.)

Hardwick, Pleas

February 2, 1950

Dear Pleas:

Many thanks for yours of January 5th, and for the attached clip.

I'm sorry we didn't meet when you were in New York, but am hoping for better luck next time.

As ever yours,

Mr. Pleas O. Hardwick
Shreveport, La.

PLEAS O. HARDWICK
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

January 5th, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Attached hereto you will find an article from the Stanocolan, company publication of the Esso Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

From this clipping we have dictated a letter to all of our Senators and Representatives, complaining about the trend of our Government, and in particular, deficit financing.

We thought you would be interested in seeing such wide use made of your very interesting comments over the radio.

I shall be in New York next week and I hope again we shall meet at Gallagher's Ranch some time.

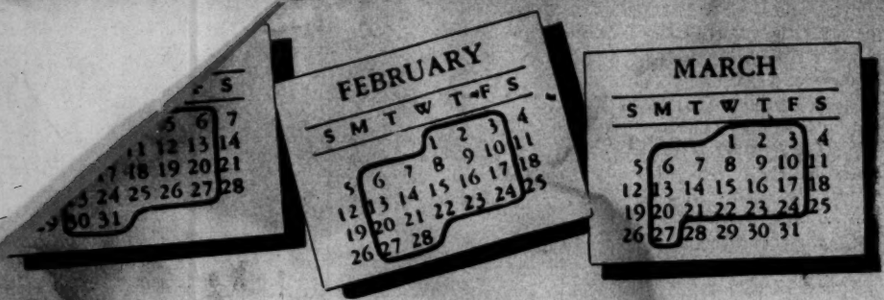
I should like to play you a game of Missouri pool, and if you are in the vicinity of the Barclay Hotel, New York, the week beginning January 7th I will buy you a drink.

With the Season's Best Wishes to you and Mrs. Murrow,

Very truly yours,

Pleas O. Hardwick

POH:iw
Encl.



Next Year You'll Work 61 Days In Order to Meet Your Tax Bill

(From a news broadcast by Edward R. Morrow, Columbia Broadcasting Company commentator, as reported by Cilco News.)

Here is a whole basketfull of figures—big ones—and if they don't interest you, they should.

We start off with President Truman's prediction today that the federal government will spend more money this fiscal year than ever before in our peacetime history; and that we will end up about five-and-a-half billion dollars in the red. The government is going to spend more, and take in less, than he figured when he made up his estimates last January. It will be our second consecutive year of operating in the red.

You Owe Plenty!

If you add this projected deficit to the national debt, you arrive at an interesting figure. Each of us in this country—on the average—owes about $1,740. As near as I can make out, running the government—just the federal government—will cost each one of us about $280 this year; and over and above that we'll end up with each man, woman and child being another $37 in debt.

Herbert Hoover, who is a good fly fisherman, and a fair hand with figures, recently made up a little table which he said showed how many days we work to run the government. As he figured it, we work:

11 days to pay obligations from former wars;

24 days to pay for defense and cold war;

12 days for other federal expenditures; and

14 days for state and local expenditures.

This adds to 61 days that the average working citizen labors in order to meet his tax bill.

We figure we work 6½ mos for the Gov.

But That's Not All!

Even this—61 days—is still not enough! According to the estimates we shall add another five and a half billion to our collective debt by the end of this fiscal year. The reason for this, according to the Budget Bureau, is the moderate drop in prices, money income, and corporate profits, since the original estimates were made last January.

At the same time government spending has gone up by more than a billion and a half.

Forget Something?

Did you overlook someone on your Christmas gift list? Did you remember that "little something" that Dad needed for his car? Here are some helpful suggestions—items available through Esso Dealers:

Atlas tires, tubes, batteries, polishing cloths, chamois, seat covers; Rex or Coronet car heaters; locking gas tank caps; exhaust extensions; Atlas Royal outboard motors, wedge cushions, seat pads, or perhaps golf balls.

The Average Citizen in this country works 61 days a year to pay the cost of government. Further government spending, already seriously proposed, would take another 20 days' pay.

Harriman, Averell

April 12, 1951

Dear Averell:

It isn't very good, but you asked for it!

You did a useful job at luncheon today.

As ever yours,

Mr. Averell Harriman
1800 Foxhall Road
Washington, D.C.

Harriman, Averell

October 6, 1950

Dear Averell:

Belatedly my thanks for a most pleasant evening at your home and, also belatedly, my congratulations on your Houston effort.

But now to serious matters--the second weekend in November. We shall shoot some pheasant over dogs on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday there will be some reasonably fast-flying duck. I should warn you that it will be a fairly rustic weekend, but others have survived it. The place is Quaker Hill, near Pawling. I'll be glad to drive you up from here on Friday night or Saturday morning or, if you would prefer to come under your own steam, I'll send instructions. General Bradley is hoping to come; likewise, Bill Paley, Marshall Field and one or two others.

I can't promise you even a running shot at my neighbor, Governor Dewey, but hope you'll come anyway.

As ever yours,

Hon. W. Averell Harriman
1800 Foxhall Road
Washington D.C.

February 8th, 1950

Dear Averell:

This is a note to introduce a friend of mine, Ted Schramm, a Brooklyn boy who works for Macy's and Bamberger's, but not for Gimbel's. He is over on an interesting project which has some relation to your labors. If you have five minutes to see him, I am sure you can put him on to one of your boys who will further the good work.

I am tempted to write you a long dissertation on the state of Amerina and the world, but you know more about that than I do. Personally, I have taken refuge in one of the last things H. G. Wells said: "I refuse to regard the possibility of the destruction of this minor planet as a major catastrophe."

As ever yours,

Ambassador W. Averell Harriman
Economic Cooperation Administration
5bis, Avenue Gabriel
Paris VIIIe, France

Harris, Paul

February 2, 1950

Dear Mr. Harris:

My belated thanks for your letter of December 21st. I have often thought that it is a mistake for a reporter to ad lib before a live microphone about matters that should be delineated with great care and in considerable detail.

Unfortunately, I haven't got a transcript of what I said on that television show, but I have no doubt that your summary is accurate. The point I was trying to make--which obviously I didn't--was precisely the one you make in your letter, namely, that there was no spiritual renaissance in any form, shape or manner that is generally associated with that phrase. That it occurred in other forms, is something that was reflected in a fair number of broadcasts I did from London between 1936 and 1946.

I am grateful to you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Harris
Apt. 5F, 225 East 47th Street
New York 17, New York

Apt. 5F, 225, East 47th St,
New York, 17, N.Y.
December 21, 1949.
EL-dorado 5-2117.

Mr Edward Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
285, Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr Murrow:

A few comments on your contribution last Sunday to the Overseas Press Club feature might interest you as they come from a British journalist now living, or trying to live in New York.

As I recollect what you said, you stated that if ever a nation had the opportunity to show that spiritual renaissance comes through suffering, it was the British nation. Yet, you suggested, all they had to show for it was teacup reading and astrology.

I know that is condensing your remarks too highly, but it represents roughly the idea you tried to place in the minds of your audience. Of course, I think you have every right and duty to say what you believe to be true. So have I, and it is this : That the spiritual renaissance does not always take the form that history is said to teach, that astrology and teacup reading is only the outside fringe of a much larger movement of the spirit, a movement largely ignored here in America for reasons that are simple to state.

Do you recollect the work of men like Lord Dowding in the Battle of Britain? Of course you do. He is part of a rebirth of the spirit. This movement has many manifestations, too many for me to touch on here. I write this to excite your interest as an objective reporter and not to make propaganda. The story is fascinating, if only someone will tell it. There are many who confuse full churches with spirituality. It is not so, as you know. Perhaps you will look at Britain again in the light of what I say here, and report once more to your American public.

In case you question my credentials , here they are : I was for seven years, prior to coming to New York, the Parliamentary Chief Sub-Editor of the Daily Mail, London, a job that does not lend itself to astrology or teacup reading, even though both have been used in London to build circulation.

I hope you do not mind this friendly note. I hope it is of some use to you. With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,
Paul Harris.

Hastings, John J.

January 15, 1951

Dear Mr. Hastings:

Thank you for your letter of the 28th and for the information on the American Assembly. I read the booklet with interest and am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to see it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John J. Hastings
Department of Public Information
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

December 28, 1950

T Lanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may be interested in this aspect of General Eisenhower's leave of absence from the University to undertake his military assignment in Europe. This letter and the enclosed booklet, which has just been printed, outline his ideas concerning the new American Assembly program. This was announced by General Eisenhower in October, after two years of planning. He will continue his direction of it while on leave from Columbia, with the Graduate School of Business responsible for its administration.

General Eisenhower plans to attend the opening conference of the American Assembly in late spring or early summer of 1951. The University has just announced that one of the first topics to be taken up by the Assembly will be the U.S.-European relationship. General Eisenhower has recently said: "I consider that an early conference on this topic would be a real contribution in our fight to preserve the free way of life, and would assist me personally in carrying out my job in Western Europe."

Because of his recall to service, General Eisenhower has been engaged in securing individuals of national standing to cooperate with Dean Philip Young of the Graduate School of Business and the Columbia University faculties in furthering the American Assembly program.

The Assembly conferences will take place in unusual surroundings, at Arden House on the Harriman campus of Columbia University. Arden House is a 96-room dwelling in first-rate condition, which has just recently been given to Columbia University by W. Averell Harriman in memory of his parents.

Located at Harriman, New York, one hour's drive from Manhattan, Arden House offers freedom from distraction and is an excellent meeting place for the discussion of major national and international problems.

General Eisenhower has called The American Assembly's establishment "the most important step" he has taken since coming to Columbia. He has high expectations as to its usefulness to the country.

Sincerely,

John J. Hastings

John J. Hastings
Assistant to the Director

Information Office
Columbia University
University 4-3200, Ext. 886

December 19, 1950
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT ISSUED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, was today given a leave of absence by the University Trustees, in order to begin his duties as supreme commander of the armed forces in Europe of North Atlantic Pact countries. General Eisenhower will maintain contact with Columbia University, its academic and development activities, including the American Assembly, a conference program he has been developing during the past year. An effective liason will be established.

While he is on leave from the University, Dr. Grayson L. Kirk, as vice president and provost, will occupy the top administrative post in the University, under authority of the Trustees. A recognized authority on international relations, Dr. Kirk is also executive director of the Academy of Political Science. As a wartime member of the Department of State, he participated in the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco Conferences. He is a graduate of Miami University, and received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. He has written widely on foreign affairs.

On Morningside Heights it was pointed out that President Eisenhower was continuing the University tradition of having top faculty members and administrators engage in public service, on leave of absence or in addition to their academic duties. President Nicholas Murray Butler (1902-45) and President Seth Low (1889-1901) were active in public life. Many faculty members are now, or have been recently, engaged in public service in the United States or abroad.

It was announced today by the University that one of the first topics to be taken up by the American Assembly, a conference program operated by Columbia and its Graduate School of Business, would deal

-more-

with aspects of the U.S.--Western Europe relationship. The American Assembly was established by General Eisenhower some weeks ago.

Because of developments in recent weeks and because of his recall to service in uniform, General Eisenhower has been particularly engaged in securing individuals of national standing to cooperate with Dean Philip Young of the Graduate School of Business and the University faculties in furthering the American Assembly program.

In discussing the agenda for the first meeting of the Assembly, General Eisenhower has said, "I consider that an early conference on the U.S.--Western Europe relationship would be a real contribution in our fight to preserve the free way of life, and would actually assist me personally in carrying out my job in Western Europe."

12.19.50 #4019

Haverlin, Carl

July 12, 1951

Dear Carl:

This is the first day of my vacation and I am writing from my log house in Dutchess County to tell you again how sorry I am that I was unable to accept your invitation to undertake the junket to the west coast. I hope that you will give me an opportunity to have a hand in such an undertaking at some future time.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. Carl Haverlin
Broadcast Music, Inc.
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

BROADCAST MUSIC, INC.
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

50

June 6, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I knew you were busy, but wanted to get an invitation to you as early as possible in the hope you might have an open date.

We will ask you to go on later trips, but I thought you might like the Western and California swing best.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Haverlin

CH:JC
Enclosure

Haverlin, Carl

June 5, 1951

Dear Carl:

Forgive the delay in answering your letters; I have been buried with correspondence wanting to elect MacArthur, impeach Truman or excommunicate Burrow.

I am, of course, flattered and deeply pleased to be asked to join the Civil War Round Table, but frankly, I don't think my qualifications are adequate. I had a Grandfather who was a Colonel on Jackson's staff and have done some reading on the Civil War, but I don't think I could keep my end up. Moreover, the schedule I am carrying now leaves me no opportunity for extra-curricular activities, or the attendance at meetings.

So far as the Churchill matter is concerned, I suggest we handle it this way: I shall be in London sometime in late July or August and will undertake, if you wish me to do so, to extend the invitation at that time.

As ever yours,

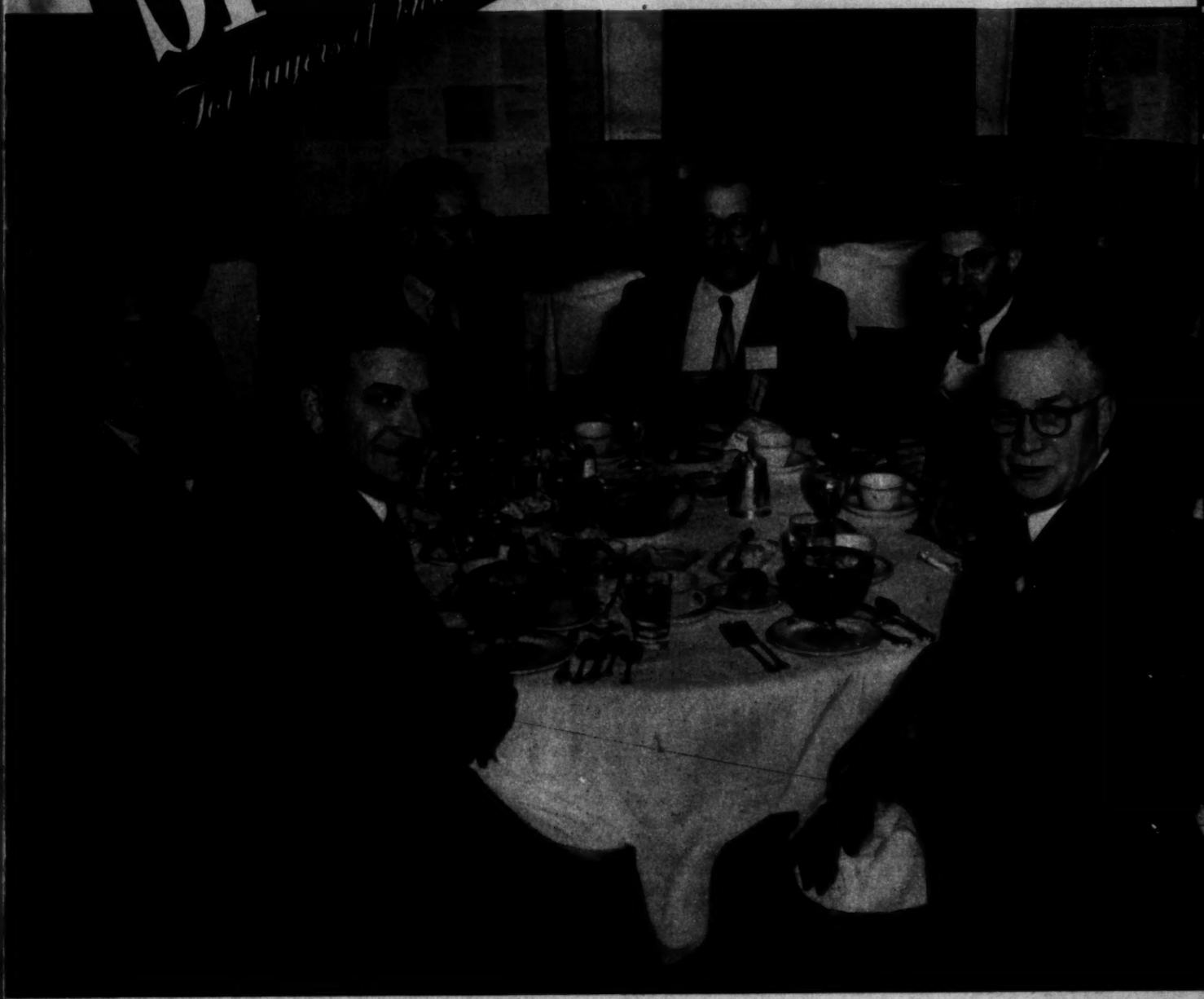
Mr. Carl Haverlin
Room 501
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

50c Per Copy $8.00 a Year

SPONSOR

The business of broadcast advertising

B.M.I. program clinics. bonanza for sponsors



BMI luncheon given for Presidents of State Broadcaster Associations at NARTB Convention in Chicago.

Left to right:
Kenyon Brown, president KWFT, Wichita Falls, Texas; Paul W. Morency, v.p. WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; Herb Hollister, president KBOL, Boulder, Col.; Wayne Coy, FCC Chairman; Carl Haverlin, president BMI; Sidney M. Kaye, vice-chairman of the board and general counsel BMI; Justin Miller, chairman of the board NARTB.

B.M.I. program clinics: bonanza for sponsors

Broadcasters trade top showmanship ideas that make radio more potent salesman

Dynamic, eloquent Carl Haverlin, BMI president (pictured top, left), stepped into the broadcast music scene in 1940 when stations were battling with song publishers over performance rights. As BMI vice president he sparked development of the music licensing body. In 1944 he moved over to Mutual to become a v.p. He returned to BMI in 1947 as its first full-time paid president.

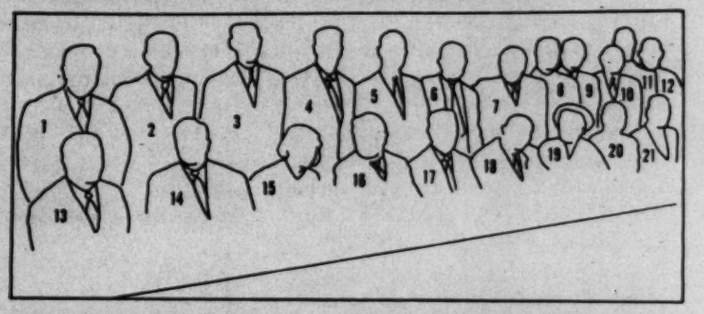
Glenn Dolberg, BMI's affable director of station relations who heads the clinic operation, was field representative in the West for seven years before taking over his present job in January.. He knows programing, having been program director, KFI, Los Angeles, and KPO (now KNBC) and KGO, then the NBC Red and Blue stations in San Francisco. Also managed KEX, Portland.

spot

Industry-wide selling is not the only aspect of broadcasting that has been neglected. Programing, too, has always suffered because there's been no real opportunity for interchange of ideas at the station level.

But now a new and revolutionary development in broadcasting is changing all that. Broadcast Music, Inc. has, through its series of program clinics in areas all over the country, provided stations with an opportunity to learn about, chew over, and adopt the best in programing practices. This is of utmost importance to advertisers who buy local programs and announce-

Colorado clinic was outstanding success



Picture shows station officials at BMI program clinic held in Colorado Springs, Colo., 19 March. See key numbers above and names below for identification of participants. Clinic speaker, Ted Cott, manager WNBC and WNBT, New York, calls this one of the outstanding sessions in the series of BMI clinics.

1. Joe Rohrer. KRDO, Colo. Springs
2. R. Conner, KVOR, Colo. Springs
3. Earle Ferguson, KOA, Denver
4. Herbert Hollister, KCOL, Ft. Collins, KBOL, Boulder
5. Jim Russell, KVOR, Colo. Springs
6. Hugh Terry, KLZ, Denver
7. Carl Haverlin, president, BMI
8. R. Howell, KFXJ, Grand Junction
9. Al Meyer, KMYR, Denver
10. Glenn Dolberg, dir. sta. rel., BMI
11. Charles Roberts, KLZ, Denver
12. Ted Kimball, KSL, Salt Lake City
13. J. Hitchcock, KCOL, Ft. Collins
14. Charles Bevis, KOA, Denver
15. Beverly Mango, KOA, Denver
16. Clarence Moore, Rocky Mt. Radio Council
17. Frank Bishop, KFEL, Denver
18. Ted Cott, WNBC, WNBT, N. Y.
19. Jane Sterling, Denver Post
20. Ralph Wentworth, BMI field rep.
21. W. Grove, KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyo.

ments as well. For, by its efforts, BMI is helping to make spot radio a more valuable medium, a medium which attracts more audience more intensely.

There is little time for theorizing and pompous oratory at the BMI sessions; there shirt-sleeve thinking prevails. Participants discuss such topics as how to improve disk jockey programs; what to do when you have too many other disk jockey programs competing against yours; how to improve audience participation shows; how to keep certain types of public service programs stations must put on from dragging down the entire schedule; how to build more listener appeal in news shows; how to use showmanship in religious programs, and how to raise the level of the entire schedule.

These are primarily grass-roots affairs for the smaller stations who cannot lure audiences with high budget efforts, and, as such, are having the strongest effect on the local scene. Nevertheless, imaginative executives who are highly paid for their administrative talents like Ted Cott, general manager, WNBC and WNBT, New York, point out: "It was not all one way. The officials from the larger stations and networks who spoke at these meetings picked up many a valuable tip from hearing what is being done in the smaller communities."

These program sessions got under way two years ago when intelligent, social-minded Carl Haverlin, BMI president, realized that there was need for some way for the industry to share top ideas in programing. This year, the clinics are moving into high gear with the backing of 29 state broadcasters associations.

The format of the meetings is simple, although setting them up takes careful planning by Glenn Dolberg, BMI stations relations director, and the seven BMI field representatives. Three speakers from large stations, networks, or broadcast associations make a swing through a group of states. In each

PROGRAMING TIPS BROADCASTERS GLEANED AT CLINICS

1. Don't permit disk jockeys to waste time with long chatter.

2. Don't try to buck several d.j. shows on at the same time with your own d.j.

3. Don't neglect local names and events in news shows.

4. Audience participations should highlight guests, not the interviewer.

5. Never talk down to guests on audience participation shows.

6. Community responsibility can be satisfied without airing deadly speeches.

town where meetings are held, four local radio officials join the panel for the all-day sessions. The next series will be held next week when the caravan travels to Springfield, Ill., 15 May; Milwaukee, 16 May; Indianapolis, 18 May; and Ann Arbor, Mich., 21 May. The traveling speakers will include Dick Pack, WNEW, New York; J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB, Atlanta; J. Harold Ryan, Fort Industry Company, Birmingham, Mich., who will substitute for one of the speakers in Ann Arbor, and Robert J. Burton, BMI vice president.

The objective of these clinics, Haverlin says, is to start program concepts going in the front office, as well as among program managers. He adds, "Good programing requires more thought, not more dollars."

Here, capsuled under various headings, are some of the thoughts the broadcasters heard expressed at various clinics. These are all points, incidentally, which timebuyers can and do use in assessing the worth of local shows.

Too many disk jockeys

Dave Baylor, vice president and general manager, WJMO, Cleveland, said at the Birmingham meeting on 23 March: "We've got a situation in Cleveland where for one hour in the afternoon, which for some reason seems to be allocated to disk jockeys, there are seven characters all playing the same kind of music. Everyone assuring their adoring listeners in no uncertain terms that 'They better get cool, because *Momma Come and Scratch My Back* on the Kumquat label by Possum Trot Perkins is going to set the town on its shell pink ear.' What's the answer when you see your disk jockey skidding to an 0.7?"

WJMO's solution, Baylor explains, is to go into strict cross-programing. "We've got a one-hour block of mysteries between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. followed by a half-hour Western dramatic serial for kids. That's the spot where the other stations have disk jockeys beating each other over the head."

Better disk jockey shows

This type of program came up for discussion often, BMI's Dolberg says. He reports, "The popular error of disk jockeys is talking too much, most experts agree. The real meat of a d.j. program is intelligent selection of music with a wide variety of artists. A d.j. should aim to make the show the thing, in other words the music itself. Lasting popularity for a disk jockey requires finding that proper balance between yak and the musical numbers."

Audience participations

Alen Newcomb, WFBC, Greenville S. C., says, "The secret of a good audience participation show is the sincerity of the interviewer. He must never talk down to the people who appear at his microphone. His aim should always be to make them feel important, and never say anything that would embarrass them."

Summing up other discussions on the subject, Dolberg says one big fault with many shows of this type is that the interviewer does too much talking. Don't plant questions such as "I understand that you work in the sanitation department," or, "Is it correct that you have 10 children?" Don't restrict the person at the microphone to a brief 'yes" or "no" so that he sounds like an unwilling witness before the Kefauver committee. Let the guest say a few words for himself.

News

More local news was the big point stressed by all. Herbert Hollister, KCOL, Ft. Collins, and KBOL, Boulder, Colo., believes that local coverage is so important that "no station is so small that it can't afford a local newsman. Mention births and weddings as often as these items can be squeezed into the news reports." Another radio official, Ralph Connor, KVOR, Colorado Springs, Colo., warned against taking the lazy way out on news shows by just taking the AP, UP, or INS report. Don't neglect the important happenings in the world but at the same time mention local events and local names every time you can. The old news principle was recalled that there is nothing more interesting than names.

Religious programs

Herbert C. Rice, national production manager, Mutual Broadcasting System, advises, "Observe the mood and trend of the times. Specifically, the return to the churches means that listeners want to hear more religious programs. Don't make the mistake of thinking that showmanship can be left out of such programs." He cited Mutual's *At Home with Fulton Lewis* as a good example. Show features a 28-voice children's choir singing religious songs. One way that audience interest is kept high is by bringing a child from some foreign country to appear with the choir each week. The child sings and is interviewed.

Public service programs

One problem facing every station is the frequent request for time by various groups. George Gingell, WRBL, Columbus, Ga., outlines one case: The president of the women's auxiliary of the churches in town approaches the station manager with a request for 15 minutes to air an appeal her group is making for a worthy cause. To turn down that request, particularly in a small town, would be highly unwise from a public relations standpoint. For the mark of a successful station is always how well it becomes identified with the community. On the other hand, to permit a woman to appear on the air who probably has an untrained and dull speaking voice not only loses listeners for that particular segment but also for the time period that follows. (Bad news for any advertiser who might be in that slot.)

The answer Gingell gave is to listen to the woman sympathetically, ask for all the salient facts on the drive, and then suggest a short announcement on some popular show or between shows that would be read by a staff announcer. If tactfully presented, that usually satisfies the organization.

Over-all suggestions

A key phase at all the meetings was presentation of techniques for lifting the entire program schedule so that all shows benefit. Timebuyers always look at the entire schedule strength when selecting programs. One suggestion was "loss leader programing." Ted Cott, who advances this idea, believes that stations should follow the example of department stores which build store traffic by offering good bargains to lure women into the store. In the same way Cott says that stations should create kilocycle traffic with activity that will make the listeners dial to the station. Use imagination. Be different.

Cott relates this example of real broadcasting initiative in the way one station in Colorado covered a railroad

wreck. The owner learned that the rival station in town was sending up a plane with tape recorder. This move was countered by a phone call to the Western Union office nearest the wreck. The station owner reasoned that one of the first things any passenger who got out of the wreck unharmed would do would be to call his family to say he was uninjured. The telegraph office was asked to have the first passenger who walked in call the station collect. A few minutes later, the call came in, the interview was conducted over the phone, and put on the air. The station which used the plane was scooped by a good margin.

(Cott found the Colorado broadcasters as a group one of the most progressive in the country.)

This shackle-breaking spirit was one of the prevailing themes of the clinics. It is epitomized in another story about network radio that Cott tells. It concerns dynamic Abe Schecter who was a Mutual vice president and is now a vice president of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company. Schecter was linign up world personalities for an hour-long Christmas show. He asked the Mutual correspondent in Paris to arrange with Gen. Charles DeGaulle for a five-minute talk. The message came back from the Mutual reporter that DeGaulle would never consent. Schecter sent another cable to Paris. This one said "Allow DeGaulle to refuse for himself." DeGaulle was contacted, following Schecter's orders, and the French leader consented to participate in the program. Cott told how this same thinking applied at WNBC recently when it was suggested that Stokowski appear on a regular classical disk jockey show." We had no idea whether the conductor would accept," Cott says, "but we allowed Stokowski to refuse for himself." Instead, he assented to our proposals.

Robert Saudek, ABC vice president, laid down a series of seven pointers for any station's programs.

1. Are all the shows fresh and different?

2. Who was left out? Are there mystery, comedy and sports shows for the men? Are women being treated with the sense of importance they deserve? ("Women win scholastic honors when they are going to school and after they get married they find themselves busy with washtubs. Good programing for women means keeping the content of the shows on a high level.")

3. Whose judgment do you trust in evaluating popularity? In addition to working with the Hoopers and the other research firms, get out among the people and find out what they like for yourself.

4. Don't get upset about your competition. Chart your own course and go full speed ahead.

5. Take time to reflect. Think over your program schedule.

6. Do your shows have imagination?

7. Don't be afraid to go all-out when you get the big idea. Apply heavy promotion and play it like it was worth a million dollars.

Beneficial as these clinics have been, Haverlin sees them as "only a yeast in ferment and not the finished loaf." BMI is suggesting that the state associations have intra-state meetings several times a year so that the seeds of the BMI clinics can germinate.

BMI's schedule for the rest of 1951 is to hold clinics in all the states that have not been covered. Next year, Haverlin hopes to have a three-day clinic, perhaps in New York, where broadcasters can go through a regular laboratory course in studios, learning the do's and don'ts of good programing. If that succeeds, he foresees a summer seminar on some pleasant college campus that would last six, eight, or 10 weeks in 1953. There broadcasters could take an intensive course in producing the kind of programs that pull audiences and keep advertisers contented.

One step in station cooperation that is being achieved is the collection of tape recordings of outstanding program ideas at BMI headquarters in New York. The ticket of admission to the collection is to file a program yourself. The shows are not there to be copied but to serve as guide for preparing a show of the same type.

This public service activity of the BMI mushroomed from a small beginning two years ago when station music librarians and other broadcast officials were invited to inspect the model music library at BMI and hear talks on procedure. The talks spread to programing, enthusiasm for the clinics spread rapidly. Under the supervision of Roy Harlow, vice president in charge of station services for BMI, 16 clinics were held in New York, one in Los Angeles, Chicago and San Francisco. In March clinics were held in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina. Dolberg took over the field clinic operation in January.

The most concrete evidence of industry support has been the backing given by the 29 State Broadcasters Associations at the NARTB convention in April. The broadcasters chose a steering committee to study the plans for future clinics. Emmett Brooks, WEBJ, Brewton, Ala., is chairman. Other members are Mahlon R. Aldridge, KFRU, Columbia, Mo.; William J. Newens, KOIL, Omaha; Earle J. Gluck, WSOC, Charlotte, N. C., Rex G. Howell, KFXJ, Grand Junction, Colo.

The clinics' progress in spreading radio knowhow and the elaborate plans ahead indicate that the advertisers are going to find the power of an already effective medium multiplied many times. ★ ★ ★

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

580 Fifth Avenue

Room 501

New York 19

April 24, 1951

71.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

You will recall I sent you a membership application for the Civil War Round Table and hope you will join us. Since I haven't heard from you about the possibility of Winston Churchill's addressing us, I'll presume that you couldn't bring it off. It was a long shot, I knew.

However, I am deeply interested in having you help me try to get him for the principal address before the 1952 Radio Pioneers Dinner. It will be held, we believe, as part of the NARTB Convention in New York City in April, 1952.

Should I adopt the simple technique of writing him directly?

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Haverlin

CH:JC

For obvious reasons - off the record until set c

ONORARY PRESIDENT: *Dr. Frederick Hill Meserve* • PRESIDENT: *Mr. Carl Haverlin* • VICE PRESIDENT: *Mr. John C. Pemberton III* • SECRETARY-TREASURER: *Mr. Lewis Cott* • EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: *Mr. Charles Godwin* • *Mr. Roy Meredith* • *Dr. Allan Nevins* • *Mr. Fletcher Pratt* • *Mr. Boyd B. Stutler*

Haverlin, Carl

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
of
New York
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

April 6, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

As I told you on the phone this afternoon, George Crandall attended the last meeting of the Civil War Round Table and seemed to enjoy it sufficiently to think you might be interested in joining.

I am sending you herewith an application blank which I think will give you an idea of the broad interests embraced by the Club. Dues are $10 a year, and we plan to have about ten meetings a year.

I hope you will see fit to join and to drop in on the meetings once in a while.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Haverlin

Enclosure

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Name _____

Address _____ Zone ____

City & State _____ Telephone _____

Business Affiliation _____

Business Address _____ Zone ____

City & State _____ Telephone _____

Phase of Civil War History in which you are interested: (please check)

Abraham Lincoln	Confederacy	Political History
Army of Northern Virginia	Naval History	Reconstruction
Army of the Potomac	Ordnance	Western Campaigns
Others: (please list)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Collecting Interests: (please check)

Autographs	Lincolniana	Pamphlets
Books	Maps	Relics
Others: (please list)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

If you have written any books or articles relating to any phase of Civil War history, please indicate titles of your works: _____

_____

_____

_____

Would you be in a position to address the Round Table at one of our regular meetings? _____
If the answer is yes, please indicate the subject(s) on which you would speak:

_____

_____

Would you be interested in a regular book or periodical publication of the subject matter of these talks and other related material? Yes No

If so, would you be willing to pay for a subscription? Yes No

Would you accept an increase in dues to cover the cost? Yes No

Comments and suggestions: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Haverlin, Carl

July 9, 1951

Dear Carl:

Thanks for sending me the copy of your letter to Winston Churchill. This is written from the country on the first day of my vacation. It appears now that we shall be probably going to Europe in the early part of August and I have made a note to take with me your letter to Mr. Churchill and will further your invitation if it is at all possible.

I shall look forward to seeing you again in the Autumn.

As ever yours,

Mr. Carl Haverlin
Broadcast Music, Inc.
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, N. Y.

June 25, 1951

The Right Honorable Winston Churchill
28 Hyde Park Gate
London S W 7, England

Sir,

I address you on the stationery of the Radio Pioneers Club, of which I have the honor to be president this year. Each year the Pioneers has a banquet, held during the convention of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters.

It is my desire that we should have the pleasure of having you appear as our guest of honor and principal speaker at the next annual banquet of the Radio Pioneers in April, 1952. It will be held during the NARTB annual convention in either Chicago or New York.

I enclose herewith a roster of the membership as it was in 1947, which gives an indication of the size of the group. Our current membership, due solely to the passing years, is now nearly 800, and represents, I believe, the backbone of international broadcasting.

I can well understand that national or personal emergencies might make it difficult for you, at this time, to make firm commitments, and therefore this letter is merely to inquire whether you would be able to come, provided no such emergency occurs. You will understand, of course, that we do not ask you to make this trip at your own expense or without remuneration, and I shall be interested, in the event you feel you might be able to be our guest, if you would be good enough to advise us what arrangements we should make.

While my principal concern is to issue this invitation, I should like to point out that I am also president of the Civil War Round Table of New York, a small group of about fifty men and women consisting of historians, including a number of Pulitzer Prize winners, students and book collectors of that period. In the event you would be able to come, the Civil War Round Table would be very pleased if we could have an informal and off-the-record discussion with you of the War between the States over old brandy and good tobacco.

I have told my friend, Edward R. Murrow, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, that I am writing you, and he said that if I furnished him with a copy of this letter, he would be good enough to discuss the matter more fully with you upon his arrival in England sometime in July.

As a personal note, I am a collector of Churchilliana, and believe the prize of my collection to be an almost mint copy of "The River War." Would it trouble you too much if I should send the first volume to you, properly bound and with a return box accompanying it, for your autograph? I don't have to tell you how much I would appreciate your doing this.

Respectfully yours,

Carl Haverlin

CH:JC
Enclosure
Copy - Mr. Edward R. Murrow ✓

BROADCAST MUSIC, INC.
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

June 21, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I enclose a copy of my letter to Winston Churchill, and I will appreciate anything you might be able to do for me on this.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Haverlin

CH:JC
Enclosure

Haverlin, Carl

JUNE 5, 1951

carl haverlin
BROADCAST MUSIC INC
~~BX~~ 580 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

THANKS YOUR WIRE. I'M NOT REALLY AN ELUSIVE CHARACTER. MOST GRATEFUL YOUR INVITATION ATTEND CLINICS IN JULY AND REGRET IT NOW APPEARS MORE THAN LIKELY THAT I SHALL BE ABROAD AT THAT TIME. THANKS AGAIN AND REGARDS

E.R.MURROW

WESTERN UNION

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1951 JUN 1 PM 12 16
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT.

WU037 DL PD

NEWYORK NY JUN 1 1039A

EDWARD R MURROW
CBS

ATTEMPTED REACH YOU TO INVITE YOUR ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN FIVE PROGRAM CLINICS WE ARE GIVING AS FOLLOWS: LAKE LOUISE OR BANFF JULY 21; SEATTLE 23, PORTLAND 24, SAN FRANCISCO 26, LOS ANGELES 31 WITH FOUR DAYS MONTEREY. YOU WILL BE OUR GUEST ALL EXPENSES PAID. ALREADY CONFIRMED FOR TRIP ARE PAUL MORENCY OF WTIC: MYRON KIRK OF KUDNER AGENCY, TED COTT OF WNBC. CLINICS TO BE HELD UNDER AUSPICES OF STATE BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATIONS. PAST CLINICS HAVE HAD RECORD OF OVER 95PERCEN OF STATIONS REPRESENTED BY APPROXIMATELY TWO PEOPLE EACH. PLEASE CONFIRM SOONEST POSSIBLE. REGARDS

CARL HAVERLIN BROADCAST MUSIC INC

21 23 24 26 31 95..

Hawkins, Everett D.

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SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

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HOWARD E. WILSON
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Executive Secretary
MARJORIE FISHER

June 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We here at the Institute are very disappointed that you cannot be with us this summer. We certainly hope that some other year you will be able to participate in our program.

I am enclosing a revised program announcement. Since its publication we have also received the acceptances of Mr. Delbert Clark of the New York Times and Mr. Philip Jessup.

Sincerely yours,

Everett D. Hawkins

Everett D. Hawkins, Chairman
Executive Committee

EDH/mft
enc.

NSTITUTE ON THE UNITED NATIONS
H HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

Outstanding Speakers . . . . . Stimulating Discussions . . . . . Pleasant Surroundings

PROGRAM. The program is planned in weekly units, so men and women unable to come for the entire session may enjoy a balanced program for a single week. The program is designed for members who will, after listening to lectures, taking part in discussion groups and visiting the United Nations at Lake Success, return to their communities to promote the better understanding of international issues.

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THE INSTITUTE IS ACCREDITED UNDER THE G.I. BILL.

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	One, two, or three weeks (per week)	Four-week session
Tuition	$25	$ 90
Room and Board	35	140
	$60	$230

Totals include the bus fare and hotel accommodations on one Lake Success trip but not the cost of meals. Additional trips optional at $5 a trip. Special arrangements for family groups. Daily rates on application.

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APPLICATION FORM

To be returned to the Executive Secretary, Mount Holyoke Institute on the United Nations, South Hadley, Massachusetts, together with a registration fee of $10. The registration fee will be applied on total cost. If an applicant is not accepted the fee will be returned. Checks should be made payable to Mount Holyoke College.

Additional information concerning the applicant's interests and activities may be recorded on an accompanying sheet.

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss ..... Date
Name .....
Address: Street .....
City ..... State
Occupation .....

...h you are a member (if you have held or now hold ...):

Are you applying as a representative of an organization? Yes ☐ No ☐

What organization? .....

Is the organization offering to send you on scholarship? .....

Period for which you wish to register:
Entire session: June 25-July 22 ☐

If you wish to enroll for less than the full period, indicate below the week or weeks preferred:

☐ June 25-July 1 Technical Assistance
☐ July 2-July 8 Germany and Japan
☐ July 9-July 15 Regional Forces
☐ July 16-July 22 Prospects for a World Community

Would you like to order "How Can We the People Achieve a Just Peace?": Selected Speeches of the 1949 Institute at $2.00 a copy? Yes ☐ No ☐

☐ Check or Money Order enclosed ☐ Send bill

Special interests or experience in international affairs; foreign travel:

MOUNT HOLYOKE INSTITUTE ON THE UNITED NA

June 25 - July 22, 1950 Third Session South Hadley, Massachus

Towards a World Community

(Program arrangements as of June 1)

June 25-July 1: BUILDING THE FOUNDATIONS: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND POINT 4

UN Contributions to Social Welfare
MRS. ALVA MYRDAL, Principal Director, UN Department of Social Affairs

World Prosperity: Role of American Business and Labor (panel)
MARION B. FOLSOM, Treasurer, Eastman Kodak Company
CLINTON S. GOLDEN, Labor Adviser, ECA

Need for Technical Assistance
NWANKWO CHUKWUEMEKA, Mechanical Engineer, Howard University

International Tensions and Modern Technology
OTTO KLINEBERG, Psychologist, Columbia University

Developing the Middle East
GORDON R. CLAPP, Chairman of the Board, TVA; Chairman, UN Economic Survey for the Middle East

Cultural Resistance to Change
LAURISTON SHARP, Anthropologist, Cornell University

Economics of Technical Assistance
ISADOR LUBIN, US Representative, UN Economic and Employment Commission

Communities in Action
MRS. ANNE JOHNSTONE, Director, International Relations, League of Women Voters

Point 4 Program (panel)
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, Congressman from Massachusetts (subject to congressional commitments)
JAMES P. WARBURG, banker and author

Exchange of Persons
WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, JR., Director, Office of Educational Exchange, Department of State

Discussion Leaders: W. HARRISON CARTER, JR., University of Connecticut; EARL LATHAM, Amherst College; S. JUSTUS McKINLEY, Springfield College; DOROTHY A. SHIELDS, Goucher College

July 2-8: EXTENDING THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS: GERMANY AND JAPAN

Germany in the Community of Nations
SIGMUND NEUMANN, Political Scientist, Wesleyan University

Reward and Punishment in Occupation Policies
B. F. SKINNER, Psychologist, Harvard University

Germany in the European Economy
ALZADA COMSTOCK, Economist, Mount Holyoke College

Prospects for German Unity (panel)
CHARLES P. KINDLEBERGER, Economist, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Whither Occupation in Japan?
EDWIN O. REISCHAUER, Japanese Studies, Harvard University

Japan's Place in the World Economy
WILLIAM L. HOLLAND, Secretary-General, Institute of Pacific Relations

Citizen Participation in Foreign Relations
MRS. MARGARET R. T. CARTER, Chief, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State

The US Ponders the Far East
OWEN LATTIMORE, Director, Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University

Discussion Leaders: JOHN G. GAZLEY, Dartmouth College; LOUISE W. HOLBORN, Connecticut College; ERNEST J. KNAPTON, Wheaton College; LAWRENCE K. ROSINGER, Institute of Pacific Relations; GEORGE W. GREENE, Catawba College

July 9-15: REGIONAL FORCES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: EAST AND WEST

The British Commonwealth as a Regional Force
LESTER B. PEARSON, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs

Geographic Bases of Regional Groupings
SHANNON McCUNE, Geographer, Colgate University

A People's Diplomacy: Near East and Far East
WORLD TOWN HALL SEMINAR members: CHESTER S. WILLIAMS, US Mission to the UN; BROOKS EMENY, President, Foreign Policy Association; MRS. EDITH SAMPSON, Chairman, Executive Committee, National Council of Negro Women

How Many Europes?
PETER VIERECK, Historian, Mount Holyoke College

Atlantic Union
CLARENCE K. STREIT, President of Federal Union, Inc.

Dangers of Regionalism
GRAYSON KIRK, Provost, Columbia University

Community Activities Here and Abroad
ANNA LORD STRAUSS, President, League of Women Voters

Struggle for Independence in South East Asia
SOEDARPO SASTROSATOMO, Press Attaché, Embassy, Republic of Indonesia

Regional Forces in the United Nations
ALES BEBLER, Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the UN

World Community vs Regional Groupings
RAYMOND DENNETT, Director, World Peace Foundation

Discussion Leaders: LELAND M. GOODRICH, Brown University; THOMAS W. BRADEN, American Committee on United Europe; LAWRENCE S. FINKELSTEIN, Council on Foreign Relations; DWIGHT E. LEE, Clark University; MRS. LAURENS SEELYE, Robert College

July 16-22: PROSPECTS FOR A WORLD COMMUNITY: APPRAISAL OF THE UN

Accomplishments and Prospects of the UN
ANDREW W. CORDIER, Executive Assistant to UN Secretary-General

Lessons of the China Crisis
JOHN K. FAIRBANK, China Program, Harvard University

American Policy in the Cold War (debate)
ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR., Historian, Harvard University
O. JOHN ROGGE, Lawyer, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General

Strengthening the UN
PAUL SHIPMAN ANDREWS, Dean, Syracuse University, College of Law

Mediation in Palestine (at Lake Success)
RALPH J. BUNCHE, Assistant Secretary-General, UN Department of Trusteeship

World Affairs Councils
MRS. LOUISE L. WRIGHT, Director, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

The UN and the World Community
JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, Williams College, President-elect, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Discussion Leaders: JOHN GANGE, University of Virginia; ATHERN P. DAGGETT, Bowdoin College; VERNON L. FERWERDA, University of Massachusetts; ALICE M. HOLDEN, Smith College; JOHN LOBB, Mount Holyoke College; PAULINE TOMPKINS, Wellesley College

INVITED—FINAL ARRANGEMENTS PENDING: LUCIUS D. CLAY, General, U.S. Army, Retired; NORMAN COUSINS, Editor, *The Saturday Review of Literature;* JOHN M. HANCOCK, Partner, Lehman Brothers; DEAN RUSK, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

WEEKLY TRIPS TO LAKE SUCCESS

Men and women interested in international affairs are invited to attend for one or more weeks

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS AND COLLEGES. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Foreign Policy Association, Woodrow Wilson Foundation, World Peace Foundation. Amherst College, Bowdoin College, Brown University, Clark University, Connecticut College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, Springfield College, Trinity College, University of Massachusetts, Wellesley College, Wesleyan University, Wheaton College, Williams College.

Address all communications to Marjorie Fisher, Executive Secretary, South Hadley, Massachuset

Hayes, Leslie

July 14, 1950

Mr. Leslie Hayes,
Vice-Director for Broadcasting
C.C.I.R.
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Wog:

This is a brief note written just before I take off for Korea, and the point is this: Ed Chester, our Director of News, whom you know, is thinking of flying to Paris in about ten days and of bringing in our boys from Berlin, London and Rome for a session on communications facilities, relay points, etc.

Would you be willing to fly up from Geneva and spend maybe as much as a day with them (just for old times' sake), giving them your advice and counsel on a variety of subjects such as we discussed in the summer of '39?

Naturally CBS News will be able to afford you transportation and adequate entertainment and refreshment while in Paris. Edmund Chester will be sending you a cable about this in the course of the next week.

I send you my best salute and again my gratitude for all the assistance in the years we worked together.

Like always,

Hayward, Fred H.

July 11, 1951

Dear Fred:

I will indeed beat a bush or two and if I can discover anyone interested in a man of really unusual talents I shall place in his hand the summary of your career. You seem to have pretty well touched the bases at CBS and I don't myself know what the prospects are there but you can count on me to do what I can, and if there should arise an opportunity where I can put in a useful word you need only command me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Fred H. Hayward, Jr.
Station WPIL
Widener Building
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

43.

WFIL
WIDENER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

June 8, 1951

Fred H. Hayward, Jr.
[illegible] Sprague Street
Philadelphia 19, Pennsylvania

Business Experience:

1. Starting - October [illegible]
   Business - Television
   Employer - Triangle [illegible]
   Title
   Manager
   Responsibilities

2. Starting
   Ending
   Business - Education and [illegible]
   Employer
   Title
   Responsibilities

3. Starting
   Ending - July 1946
   Business
   Employer
   Title
   Responsibilities

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

A week from today I intend to hand in my resignation from this station to be effective July 1.

I have been Production Manager here the past three years, since coming east after several years of successful management of the State College of Washington radio activities. Recently I have been wishing more and more to be employed in New York City with the public affairs, special events, or other educational TV-Radio work of NBC or CBS. It is difficult to negotiate while I am so busy here; there are, also, many friends in New York radio that I haven't seen in many years.

Thus far, respecting CBS, I have been interviewed by Sig Mickelson, Stuart Novins, and Hubbell Robinson.

I would like to ask you to forward the inclosed resume to anyone else you know who may be in the market for a man who specializes in documentaries, special events, and educational TV and radio work. Many thanks - and I will follow-up any leads energetically.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Fred

Fred H. Hayward, Jr.

RESUME

Fred H. Hayward, Jr.
6540 Sprague Street
Philadelphia 19, Pennsylvania Phone: Victor 8-1898

Business Experience:

1. Starting - October 1948.
   Business - Television and Radio
   Employer - Triangle Publications, Inc.
   Title - Production Manager of WFIL.
   Manager - Roger W. Clipp
   Responsibilities: All studio program production, public affairs and dramatic and musical broadcasts, direction of announcing and engineering staffs, supervisor of remote broadcasts and studio originations local and network.

2. Starting - July 1942
   Ending - October 1948
   Business - Education and Radio
   Employer - The State of Washington
   Title - Director of State Radio Functions, Station Manager of KWSC, Head of the Radio Department of the State College of Washington.
   Responsibilities: General management of the 5 kw state-owned broadcasting station and supervisor of the college-level training program of 300 men and women. Some results - innovations in programming techniques, publicity and engineering, creation of national award-winning documentary broadcasts, increase of station listenership 39% in 24 months, etc.

3. Starting - July 1942
   Ending - July 1946
   Business - Infantry and Radio
   Employer - U.S. Army
   Title - Company Commander and Officer-in-charge of The American Expeditionary Stations. Supervisor - Commanding General McNarney.
   Responsibilities: Company Commander of 150 riflemen, 15 weapons men, 10 administrative non-coms and some officers when VE Day came in Mediterranean Theater of Operations. Appointed to Allied Force Hqs in May 1945 to take over management of the American Expeditionary Stations (Radio Milano, Radio Roma - both seized from Italians, 5 5-kw AFRS-Supplied stations located Naples, Caeserta, Foggia, Leghorn and - in Yugoslavia-Gorizia). These stations broadcast to 20 million people including a half million Allied troops. My responsibilities were the management, the supplies and programming, engineering decisions and personnel (about 350 men). Some results - Networked the stations by landlines and shortwave transmitter in Rome for several of the biggest special events broadcasts ever handled in the world.

4. Starting - September 1940
Ending - July 1942
Business - Radio
Employer - The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Title - CBS-Dixie Network Director-Producer, Assistant Program Director and Production Manager of WBT Charlotte N.C.
Supervisor - Charles Crutchfield, General Manager of WBT
Responsibilities: Responsible for live origination during two broadcasting hours daily of programs for the southeastern (29 stations) leg of the Columbia system. Supervised script copy, music, announcing, dramatic and other talent and directed the shows. Developed new talent for station and network (Lansing Hatfield - opera, Bill Bivens - Fred Waring announcer, Russ Hodges - sportscaster, The Southernaires and Golden Gate quartet - negro singers, Rangers - quartet, Johnson Family, etc. I was responsible for the production of such commercial properties as The Grady Cole Farm Club (3 times winner Variety showmanship award), The Purina and BC campaigns (originals), Southeastern Esso Reporter, International Harvester's Dixie Jamboree, etc.

5. Starting - September 1939
Ending - August 1940
Business - Radio
Employer - Earle McGill
Title - Production Assistant to Earle McGill.
Responsibilities: Assistance to the CBS National Casting Director.

6. Starting - September 1938
Ending - September 1939
Business - Radio
Employer - Maurice Barrett
Title - Assistant to Maurice Barrett
Responsibilities: Assistance to the WHN (now WMGM) Production Manager

7. Starting - September 1937
Ending - June 1938
Business - Radio
Employers - On freelance basis to commercial radio station salesmanagers of small New England and New York stations.

And, concurrently with work in those position I:

1938-39 - studied radio at New York University Night Extension College
1938-39 - was employed part time as Stage Manager of Wolfeboro Players
1939-40 - was employed as Director of the Rye Little Theatre
1940-42 - was employed part time as Director of Charlotte Little Theatre
1941-42 - taught Radio at State College for Women, Rock Hill, S.C.
1945-46 - staged Sinatra, Jimx Falkenburg, touring theatre shows, Italy
1950-51 - studied television at Television Arts Institute

Personal Data:
Birth - November 14, 1913, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Age - 37
Weight - 135
Height - 5'7"
Health - Good
Married - Wife and 7-yr old daughter
Home - Rented
Car - Yes

Recreation - family, reading, golf.
Church - Presbyterian
Military Entry Date - July 1942, rank Private, branch Infantry
Military Separation Date - July 1945, rank Captain, branch Infantry
Education - Major: Drama, English, Academic
Degree - B.A. Class of '37
Sports - Soccer, tennis.
Extracurricular - literary, dramatics
Prep School - Williston Academy
College - Yale
Post Grad - Yale Department of Drama

Kinds of Work in which I can best serve:

Directing, Selling, Programming, Writing, Management, Staging, Producing, Public Relations, Creative Ideas and Administrative Supervision

Personal References:

Mr. W. Eldon Hazard, Assistant Manager, Network Sales, The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. 485 Madison Avenue, New York

Mr. Jerry Franken, TV-Radio Editor, The Billboard, Times Square, New York, N.Y

Dr. Sherman Thorndyke, General Manager, The Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Business References:

All of my supervisors or employers or their associates and assistants.

WFIL
WIDENER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

Feb. 6, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Will you please get word to Mr. Paley or next highest authority on the following ?

Columbia Records should make a million from this idea if they get in fast enough. Television all over the country needs film clips of 3-3½ minutes each - every station would pay well for them - of the Columbia Recording artists (popular, hillbilly, classical - with heavy emphasis on the great popular singers and dance bands). No elaborate production costs involved -- Just done as records being cut, on portable camera with sound dubbed later. These film clips would promote the daylights out of every new Columbia recording, enhance the artist's following immensely and could either be handed free to all the television stations for promotional sake only, rented at cost, or sold to an outfit like Snader Films which handles distribution and sales of film clips. I know this is hot. WFIL-TV has started a TV disc jockey show using the old movie shorts of bands and singers. It is the fastest audience-building show daytimes in Philly after two weeks ! You and I may not love disc jockey programming too much but there will fast be a mint for the record company that can supply the materials for them on sound films. The other TV stations will follow suit soon as they hear the story of what we've done here.

Very kindest personal regards.

Yours,

Ted Hayward

WFIL
WIDENER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

Jan. 24, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I wrote to you, the recommendation and best wishes you had sent to me being so grand, back in the summer of 1948 when I had to temporarily pull up stakes as Manager of KWSC and leave the State College of Washington for a position here in the East. I am writing now, 2½ years later, because I have something to request.

I am seeking a job with CBS in New York in either the Program or the Production department in either Radio or TV. Having put in a good stretch here, plus many years with Army radio, State of Washington radio - both following 2½ years at WBT Charlotte as a CBS employee, I am anxious (with all that background of how listeners listen, how programs are programmed, how shows are made successful) to return to work under the CBS banner. I can offer good brains and talent in the handling and production on television or radio of educational, dramatic, public affairs, and variety programs.

Will you please see that word of me is passed on to the right people ?

Thanks and best regards.

Yours cordially,

Fred

Fred H. Hayward, Jr.

His Background ?

Positions held --

Time Salesman Copy Writer Stage Director

Hotel Manager Continuity Director

TV Producer-Director Station Manager

Publicity Writer Radio Production Manager

Promotion Director Officer in charge of Italian Radio Network

Has Been Employed By --

WFIL Philadelphia Anchorage Hotel, Lake Champlain

The U.S. Army in the Mediterranean

The State College of Washington

WHN New York City WBT Charlotte, N.C.

Experimental Station WTAI-TV Philadelphia

WFIL-TV Philadelphia The Columbia Broadcasting System

References --

The finest sort (in abundance) on request

Speaks --

In Public

Edits --

Copy, Reports, Continuity, Promotion, Ads, Scripts

Education ?

Self-improvement:

Experimental TV Station WTAI Philadelphia

Television Arts Institute, Philadelphia

New York University Radio Department

Yale "47 Workshop" School of Drama

Formal:

Milton Point School, 8 years, Rye, N.Y. '29

Williston Academy, 4 years, Easthampton, Mass. '33

Yale University, 4 years, New Haven, Conn. '37

Born, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. in 1913

Milton Point School in Rye, N.Y. to 1929

Williston Academy in Easthampton, Mass. to 1933

Worked summer doing advertsing for a Lake Champlain hotel in 1935

Worked as Assistant Manager same hotel in summer of 1936

Graduated with B.A. degree and honors from Yale in 1937

Faced unemployment, became successful time salesman

for four independent New England Radio stations, freelancing in 1938

Simultaneously studied in the Yale 47 Workshop of Dept. of Drama

Became a copywriter at Radio Station WHN in early months of 1939

Simultaneously went to night school at NYU Extension Division

for radio courses during 1939's early months

Became personal assistant to the Casting Director of the NYC office

of The Columbia Broadcasting System, Earle McGill remainder of 1939

Hired by CBS in 1940 as Assistant Program Director of WBT Charlotte

Became staging director of Charlotte, N.C. Little Theatre in

spare time, and worked up to Production Manager of WBT

Entered the Army in 1944 as an Infantry private, worked up to

Infantry company commander (Captain) before ~~E~~ VE Day

In 1944 and 1945, Radio Network Communications Manager, in Italy

Appointed Station Manager of KWSC, Pullman, Wash. in 1945

Simultaneously Chairman of the Radio Department of the State College

Named Advertising and Promotion Director of WFIL-TV in 1948

Appointed Production Manager of WFIL in 1949. So employed currently.

Strongest in --

Public Relations

TV Program Production

Business Administration

Promotion and Selling

Radio Programming

General Management

Has earned --

From $25 per week to $10,000 per year

Has --

Good Health

Common Honesty

Acceptable Appearance

Ordinary Intelligence

Willing Application to Work

A Fair Price

Imagination

Nerve

Tact

Heaney, John

February 9, 1950

Dear Mr. Heaney:

Thank you for your letter of the 1st. I am sorry that we have not previously been able to arrange a meeting.

As things stand now, I expect to be leaving for London next Friday--the 17th. However, I should be very happy to see you and wonder if you would call my office (PLaza 5-2000) to arrange a mutually convenient time early in the week.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Heaney
90 Courter Avenue
Maplewood, New Jersey

90 Courter Ave.
Maplewood New Jersey.
February 1, 1950.

Mr. E. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I trust this letter will not be an imposition on your time as I realize how very busy you are.

Briefly, I have tried to see you on and off for about a year now but without success. Therefor this letter is written to enquire if I may have an appointment to see you personally. I was in London during the blitz days with the B.B.C. and C.B.C. Overseas Unit as a war correspondent, and have since settled in New Jersey.

If you can grant me an appointment, any day will be satisfactory even after your 7.45 P.M. commentary if that is a better time for you.

Trusting I may hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

John Heaney

Hedges, Wm. S.

July 9, 1951

Dear Bill:

As far back as January 23 you sent me a copy of your note to Mr. Laird Bell in which you clearly did your best to liberate me from broadcasting. Permit me, however belatedly, to say my thanks, not only for the gracious and generous terms of your letter, but also for appreciating that somehow, sometime, I should like to get from under the steam, scurry and scamper of daily reporting.

Lest you think me unduly churlish and ungenerous I must tell you that this is written on the first day of my vacation on Quaker Hill where Janet and I would be delighted to see you whenever opportunity affords.

As ever yours,

Mr. William S. Hedges
National Broadcasting Company
R.C.A. Building
New York 20, New York

I A

NBC
RCA C.

January 23, 1951

Mr. Laird Bell
135 South La Salle Street
Chicago 3, Ill.

Dear Mr. Bell:

A man to fill the job of Chancellor of the University of Chicago must have an extraordinary combination of qualifications. He must be basically intelligent with a true sense of proportion in order that he can keep himself and his institution in true perspective.

He must be personable with a faculty of winning and holding friends. He must be articulate. I have such a man in mind and it may strike you as somewhat extraordinary that I as an officer of the National Broadcasting Company should present the name of Edward R. Murrow, the distinguished commentator of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The very fact that I do suggest his name is a significant tribute to his qualities which command respect in spite of business rivalries.

Edward R. Murrow has all of the qualifications which I have enumerated. Furthermore, he is really an educator at heart and has given evidence of his interest in education ever since his graduation from Washington State College. Early in his career he was in charge of the foreign office of the Institute of International Education and is today its President. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations; was Vice President and Director of Public Affairs for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

No doubt you will get many suggestions but of them all, I venture the opinion that Edward Murrow possesses unique qualifications and a far more comprehensive background than most of those you will be asked to consider. Certainly the name of Edward R. Murrow is one with which to conjure.

I have always admired your ability to pick publishers of the Chicago Daily News, so I am equally confident in the decision you will ultimately reach. Kindest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

William S. Hedges

cc: Mr. E. R. Murrow
(not shown on original)

Hedges, Wm. S.

October 25, 1950

Dear Bill:

If Astor doesn't turn out to be a sympathetic and generous landlord let me know and between us we'll get some engineers to fix the radio compass on his yacht.

I hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. William S. Hedges
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
RCA Building
New York 20, New York

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
RCA BUILDING · RADIO CITY
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
CIRCLE 7-8300

WILLIAM S. HEDGES
VICE PRESIDENT

October 4, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Now that it has become an accomplished fact I want to write to thank you for the most important part which you have played in securing one of Vincent Astor's apartments for me. Today we took possession of a duplex apartment in Popham Hall, Scarsdale. I know it would never have been accomplished were it not for your intervention. Accordingly you have the heartfelt thanks of Meg and myself.

When we get the draperies hung and the place in order we hope to have you and Mrs. Murrow in for dinner so that you may inspect the property and likewise partake of the joys of suburban apartment life.

Cordially yours,

Bill.

William S. Hedges

Hedges, Wm.

April 6, 1950

Mr Vincent Astor
Mamaroneck Building
152 West 42 Street
New York New York

Dear Mr Astor:

I find it very pleasant to be the subject matter of correspondence between you and Ed Murrow. Ed has just sent me your recent letter and I am very happy indeed to find that you are putting me at the top of the list of hopefuls for Popham Hall. It only goes to show how priceless a friend can really be.

In answer to the PS of your letter our order of preference is:

1. a three bedroom apartment which might be either one of the penthouses, a duplex or on a single level

2. a two bedroom apartment with the hope of eventually securing the larger apartment

Thanks for your kindness. I am indebted to both you and Ed.

Sincerely yours,

William S Hedges

cc Ed Murrow

Dear Ed:

You are magnificent. I hope I'll have the pleasure of opening up a keg in one of Vincent Astor's apartments with you as the guest of honor. I hope some day I can reciprocate, otherwise I will be eternally in your debt.

Bill -

Hedges, Wm. S.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA BUILDING · RADIO CITY

NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

WILLIAM S. HEDGES
VICE PRESIDENT

March 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

You are so right. I should have put the bite on you earlier so that your contribution could have been deducted in calculating your 1949 income taxes, but who knows - you'll probably make twice as much dough in 1950.

All kidding aside, I do greatly appreciate your generosity. It's swell to be able to count on men like you.

Sincerely,

Bill

William S. Hedges

Heffernan, David

May 2, 1951

Dear Dave:

Thank you for your gracious invitation. I would really like very much to do it, but I am afraid there is no chance. I am leaving here on June 1st for a couple of weeks in Yugoslavia, stopping in London, Paris and Bonn on the way. Maybe you will give me a chance to come out next year, if there is a next year.

As ever yours,

Mr. David J. Heffernan
Wright Junior College
3400 North Austin Avenue
Chicago 34, Illinois

Wright Junior College
CHICAGO CITY JUNIOR COLLEGE
3400 NORTH AUSTIN AVENUE
CHICAGO 34, ILLINOIS

April 30, 1951

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

Wright Junior College will hold its graduation exercises on Monday evening, June 11, at 8 p.m. The Dean, faculty and student body would like very much to have you for the speaker. They realize that they cannot pay your usual fee, but they hoped that maybe you would make an exception in this case and come for $200.00 and expenses. There will be 250 graduates and an audience of about 1500.

When you, Bob Hudson and myself stayed up late one night in the Deshler-Wallick, I promised that if you came to Chicago, I would try to get some people together who would give you the "political feel" of the town. Perhaps you could do two jobs at once.

One of your greatest admirers in Chicago is Tom Nash. Mr. Nash is constantly referred to by the Chicago press as the unofficial boss of the Democratic party in Chicago. He is also an astute observer of what is happening in both political parties. Tom is the man who unloaded Mayor Kelly and picked Kennelly for Mayor. He also had a great deal to do with the selection of Stevenson and Douglas.

He is not just a politician. He is a former English teacher, an extremely good conversationalist, one of the ablest lawyers in town, and a man with a great deal of charm. In our walks through Beverly Hills, he has mentioned that he would enjoy meeting you and hoped that if you came to Chicago, I would arrange a luncheon.

With 1952 just around the corner, I assume that you will be gathering political information and this could be your chance to talk about Chicago and what may happen here in the next year. If you want to see the Mayor or any of the other political figures in town on the same day, I could make arrangements for you.

I wish you would make a special effort to come. The kids would be thrilled. You could fly out in the morning, have time for luncheon and visits in the afternoon, make your broadcast at WBBM, give the graduation talk and fly back. Just an interesting day! Yes?

Regards,

Dave

David J. Heffernan

Heinz Jack

June 5, 1951

Dear Jack:

The book has arrived and by the time you return from Europe I hope to be half civilized.

I sent off the signal to Dave Schoenbrun in Paris asking him to call you and I hope you manage to get together.

Don't forget, we are to have a meal when you return.

As ever yours,

Mr. J. Heinz, II
H. J. Heinz Food Products
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

1

S. R. Murrow

Heldring, Jerom

October 16, 1951

Dear Mr. Heldring:

I am indeed most grateful for your gracious invitation to luncheon on October 27 to meet H.R.H.Prince Bernhard and very much regret that I am unable to accept it.

I am leaving for Europe the end of this week and will not be back until November 1.

Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jerome L. Heldring
The Netherlands Information Service
10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

THE NETHERLANDS INFORMATION SERVICE

(A Government Agency of The Netherlands)

THE NETHERLANDS NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES SURINAM

CABLE ADDRESS: NETHINFORM

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO

NO. 101109-jlh-ks

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-6216

October 11, 1951

Mr. Edward C. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Can you join me at an informal luncheon to meet H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, on Saturday, October 27, at 12:30 p.m., in the Wine Room of Pierre's Restaurant, 52 East 53rd Street?

As H.R.H. The Prince of The Netherlands will be in this country strictly incognito, I would greatly appreciate it if you would keep the fact of this luncheon absolutely confidential.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Sincerely yours,

JHeldring

Jerome L. Heldring
Director

Henderson, Chas. W.

Schwabacher & Co.

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SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK
FRESNO
SANTA BARBARA
DEL MONTE
SACRAMENTO
OAKLAND
SANTA ROSA

August 23, 1951

Dear Ed,

Received your very nice reply to my earlier letter of January. Thanks alot - I really didn't realize that it would be so noticed. But, I'm very happy a listener can be of help sometime. CBS still rates at the top of the poll with my own radio listening and most of my friends.

My main purpose in writing this letter is to ask if you will be out for the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco on 4 September? I understand some 200 press and radio and TV are coming, so thought you might be included. I suppose Charlie Collingwood will definitely be out. If you do come, I hope I can get in touch with you and make your personal acquaintance. I've followed you now for sometime and it would be a great pleasure to meet you.

I'll check with Mort Donohue in S.F. to see if you're coming. He has the local committee on press and radio.

Hope to see you if you come to the coast.

Most sincerely,

Charlie

Charles W. Henderson

July 9, 1951

Dear Charlie:

Eventually sometime, somewhere, my correspondence gets answered. This is almost literally my first opportunity to answer your generous and gracious note of January 12, because it is the first day of my vacation. This is written in my small log house in Dutchess County and is merely to tell you how grateful I am that you took time to send the note that you did.

I am sure that in subsequent weeks the show has been in and out (that happens to all shows I assume) but your letter arriving when it did was most welcome and gave us a considerable shot in the arm. I have taken the liberty of showing it to my colleagues who work on the program. Again my best thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles W. Henderson
2415 Dwight Way
Berkeley 4, California

January 12

Dear Ed,

Bravo - your job on "Hear it Now" this week was the best ever. To you and your terrific staff should go the plaudits of every American listener. Fred Friendly and his competent assistance is well noted.

I especially liked the sort of "sound biography" that you did on Lt. Henry. The job was short, comprehensive and brisk. Your pace on this show was much more professional. It showed snap and precision. Congratulations.

We in the western half of the US will continue to look to CBS for leadership in news presentation and analysis. Thanks to you and Stanton, et. al.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Henderson

2415 Dwight Way
Berkeley 4, California

Henry, M.

July 24, 1950

Dear Miss Henry:

This is merely a note to thank you for the letter you sent for Mr. Murrow in Indonesia.

Unfortunately, it was received after his departure, however, I have sent it on to him in Tokyo.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss M. Henry
11 Park Drive
Boston, Massachusetts

Henry, Elmer

Entry

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Lunch.
Sept week.

19 November 1951

WA 4-7700
Ext 25

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It has been nearly twenty years now since I have seen you, but I have followed your travels carefully during the interim. I am currently stationed with First Army Headquarters on Governors Island and cannot resist this opportunity of telling you how thoroughly we here enjoyed the premiere of "See it Now". That program will be even more of a "must" for us than your evening program. The shots from Korea were particularly interesting to me as one of my best friends now commands the 19th Infantry.

The program has been an active subject of conversation here today. Just before lunch I spoke to three combat wounded officers and asked them if they had seen your program. One of them who had been flat on his back for about six months spoke up and said, "Yes, wasn't it wonderful. We were just discussing it."

Certainly, your appeal for blood is the strongest thing that has been out in the current campaign.

Ed, I know that you are terrifically busy, but if you ever have the time I would very much appreciate seeing you again and talking over old times and past acquaintances.

Sincerely,

(Colonel) Elmer Henry

Henson, Francis 9

June 1, 1951

Dear Francis:

Sorry I couldn't find an opportunity to comment on the Wisconsin "Call to Action". I have read it and cannot escape the feeling that some of the distinguished persons involved might better be using their efforts to do something about the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin.

As ever yours,

Mr. Francis A. Henson
U.A.W. - A.F. of L. Building
429 West Michigan Street
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

FROM: Dr. J. Martin Klotsche
State Teachers College
3203 North Downer Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Telephone No. WOodruff 2-2410

FOR RELEASE: Sunday Morning Papers
May 13, 1951

Seventy-two Wisconsin leaders released today a "Call to Action" calling for establishment of a U. N. Armed Services Committee to integrate armed forces of U. N. members as Eisenhower is now uniting those of the Atlantic nations.

The statement also called for revision of the U. N. charter to give the U. N. "powers necessary to compel settlement of international disputes by means other than war".

Dr. J. Martin Klotsche, chairman of the sponsoring committee, pointed out that the U. N. does not now have any means of directing military efforts undertaken in its behalf, but must turn that responsibility over to member nations. "We cannot expect other nations to make significant contributions to U. N. military efforts unless, through a U. N. Armed Services Committee, they have a share in determining the use of those forces", stated Dr. Klotsche.

The Wisconsin Call to Action asked that, through Charter Revision, the U. N. be given the right to control armaments through laws applicable to individual offenders, to maintain armed forces for meeting aggression, and to raise dependable revenue sufficient for its task of halting aggression and preserving the peace.

"Even though the Soviet Union or others may refuse", the proclamation stated, "the U. N. should be established on the basis of the revised, veto-free charter as soon as a majority of the nations ratify. A strong U. N. Government, preserving to the nations full jurisdiction over domestic affairs, is the only sure protection against recurring wars."

Among those signing the Wisconsin Call to Action were:

Rev. Merrill R. Abbey, First University Methodist Church, Madison, Wisconsin
Catherine Behrens, President, Wisconsin Education Association, Kenosha,
Maude E. Blackstone, Board Member of United Council of Church Women of America, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Bill Dodds, Regional Educational and Political Action Director, UAW-CIO, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Francis A. Henson, Director of Educational and Political Action, International Union, UAW-AFL, Milwaukee
Mrs. Norbert Klein, Wisconsin Club Woman, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Dr. J. Martin Klotsche, State Teachers College President, Milwaukee
Roy Matson, Editor, WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL, Madison, Wisconsin
Pfankuchen, Llewellyn, Prof. of Political Science, U. of Wisc., Madison
Pratt, Paul A., V. P., Bordens Gridley Division, Pres., Milwaukee Assn. of Commerce, Milwaukee
Ripp, Hugo,, Vice General Chmn. of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and State Chmn. of the Wisconsin State Legislative Committee, Milwaukee
Shattuck, Mr S. F., Former member, Board of Directors, Kimberly-Clark
Swarsensky, Manfred, M. D., Rabbi Temple Beth El, Madison, Wisconsin
Zadok, Chas., 7748 N. Club Circle, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

(Attached is full text of Wisconsin "Call to Action" and full list of signers.)

WISCONSIN CALL TO ACTION

Our country and the entire world stand on the knife-edge of disaster.

The U. N., because of Charter limitations, has been unable to prevent aggression or to unite the world in the face of aggression. We are now called upon to choose whether to discard the U. N. because of its limitations, or to keep the U. N. and remove its limitations. To discard the U. N. is to resign ourselves to war as the final arbiter of world disputes. It is surely the better part of wisdom to keep the U. N. and endow it with the power it must have to halt aggression and preserve the peace.

Therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of Wisconsin, urge President Truman, in cooperation with the leaders of Congress, to press for immediate adoption within the U. N. of the following proposals:

1. Establishment of a U. N. Armed Services Committee under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly. A civilian leader of world-wide stature should head the committee and act as commander-in-chief of the U. N. armed forces. To insure full and proportionate sharing by each nation in the burdens of defense, the Committee must be empowered to integrate and direct the armed forces of the participating nations. The military powers of the various U. N. members would then be united to meet aggression anywhere in the world as the armed forces of the Atlantic nations are now being united to meet any aggression in Europe.

2. Revision of the U. N. Charter to include these carefully limited powers necessary to compel settlement of international disputes by means other than war:
   a. The right to make enforcible laws to control armaments.
   b. The right to apply those laws through U. N. courts to individual offenders rather than entire nations, thus stopping aggression at its source.
   c. The right to maintain effective, tyranny-proof, armed forces to meet aggression.
   d. The right to raise dependable revenue.

   The necessary revisions might well be drafted by a Charter Review Commission appointed under Article 22 of the Charter. The revision must include a more adequate method of U. N. representation than the present system of "one nation-one vote."

The U. N. should be established on the basis of the revised, veto-free charter as soon as a majority of the nations ratify, even though the Soviet Union or others may refuse. A strong U. N. Government, preserving to the nations full jurisdiction over domestic affairs, is the only sure protection against recurring wars.

The cataclysm of war may still be prevented, should our nation follow this policy immediately and vigorously. If full-scale war does again overtake us, this course of action will unite the free world and conclude the conflict with the enduring peace which alone can redeem the terrible cost of victory.

SIGNERS OF THE WISCONSIN CALL TO ACTION

Abbey, Rev. Merrill R., First University Methodist Church, Madison, Wisconsin
Atkinson, M. B., Editor, EAU CLAIRE LEADER AND TELEGRAM, Eau Claire, Wisconsin
Bahr, Rev. Dwight Moody, Waukesha Baptist Church, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Bangsberg, R. L., Editor, LA CROSSE TRIBUNE, La Crosse, Wisconsin
Behrens, Catherine, President, Wisconsin Education Association, Kenosha, Wisconsin
Belknap, Elston L., M. D., Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Blackstone, Maude E., Board Member of United Council of Church Women of America, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Broughton, Charles, Editor, SHEBOYGAN PRESS, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Browne, Marshall F., Madison Printer, Madison, Wisconsin
Chamberlin, R. G., Principal, Rufus King High School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Chesebro, R. E., President, Handknit Hosiery Company, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Clausen, Mrs. F. H., State Commander, American Cancer Society, Horicon, Wisconsin
Dana, Ellis H., Executive Vice President, Wisconsin Council of Churches
Dodds, Bill, Regional Educational and Political Action Director, UAW-CIO, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Doege, Helen R., Marshfield, Wisconsin
Ettenheim, Sarah C., President, Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Fox, Jerome, Chairman, Democratic State Central Committee, Madison, Wisconsin
Friedrick, J. F., Regional Director, Wisconsin American Federation of Labor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Garton, C. E., President, Garton Toy Company, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Gettelman, Bernhard, State Senator, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Giese, W., Supt. of Schools, Racine, Wisconsin
Gill, Dorothy, Treasurer, H. H. West, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Gordon, Robert, Chairman, Post-Zeidler Chapter, American Veterans Committee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Hall, O. L., President, Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Henson, Francis A., Director of Educational and Political Action, International Union, UAW-AFL
Holt. Fred R., Supt. of Schools, West Bend, Wisconsin
Jenson, T. J., Supt. of Shorewood Schools, Shorewood, Wisconsin
Kelley, William V., Director, Urban League, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Kies, Michael S., County Supt. of Schools, Safety Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Kitzman, Harvey, Regional Director of Wisconsin and Minnesota, UAW-CIO, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Klein, Mrs. Norbert, Wisconsin Club Woman, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Klotsche, Dr. J. Martin, President, Milwaukee State Teachers College, Milwaukee
Knackert, Rev. Anthony, Holy Name Parish, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Koenig, G. H., Editor, WAUKESHA DAILY FREEMAN, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Leadbetter, Mrs. L. A., Rhinelander, Wisconsin
Lewis, Robert, Education Director, Wisconsin Electric Cooperative, Madison, Wisconsin
Mann, J. P., Supt. of Schools, Appleton, Wisconsin
Matson, Roy, Editor, WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL, Madison, Wisconsin
Maier, Henry, State Senator, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Mesheski, Edward, Chairman, Milwaukee County Democratic Organizing Committee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Meyer, Frank, Managing Editor, SHAWANO EVENING LEADER, Shawano, Wisconsin
Mewaldt, Bishop I. Richard, President of Western District Executive Board of Moravian Church, Madison, Wisconsin
Nelson, Gaylord, State Senator, Madison, Wisconsin
Norenberg, Rev. Jess H., Superintendent, Wisconsin Congregational Conference, Madison, Wisconsin
Peiman, Rabbi Murray, Racine, Wisconsin

Pfankuchen, Llewellyn, Prof. of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Prange, Carl, Chairman of the Board, Prange Dept. Stores, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Pratt, Paul A., Vice President, Bordens Gridley Division, President, Milwaukee Association of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Puls, Rev. Charles A., Luther Memorial Church, Madison, Wisconsin
Reisner, Rev. Ensworth, First Methodist Church of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Ripp, Hugo J., Vice General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and State Chairman of the Wisconsin State Legislative Committee
Russell, Nelson Vance, President, Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Sabin, Rev. E. P., Rector, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Madison, Wisconsin
Sayles, Sidney H., Director, Milwaukee Anti-Defamation League, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Schlichting, Judge L. H., Sheboygan County Judge, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Schrage, Jennie T. Chairman, WFWC Dept. of Public Affairs, Madison, Wisconsin
Schulenberg, Mrs. Ed, Sheboygan, Chairman of International Relations, Eighth District, WFWC, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Seraphim, Christ, former Milwaukee County Commander of the American Legion, now Chairman of Housing Committee of American Legion
Shattuck, Mr. S. F., Former member, Board of Directors, Kimberly-Clark
Straughn, Robert A., M. D., Jackson Clinic, Madison, Wisconsin
Suppan, A. A., Vice-President, Wisconsin Federation of Teachers, Professor, State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Swarsensky, Manfred, M. D., Rabbi Temple Beth El, Madison, Wisconsin
Terry, Maurice, Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Milwaukee
Testwuide, Mrs. Konrad C., Former Chairman Council of Social Agencies, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Thompson, Mrs. George, Hudson, Wisconsin
Times, Clifford G., Publisher, THE RHINELANDER NEWS, Rhinelander, Wisconsin
Villmow, Earl W., Commander General Charles King Post, American Legion, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Washburn, Lester, International President, UAW-AFL, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Werwath, Karl, President, Milwaukee School of Engineering, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Withey, M. O., M. D., Dean of College of Engineering, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Wright, Stuart B., General Manager, American Automobile Association, Wisconsin Division, Madison, Wisconsin
Zadok, Chas., 7748 N. Club Circle, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

GHBURN
L PRESIDENT

GEORGE GRISHAM
INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRES.

ANTHONY DORIA
INTERNATIONAL SEC'Y-TREAS.

International Union

United Automobile Workers of America

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

U.A.W.-A.F. OF L. BUILDING • 429 WEST MICHIGAN STREET • PHONE DALY 8-0814
MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

14.

May 9, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I think you will be very much interested in this Wisconsin "Call To Action", which will be released next Sunday morning.

It is significant that seventy-two leaders of Wisconsin public opinion (including laborleaders) are willing to take such a world-minded viewpoint.

I hope you will want to comment on the statement in your broadcast.

Sincerely,

Francis A. Henson, Director
Educational and Political Action

FAH:dte
oeiu#9AFL
Enclosure

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Herrmann, Ber

OFFICE COMMUNICAT

Bernard Herrmann

om Edward R. Murrow

Station

October 23, 1950

Many thanks for "British Politics Since 1900"; I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me the book. I hope to read it before I take that year off, and hope too that you have a good trip in the west.

E.R.M.

Pd.
For that year 11
Bernard Hermann

(British Politics since 1900)

Higgins, Donald 1

July 11, 1951

Dear Don:

This is a hell of a time to be answering yours of December 18. I assure you that I made the pitch to Colonel Kirby, but just never got 'round to acknowledging your letter. I am wondering what came of it, and whether there may still be something that I might lend a hand with.

As ever yours,

Mr. Donald A. Higgins
194-10 64th Street
Fresh Meadows, New York

DONALD A. HIGGINS
194-10 64TH CIRCLE
FRESH MEADOWS, N. Y.

19

December 18, 1950.

Dear Ed:

First, may you have the merriest of holidays, 'tho I know you are alerted for the damndest year-end we may see. I hope The Thing will not turn out to be one for "Hear It Now." Incidentally, is there a lower level Men's Room at the 53rd Street IND stop?

Forgive the grimness, and also my asking a favor in these busiest days:

Within the week I have a date with Colonel Ed Kirby, Chief of Radio-TV for the Army, in regard to possible assignment in the Army's Public Information Division. He doesn't know me. The date climaxes six months of correspondence, and any brief word from you to him would be invaluable.

His address: Col. E. M. Kirby,
Chief, Radio-TV,
Public Information Division,
Department of The Army,
The Pentagon,
Washington 25, D. C.

He has my background, but I know that only a sentence from you would be an immeasurable assist. I am in the best of health and family affairs are in order (with the son in Cornell med and the girl booked for college) to permit me to accept most any assignment.

Again, the best for you and yours, and great appreciation for your kind interest through the years,

Sincerely,

Don

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS.

July 10, 1950

Dear Don:

Thanks for yours of the 4th.

I'm sorry I wasn't here when you called and will, of course, be very glad to write the best letter I know how to Steve Early.

As ever yours,

Mr. Don Higgins
194-10 64th Circle
Fresh Meadows, New York

Personal

Olympia 8-7820

DONALD A. HIGGINS
194-10 64TH CIRCLE
FRESH MEADOWS, N. Y.

July 4, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System.

Dear Ed:

Your kindness is permitting me to list you among my references in writing Stephen T. Early, Under Secretary of Defense, is - I need not tell you - gratefully appreciated.

The post to be filled is that of radio director in the Department's information office, where I am an utter stranger. Abe Schecter of MBS tipped me on the vacancy and I bothered you after your show in order to beat the long Fourth weekend. Schecter, Barry Faris, editor of INS; Chet Shaw, exec. ed. of Newsweek, and Lyle Wilson, Washington UP head, also were most kind to lend their names.

Probably - especially apropos to importance of the job in the current situation - Mr. Early has his own specific ideas on the man. Whatever the outcome, I surely wish you to know how much I appreciate the big help. No response has come as yet.

Meanwhile, I enclose a brief summary on myself should any inquiry come from Washington. Incidentally, I did not point out in my summary, that I have written numerous speeches, key statements etc for public and industrial figures in my work in intervening years - a point which may or may not be important.

We moved out to the suburbia of NY Life over a year ago where, a la Limey, I explore North and South shore on a British Cyclone bicycle. Too bad the old "Sun" died. I could write a stirring column on "Cycling Through Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass" or "In the Wake of Washington on Long Island Battle Fields." But I haven't taken up archery or the long rifle yet.

With kindest regards,

Don

Don Higgins

Donald A. Higgins

Press, broadcasting and public relations background.

Writer, editor, special events man, news and publicity director.

Mature grasp of policy matters.

Current: Just completed 3-month campaign as news editor for 1950 Appeal of New York Catholic Charities - a major civic event in world's leading Archdiocese - producing 40% publicity increase over last year. Refer: J. P. Annin, publicity director, New York Catholic Charities, 122 E. 22nd St., New York.

1949-50: Special promotion and publicity for mid-century editions of The Grolier Society, publishers of The Book of Knowledge and affiliate, Encyclopedia Americana. Refer: Barry J. Holloway, v.p. and public relations director, The Grolier Society, 2 West 45th Street, New York.

1946-48: Regional press chief, WAA, New York and New England, serving metro and national press on largest surplus disposal task. Pinch-hit early '49 for man on sick leave as publicity director Collier's weekly.

1942-45: Armorer-turret man AAF (15th AF, Italy). End of '45 with NY War Finance Com.-Treasury Victory Loan drive. Refer: Edward McDougall, now p.r. director, Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall Street, New York.

1938-42: Business and civic public relations with such orgns. as Grtr. NY Com. for Infantile Paralysis (under late Hugh S. Johnson); the USO war fund; Business Organizations, Inc. (A&P tax account); the Institute of Public Relations prior to reorganization at death of founder, Bernard Lichtenberg. Returned briefly to newspapering with Cox newspapers in Ohio prior to entering Army.

1931-38: News editor, special events man, publicity director, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York. During most of 1931, with NBC press dept., New York, as copy ed and institutional publicity writer.

1925-31: Staff writer, state manager, divisional news editor (Southwest) and Washington correspondent assigned to Senate with the United Press, under Lyle C. Wilson, now head of Washington bureau. Cubbed on Kansas City Star.

Personal: Was graduated from Univ. of Kansas, A. B. in Eng., Hist., Econ., where served as journalism instructor prior to joining K. C. Star. Son of professor of law at Kansas. Educated there and in Cambridge, Eng. Married, two children.
Home: 194-10 64th Circle, Fresh Meadows, N. Y.
Olympia 8-7820.

-0-

Hill, Everett W.

January 2, 1951

Dear Mr. Hill:

Thank you very much indeed for sending your poem entitled "1951." I regret that it arrived too late for possible use on the air.

I am grateful for your interest in the broadcasts.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Everett W. Hill
South Shore Flathead Lake
Polson, Montana

EVERETT W. HILL
SOUTH SHORE FLATHEAD LAKE
POLSON, MONTANA

December 29th 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I am enclosing a poem entitled,"1951" which you may find suitable for use if desired and without charge or obligation of any kind.

I believe that you will agree with the sentiments expressed as fitting this scene as found today.

In appreciation of your excellent work and wishing you well and with regards,I remain

Sincerely

Everett W. Hill

Everett W. Hill

1951

A weary year,a tired,old year has passed with solemn scope
Leaving for us memories,and shadows of a war.
We cannot count our blessings until our tasks are done,
Until the New Year shows the way through nineteen fifty one.

In happy days,beyond recall,in quiet hours of peace
We may remember,hopes arose that differences might cease
Among the peoples of the earth,when all with one accord
Would overthrow the evil powers which we can ill afford.

We who live,and feel secure,in countries honor bound
Must awaken from our dream and harken to the sound
Of war drums from the lands afar played by hordes of hate,
And realize we must beware. We cannot stand and wait!

As this New Year feels its way along the hours of fate
Will it wave a flag of red or open freedom's gate?
Will it voice the words of truth,or send forth words of doubt?
Will it harbor men of hate or will it cast them out?

We must be resolute and strong,we must find our way
Through uncertain months ahead,while wasting not one day.
Men or purpose,men of will must answer of the year,
Shall we live where peace abides,or be victims of our fear?

Everett W. Hill

Hill, Frank E.

December 19, 1951

Dear Frank:

My thanks for the outline; it looks good to me but it is going to be the middle of January before I'll be able to tell when we can get down to doing the job. Between now and then I seem to be buried with year-end shows and a lot of other inconsequential matters.

Best wishes for the holiday season.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank E. Hill
Columbia University
Oral History Research Office
104 Butler Library
New York, New York

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
ORAL HISTORY RESEARCH OFFICE
104 BUTLER LIBRARY

3 December 1951

10

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I enclose an outline which will give you an idea of the general track we might follow in our interviews, which I trust are going to begin soon. As I warned you, it is a very sketchy affair. I merely try to indicate topics, and don't follow through on them, for I think one goes from what is said to something else, and we shall do better if we expand in the directions that open up naturally.

You will see that I have covered the earlier part of your experience rather fully; the outline itself explains that.

Now if you think we can profit by talking this over a bit more let us by all means have lunch and discuss it; I would love to have lunch with you, but wanted to save some of your time. Still, a man must eat and can talk before, during, and after eating!

I was pleased to see that your television show seemed to be a marked success. It was to be expected, but those things have an element of chance in them. I hope you like it enough to compensate you for the work it means.

I shall give you a ring about this soon, and see how things look to you.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Ernest Hill

Frank Ernest Hill

FEH/b
Encl.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MR. MURROW

I. GENERAL

I think we ought to decide approximately how much time we want to give to this. We have, I think, two alternatives:

A. We give a very brief account of your early life and of your first years in radio, and concentrate on the European experience. I do not mean to say that the rest of your activity is not of equal importance, but there is no one else who can cover CBS in Europe as you can, while others can cover to some extent the fields in which you worked before and after your European service.

This arrangement would mean, I think, that we can do the job in two sessions of two hours each, which will mean about 120 typed pages.

B. We do the complete story of your life. This will mean spending at least twice the time. It need not be spent all at once - can be distributed over six months (we seem now to be assured of new funds). It will be much more valuable than the (A) assignment. It will I trust give us a valuable coverage on the 1935-37 period at CBS, valuable material on the operation of a network (after your return from Europe in 1945), and equally valuable material on your experiences since becoming an independent commentator.

For you, it will have the advantage of making a record while your memory is fresh which you might want to use later in one way or another. You might find yourself glad that you have it.

Naturally, the decision is up to you. Think it over. The ensuing questions, so far as they go, assume that we will operate on the (B) plan. If we do not, you can just scant the early part of the outline.

II. EARLY LIFE

A. The place and date of your birth; your parents; your father's occupation and the environment which the family and the place or places where you grew up provided. Your brothers and sisters, if any.

Was your boyhood spent in North Carolina, or did your family move West while you were quite young? If there were influences

on you from both the Carolina period and the western period, describe the effect of the change.

Your schooling in grade and high school: was it good as you look back upon it? Were there teachers who influenced you as to interest, character?

At the same time, what influence did your family exert? Was your father or mother an important force in your a development? Were any other relatives? Was there a tradition of reading in the family? If so, how was it manifested? Was music an element at all?

What about outside activities in high school - athletics, dramatics, debating? Were there important friends in this period?

What interest, if any, did you have in radio during high school?

B. I assume that you began and completed your college work at the University of Washington. (Does the note in Who's Who indicate that you took part of your undergraduate work at the University of North Carolina? If so, discuss this.)

Discuss the character of the college and your activities there, both as to classwork and teachers, and as to social life and outside activities. What were you then planning to do in the way of professional work?

Did you do any work at KWSC, the radio station?

Was the work as compass man and topographer done during your college years, or afterward? Did you ever expect this to lead to something permanent? Do you feel that it was of considerable value to you - for example, in seeing a side of life different from what you later followed?

III. FIRST JOBS

A. If you have not already done so, describe how you became interested in the National Student Federation, and in any case, explain how you became president, and what was the character of your work. Did the job involve much travel? Bring you into contact with interesting young people? Important older ones?

B. How did you come to be associated with the Institute of International Education? Did your having charge of the foreign offices mean that your headquarters were in Europe? What was the Institute's program, and how successfully was it carried out?

Did your work bring you into contact with radio? If so, to what extent?

Did you make acquaintances and friends in this period which were of value to you later? Have experiences which were similarly of value? If so, specify some of these and recount in some detail.

Were you at this time planning to remain in this general field if possible? In any case, what were your ideas as to your future work?

During these years were you interested in writing particularly, or did you regard it only as incidental to other activity you intended to follow?

What reading were you doing in these years? Would you say it was purposeful reading?

Describe your meeting with your future wife, what attracted you to each other, and your marriage.

IV. RADIO (1935-37)

What led to your taking a job at CBS? Who talked with you about it and employed you? Did you come in as Director of Talks and Education, or did you take this post after a preliminary period?

What was your impression of the network on your arrival? For example, was its condition then prosperous? Who seemed to be the more important men: Klauber, Keston, Willis, Paul White, Lowman, etc.?

I assume that the FCC hearings on education by radio had been held by the time you arrived. Had they had anything to do with your coming? In any case, were they then a factor in CBS policy? What would you say were the chief programs in the educational field that CBS was then doing? Were you supposed to expand the activity, or improve it, or both?

Did you see changes that you thought should be made in talks and education? If so, describe your ideas. Would you say, looking back, that they were sound? Were you able to work toward them effectively from the beginning, or did you take a considerable period to get acquainted with radio?

Describe the chief agencies and persons outside the network whom you encountered working in educational radio. Examples, Levering Tyson, the Office of Education.

Describe the differences between the educators and educational stations on the one hand and the commercial broadcasters on the other.

What would you consider the important programs which you developed or worked on during the 1935-37 period?

Did Talks include news, or was this Paul White's affair? Did you pay much attention to the news service? Use the news rooms for some of your programs?

Under whom did you work, or with whom, or both? Was Willis, as Assistant to the President, an important factor in your work?

Was the Columbia Workshop a part of your responsibility, or a separate affair? If yours, please describe its character. Was Irving Reis the mainspring of the operation? Was it his idea, or somebody else's? Did you attend the production of MacLeish's "Fall of the City"? Did you feel that the Workshop did much for radio techniques, and for radio as an art? Do you remember Norman Corwin in connection with it?

Want to give some account of Paley, Klauber, Keston, Willis, White, etc. as to character and methods of work?

V. EUROPEAN ASSIGNMENT: PRE-WAR

A. In what way did the idea of your going to Europe come up? Were you yourself immediately enthusiastic about it? Would you say that there was then a definite feeling that war would come?

B. Describe briefly your voyage and arrival in England, and the status of the office there as Saerchinger had left it. Did he remain for a while, or had he gone back earlier? What was the European staff at first aside from you?

Where did you and your family locate? Did you quickly make English friends?

Was there an idea at the time that European coverage should be expanded and staffed with permanent representatives, or did this come later? In any case, what were your plans after you had got acquainted with the situation at first hand?

Were there technical problems to be overcome, and did you do work with these, or were they handled as they arose in connection with specific broadcasts?

Describe the work and personnel of the other networks (I think there was only NBC?) What was your relationship with the BBC exactly? With whom did you deal there?

What were your impressions of British broadcasting? Had you known it in the early 1930's? Were you impressed with the differences between the American and British systems? Did you feel that they had something to teach us? Remember any episodes which showed their methods of work?

C. What was the first important event that you had to cover? Describe how it went. Were you getting advice and instructions from America? Did you begin to broadcast yourself at once?

If a program of expansion had not been planned before you came, did you feel from the start that it ought to be undertaken? What was CBS - U.S.A. reaction?

In any case, what would you say were the chief problems you (and CBS) faced at this time 1937-38? Discuss each as fully as you think pertinent.

Describe the method of broadcasting. Were you making broadcasts to America when the air conditions were good so that New York could have recordings of these if at the time of broadcast, conditions proved to be unfavorable? If so, explain.

What men in Europe were you able to utilize as regular or occasional employees up to the time of the Munich crisis, and to what extent, if any, were they used? (I remember Maurice Hindus broadcasting from Prague some time before the crisis.) You engaged Shirer in 1937, I think. Did you have men available in various countries, or send men to "hot spots," or what?

What type of criticism, if any, were you getting from New York during this period? Did you and Paul White agree pretty well about what should be done? Were Klauber and Paley directly interested in development of the European service?

D. Describe the Munich crisis (including the events leading up to it) and the way in which you handled the situation.

Shirer dates his s tatus as a CBS correspondent from 1937. If not already described, tell of engaging him and others. Explain why you chose the men that you did. Did some of them prove to be unsuited to radio?

Did the increasing importance of the European situation affect technical aspects of broadcasting? What difficulties did you or your associates have with the various foreign countries involved? To what extent did activities in Germany or France clear through the London office? For example, was communication easy, or did these men have to operate on their own to a considerable extent? Did you plan a news program involving them, and then inform them of their part in it? How did New York come in on this?

Did English and continental officials regard the type of broadcast you did as natural, or did they find some aspects of it unusual or amusing? To what extent was censorship applied, and where?

Did you begin your own personal broadcasts - as a commentator - some time before the Munich period? If you haven't discussed this earlier, what experience had you previously had (anyhow, refer to that)? Did you have ideas about what a commentator should do, and how he should do it? How did practice modify these, if at all?

Wed 11/14 - 11:30

Hill

Hill, J. E.

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
ORAL HISTORY RESEARCH OFFICE
104 BUTLER LIBRARY

4 October 1951

Called

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I think you know something of the Study of Radio Broadcasting, which is being conducted by me from the Oral History Office here (directed by Allan Nevins) with the aid of the Radio Pioneers. We have completed our first year of work, having interviewed some ninety people and transcribed from the tapes about 1,600,000 words of their reminiscenees.

You have always been a must in this effort to collect first-hand radio history; and I am writing to you now instead of earlier only because we began some fourteen years back of your entrance into broadcasting. Will it not be possible for me to see you for half an hour in the near future, and discuss with you the possibility of holding some interviews?

I will explain now that we work entirely by the recorded interview. I bring the machine to you at the time and place you find convenient. The interview is prepared for in advance as much as possible - if desired, I submit a question outline covering the ground. The machine takes down what is said, this is transcribed with my questions omitted, and the typed transcription, corrected by you, finally becomes the memoir. Limitations as to the use of this may be prescribed by you. For example, you can forbid its use for a period of time, or make any specific use of is subject to your approval.

We desire a full account of your activities in radio. This will mean taking no small amount of time. However, the process can be carried out at intervals, and you can if pushed for time deal with certain periods only. I particularly want your account of your European experience, although you should not cover material already covered in print. Cesar Saerchinger found a full two hours of material that was not dealt with in his excellent book.

Will you let me hear from you? At a preliminary meeting I can answer any further questions that may occur to you, and I trust we shall then be able to make a start on the recorded interviews.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Ernest Hill

FEH/b

Frank Ernest Hill

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Hill, F. E. F 565

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mr. Ream

From Mr. Murrow

Station

October 30, 1950

Thanks for letting me see the previous on Allan Nevins' Oral History Project.

I take it that we are not interested in the most significant project in this area so far undertaken.

Since CRI pioneered (with profit) the first recordings of oral history; and since much of the material used in those albums came from people who are supporting and contributing to this project, it seems entirely fitting that we should decline to participate

E.R.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

October 25, 1950

Dear Professor Nevins:

First of all, my apologies for the delay in answering your letter regarding your Oral History project.

I should be delighted to support your application to CBS. Having spent a little time in trying to make record albums of spoken history, I am keenly conscious of the value of the work you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Allan Nevins
Department of History
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

cc: Mr. Ream

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

September 17,1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For nearly a year and a half we have been running at Columbia what we call the Oral History Project. Some of us were impressed by the number of people who were constantly taking to the grave memories of great historical importance. Using a small sum of money at our disposal, we have set up an office which, with the aid of university professors, hired staff interviewers, tape recorders, and expert transcribers, has been systematically recording the reminiscences of various important people. Our first enterprise was in New York city and State affairs,but we have widened the scope of the undertaking. To date we have recorded the recollections of about 114 or 115 men and women--including Henry L. Stimson (to supplement his published volumes), Alice Longworth, Norman Thomas, Walter Lippmann, Judge Learned Hand, Henry Bruere, and others you know well.

This last spring it struck us that we should do well to set up a unit expressly charged with recording all the reminiscent matter we could get from pioneers and others who have developed radio and broadcasting in one generation into a great industry and a great educational and informational agency. The Pioneers' Club at once embraced the notion. Mr. Kaltenborn contributed $1,000 from his own pocket. We have since had generous gifts from General Electric, Westinghouse, Broadcast Music Inc., and half a dozen others,and from one or two individuals.

RCA has promised to contribute $3,000 if CBS will make an equivalent grant; for RCA thinks that it should have an equal partner in the matter, for otherwise it will be criticized for trying to control the enterprise. (As a matter of fact, Broadcast Music Inc. has given $3,000.) The great point at present is to get CBS to make this matching gift. If it will we shall be in sight of the $20,000 that we need; we already have more than half.

Already we have begun the work, placing Mr. Frank E. Hill, formerly of CBS, in charge. I am confident that we can accumulate a body of material that future historians of radio, and of American culture in the past twenty-five years, will pronounce invaluable. This material will be placed in the Columbia Library, with as much illustrative documentary matter as we can collect, under whatever restrictions the companies and individuals lay down. Copies of all interviews will be furnished the donors.

If you will say a word in behalf of this undertaking (Mr. Kaltenborn and Mr. William Hedges are familiar with the details) to Mr. Paley and Mr. Stanton it will be very helpful to us. Columbia, I may say, donates its services without charge, and furnishes offices. The only costs are for Mr. Hill, his special staff, and his equipment.

Sincerely yours,

Allan Nevins

Allan Nevins

Hill, Max

March 19, 1948

Mr. Max Hill
The Spoken Word
33 West 51 Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Max:

Many thanks for your letter of March 6th; it was good to hear from you.

I'm enclosing a rather dim ediphone copy of the Condon broadcast, as, unfortunately, up until now, we have had only two or three transcripts made. Hope you'll be able to read it.

I hope to see you soon, but in the meantime, thanks very much for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

max hill
the spoken word
33 west 51st st.
new york 19, n. y.

March 6th, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
The Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City,N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I've been listening to your show since it first went on, and if what Variety says about the DuPont award is correct, it's certainly deserved.

I'd like to ask a favor. I heard your piece on Dr. Condon Thursday night, and it was a remarkable job, really fine. May I have a copy?

The reason I ask is this: I'm writing a piece about news on the air, and I want to use the Condon material as an example of good reporting.

I'll see you one of these days at an ARNA luncheon and explain then what that spoken word business means.

As Ever,

Max Hill

MaxHill

Hiven, Bruce

April 29, 1950

Dear Mr. Hiven:

By this time, you have undoubtedly received a wire from Edmund Chester, granting permission to reprint part of the enclosed script on "Flying Saucers". We asked him to act on your letter of the 26th, as Mr. Murrow is out of town and is not expected back for several weeks. However, as soon as he returns, I will tell him of your kind words about the broadcast.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Bruce Hiven
133 West 11th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

...ding this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR OR AIR MAIL** would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the ...ge is to be charged. A letter via **REGULAR MAIL** addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North ...arolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via **AIR MAIL** to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages from **WBBM** and **KNX** are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to other stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than **NOON LOCAL TIME** on the first business day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" **ONLY** if faster service to these other stations is vital.

DATE April 27, 1950 19

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. | | | 09 |
Div. Dept.

MR. BRUCE BLIVEN,
133 WEST ELEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED FOR THE USE OF QUOTATIONS FROM MURROW BROADCAST ON

FLYING SAUCERS ON APRIL 7

EDMUND A. CHESTER
DIRECTOR OF CBS NEWS

Mr. Chester

New Republic

40 EAST 49 STREET NEW YORK 17 N Y

Bruce Bliven, EDITORIAL DIRECTOR

April 26, 1950

Dear Ed:

That was a beautiful job you did on the flying saucer story on April 7th! I envy you the resources for such comprehensive coverage.

It happens that I am doing a piece on this subject, at the request of a magazine with several million readers, and I'd like to quote a few sentences from your broadcast, of course with full credit. I think, but am not sure, that these sentences came from the official report of Project Saucer. At any rate, I'd like to have your permission to make the quote.

For the sake of speed, would you please reply to my home, 133 West 11th Street, New York 11, N.Y.

Faithfully,

Bruce Bliven

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Holcomb, Gra

October 20, 1950

Dear Grant:

This is written just before taking off for the middle west.

I'm sorry there's no chance for getting out to California for the elections, but we'll cook up an excuse some time later on.

As ever yours,

Mr. Grant Holcomb
Station KCBS
Palace Hotel
San Francisco 5, Calif.

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence

KCBS
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
OF CALIFORNIA
PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.
YUKON 2-7000

October 9, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

California elections take place Tuesday, November 7. The big races are Warren-Roosevelt, Governor, Helen Douglas-Nixon, Senator, and an interesting state proposition to legalize gambling.

If you plan to come out, I would suggest either the week of October 22 or during the final week of the campaign, October 29. I mention the week of the 22nd because you could do an interesting thing on the United Nations from here on October 24 (U.N. birthplace, etc.)

Whenever you come out, you can have some fun looking at West coast aircraft production in Los Angeles and Seattle, busy West coast, see ports chuck full of supplies for Korea and do a couple of two ways with Tokyo and/or Formosa. RCA, incidentally, just put a facility into Taipeh, Formosa. By the time you get here there may be a Seoul Radio in operation.

If you plan to come out, please let me know what you need in way of hotel. If I can help you at all--line up guests or interviews, will do my best.

Regards,

Grant

Grant Holcomb

GH/roc
P.S. Don't forget Jesse.

Holcomb, Gra

January 31, 1950

Dear Grant:

I've got tentative plans to spend some time on the Coast in April, but I can't set the deal definitely until I get back from the British election. I'll make you a signal as soon as I know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Grant Holcomb, Jr.
Station KGBS
Palace Hotel
San Francisco 5, Calif.

KCBS
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
OF CALIFORNIA
PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.
YUKON 2-7000

January 11, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Are you planning to come out to the coast during the next few months? If so, I would appreciate it if you would let me know whether or not you are planning to visit San Francisco.

The Press Club has been asking me about your travels because they would like you to be the guest speaker at one of their regular Friday night gang dinners.

If you plan to come out, and will be here on a Friday, please let me know so I can pass the word, starting in motion the tendering of an official invite.

My best for the New Year.

Cordially,

Grant

Grant Holcomb, Jr.

GH/roc

Hollenbeck, Ann

June 7, 1951

Dear Ann:

Way back in November 8, you wrote me a letter. This is merely to say that I am grateful. I shall keep it. The letter says much better than I was able to say on the air precisely what I meant. Thank you,

As ever yours,

Miss Anne Hollenbeck
248 East 40th Street
New York City, New York

(11)

Wednesday Nov 8 1950

Dear Ed:

Tonight, just before the closing commercial, you said something that from anyone else may have dissolved into mawkish sentiment; but you handled it well and at the same time gave a warmth and reassurance and a meaning to those of us who vote and wonder sometimes.

What you said, and the way you said it, captured that "good-to-be-alone" feeling I always get when I yank the crank across the booth and let fly with the levers. I well remember experiencing it (ant.?) the first time I voted: Here and now I am me, and this moment has a nervous and shimmering importance. And when I walk out of the booth, for a moment again the room and the people look hostile in my imagination. But that is because I am looking at them from the secret finality of my act, and for an instant as I was in the booth I was probably a passing question in their minds. For they too have feelings and hopes.

If you ever do for Casey what Don is doing on a record for Zoë -- a kind of "Explain yourself, pop" -- I hope you include that bit of Murrowesque. I'm sure Casey will appreciate it in a few years. As I did tonight.

Sincerely

Anne Hollenbeck

Anne Hollenbeck

Holles, Everett

May 26, 1950

Dear Ev:

Apologies for the delay in answering yours of the 5th, but I've been in Washington for two months.

By all means use my name as a reference. I'm leaving for Berlin today, but I'll do anything you request after my return.

As ever yours,

Mr. Everett Holles
New York Mirror
235 East 45th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

NEW YORK MIRROR
DAILY AND SUNDAY

235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-1000

May 5, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I've been dickering these past couple of weeks with a New York station, about a position which will be opening up soon and which I'd very much like to grab off.

It's a good and responsible spot, news and public affairs administration and some air work, and it would satisfy my deep yearning to get back into radio.

I'm not at all happy back in newspapering, especially in tabloidia. I'd rather have my sex in the flesh, not vicariously.

Have you any objections to my giving your name as a reference, as to my news ability and judgment and my character?

Best regards,

Everett Holles

Holt, Thad

July 10, 1951

Dear Thad:

This is being dictated on the 4th of July at our place in the country. Casey's fireworks have been expended without serious casualty and I want to take this first opportunity to tell you how much I enjoyed the opportunity of meeting Thad Jr. He is it seems to me a remarkably intelligent and balanced young man and I am sure you are most proud of him as you should be.

Janet joins me in sending best wishes to you and Mrs. Holt. We still cherish the hope that we may be able to get you up here for a weekend on one of your flying trips to New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thad Holt
Station W.I.P.I.
Birmingham, Alabama

WAPI

5000 WATTS - CBS NETWORK

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

CE OF ALABAMA, INC.
ED NORTON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
THAD HOLT,
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

June 12th, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Ed:

Your good letter of the 7th arrived while I was out of town attending Thad, Jr.'s graduation ceremonies.

4-year average 96.97!

I will be in New York the week of the 24th seeing him off to Europe, and I hope you and Janet will have dinner with us one evening while we are there.

Best regards to both of you.

Sincerely,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt

mb

sented by RADIO SALES - NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · CHARLOTTE · LOS ANGELES · SAN FRANCISCO · ST. LOUIS

June 7, 1951

Dear Thad:

I have acquired a new dictating machine which functions 24 hours a day. This is being dictated at a time when all good secretaries are in bed. I am sorry to have missed John Temple Graves when he was up here on April 1st. But he got his broadcast tickets alright and I sent him a note subsequently. After that I received one or two wires from him, highly complimentary, regarding various pieces on MacArthur and soforth.

I send you my best salute and hope to see you up here before long. Please convey our warmest regards to Mrs. Holt.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thad Holt, President
Voice of Alabama, Inc.
Birmingham, Alabama

WAPI

5000 WATTS — CBS NETWORK

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

OF ALABAMA, INC.
ORTON,
HAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
D HOLT,
RESIDENT-TREASURER

March 17th, 1951

Mr. George Crandall
Director
Press Information
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22

Dear George:

A very good friend of mine, John Temple Graves, and his small daughter will be in New York at the Vanderbilt Hotel for four days beginning Sunday, April 1st. John is a newspaper columnist whom I believe you have met during your visits here in the past. His column runs in a group of Southern papers. He is also a well-known lecturer in the South.

He would like very much to see the Fred Waring show on Sunday, April 1st, which is the only date he has open, but I have just been advised that this show does not have an audience. If it is not possible for him to see the Fred Waring show, would you be good enough to select some other CBS radio or TV show that you think he might enjoy and get two tickets for him. If you could get tickets for it I feel that he might enjoying seeing the Tallulah Bankhead show, since she is from "these parts".

Thanks for whatever you can do and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt, President

VOICE OF ALABAMA, Inc.

cc-Mr. Edward R. Murrow

MARCH 2, 1951

H.M.LAYMAN
DECATUR DAILY
DECATUR, ALABAMA

MANY THANKS BUT DON'T THINK WE'LL BE ABLE USE ANYTHING ON HONAKER

REGARDS

ED MURROW

Hoet, Thad

February 28, 1951

Dear Thad:

Thanks for the note about the Maryville College football coach.

I am sorry to tell you that I had to turn down an invitation to do the commencement talk at Sewanee. It was an invitation that I prized highly.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thad Holt, President
Voice of Alabama, Inc.
Birmingham 3, Alabama

WAPI

5000 WATTS - CBS NETWORK

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

E OF ALABAMA, INC.
) NORTON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
HAD HOLT,
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

February 24th, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Ed:

Here's a story that should be of interest to you in these days of hiring and firing football coaches.

Maryville College, at Maryville, Tennessee, on March 10th, is honoring L. S. Honaker who has been coach for 31 years of losing teams. His old players are giving him a Buick sedan. Would you call this over-emphasis of athletics?

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt, President

VOICE OF ALABAMA, Inc.

mb

epresented by RADIO SALES - NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · CHARLOTTE · LOS ANGELES · SAN FRANCISCO · ST. LOUIS

Hoet, Thad

March 24 Appr

January 17, 1951

Dear Thad:

The dates are circled on my calendar;

I look forward to seeing you you in February.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thad Holt
Radio Station WAPI
Birmingham, Alabama

WAPI

5000 WATTS - CBS NETWORK

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

VOICE OF ALABAMA, INC.
ED NORTON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
THAD HOLT,
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

January 8th, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Ed:

You will remember the invitation to you and Janet to be with our golf crowd and their wives at the Coquina Hotel, Ormond Beach, Florida, from Saturday, March 24th, to Sunday, April 1st.

Sorsby Jemison (whom you met when we got out to Mountain Brook Club a little too late that Sunday afternoon) has included you two in his reservations.

You can fly down to Daytona Beach late Friday night and leave anytime after Sunday, if its only a weekend.

Put the date on your calendar and we'll talk about it when I'm there in February.

Happy New Year!

Sincerely,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt, President

VOICE OF ALABAMA, Inc.

mb

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THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

LABAMA, INC.
ON,
AN OF THE BOARD
LT,
ENT-TREASURER

October 5th, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Ed:

After removing the Confucius and caddie quips from your message I gathered that you had said "Yes", which is good news for Birmingham.

A suite has been reserved at the Tutwiler and I'll meet your plane Saturday night.

I have a call in for John Temple Graves and will let you know about him as soon as I have talked with him, but know he will be delighted.

It's okay! Would you also want Gov-elect Persons?

Thanks again for saying you will come. Best wishes to both of you.

Sincerely,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt, President

VOICE OF ALABAMA, Inc.

mb

I'll send you plane tix in due time
TH

DIO SALES - NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · CHARLOTTE · LOS ANGELES · SAN FRANCISCO · ST. LOUIS

Arct, Thad

OCTOBER 3, 1950

Arct 4

THAD HOLT
STATION WAPI
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

QUOTING CONFUCIUS QUOTE ON YOUR OLD BALD HEAD BE IT UNQUOTE STOP WE LEAVE SATURDAY 4:25 PM AND RELUCTANTLY SAY FAREWELL TO BEAUTIFUL BIRMINGHAM LEAVING HOLT TO PICK UP THE PIECES AT 10:00 AM TUESDAY MORNING STOP WOULD LIKE INTERVIEW JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES MONDAY NIGHT SHOW AND REQUEST CADDIE XN EXPERIENCED IN HAND MASHIE SHOTS REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-28-14

WAPI

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THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

LABAMA, INC.
ON,
AN OF THE BOARD
LT,
ENT-TREASURER

(September 28th, 1950)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
New Weston Hotel
New York

Dear Ed:

On getting back, I find our folks so excited over the prospect of having a "Ladies Night" for you and Janet on Monday night, December 4th, that I believe this time would be best all around as it would not interfere with your Thanksgiving weekend and our golfers would be back from Point Clear.

You could arrive via Eastern Airlines Constellation at 12:01 PM either Saturday or Sunday, leaving New York at 8:35 AM; or, you could leave New York at 4:25 PM, via non-stop Constellation to Atlanta, and change there and arrive in Birmingham at 8:15 PM.

Returning Tuesday morning, you could leave here at 10:00 AM, change in Atlanta to a non-stop Constellation, arriving in New York at 3:03 PM. Of course, you could leave here at 10:20 PM and arrive in New York at 5:04 AM!

Anyway, you would have only the Monday broadcast down here, and we could let you and Janet enjoy a weekend of leisure with only the Monday night public appearance.

If you'll do this for me, I can never have another call on your friendship, but I'm retiring from pro bono January 1st anyway!

This is a heck of a way to impose on a friend, but I do hope you can do it.

Thanks a million for the loan of your wife and the tickets to the Sadler's Wells Ballet. You did Ed Norton a lot of good.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt, President

VOICE OF ALABAMA, Inc.

mb

cc-c/o CBS

Hoet, Thad.

WAPI

5000 WATTS - CBS NETWORK

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

VOICE OF ALABAMA, INC.
ED NORTON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
THAD HOLT, JR.
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

May 29th, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Ed:

Don't feel badly about having to refuse Lionel's invitation to come to Birmingham for he understands why you couldn't make it. However, I still expect you in October.

(Remind that talk remember?)

It's good to know that you will be at your same old "stand" this Fall.

I hope I have better luck on my next trip to New York. It is always a good trip if it includes a visit with you.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt, President
VOICE OF ALABAMA, Inc.

mb

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

March 13, 1950

Dear Thad:

I have written Mr. Graves telling him I think he is both gracious and generous which is an understatement.

About the free talk: What about sometime in early October?

I am working out of Washington for the next six weeks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thad Holt
Voice of Alabama, Inc.
Birmingham 3, Alabama

WAPI

5000 WATTS - CBS NETWORK

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

VOICE OF ALABAMA, INC.
ED NORTON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
THAD HOLT,
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

February 27th, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22

Dear Ed:

Thanks a million for taking care of John Temple Graves. I came by to thank you in person, forgetting you were in London. His column is enclosed herewith.

I have one more personal favor to ask of you. This year, while I'm President of the Birmingham Kiwanis Club, I want that one free talk you've been trying to give me. I also hope you can bring Janet so we can let our ladies know her.

Now, that's it! Shall we discuss a date?

Sincerely,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt, President

VOICE OF ALABAMA, Inc.

mb

Represented by RADIO SALES - NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · CHARLOTTE · LOS ANGELES · SAN FRANCISCO · ST. LOUIS

Hoet, Thad

February 10, 1950

Dear Thad:

Many thanks for the note about John Temple Graves.

I would very much like to see him and will give him a ring on Monday.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thad Holt
Radio Station WAPI
Birmingham 3, Alabama

WAPI

5000 WATTS - CBS NETWORK

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

ALABAMA, INC.
TON,
RMAN OF THE BOARD
OLT,
IDENT-TREASURER

February 4th, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22

Dear Ed:

Your good friend, John Temple Graves, and his wife will be in New York the week of February 12th, and I think it would be nice if you were to invite them to sit in on one of your broadcasts. They will be at the New Weston.

Call on Mon

With best regards to you and Janet,

I am

Cordially yours,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt, President

VOICE OF ALABAMA, Inc.

mb

Hoover, J. Edgar

June 7, 1950

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I, too, was disappointed that we were unable to meet during my two months in Washington. Perhaps we shall have better luck the next time.

I am going to Korea at the end of next week and will give myself the pleasure of communicating with you again upon my return.

As ever yours,

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 24, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After a rather extended absence from the City I endeavored to reach you by telephone only to learn you had returned to New York.

I do want to drop you this personal note to say I was exceedingly sorry I did not have the opportunity of seeing you while you were in Washington. During this time I was in and out of town and tied up with an accumulation of matters which required my personal attention and which made it impossible for me to do many of the things I would like to do. I hope you will let me know the next time you come to Washington.

Best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Horton, R.

December 18, 1951

Dear Bob:

This is a hell of a time to be answering yours of October 30 but the combination of radio, television and a certain amount of traveling leaves me little time to keep level with my correspondence. How I envy you these last five years in Vermont and find myself most eager to see the results of your handiwork. So far as my opinion is concerned, which ain't very far, it seems to me your television idea is a natural. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, I no longer have anything to do with programs either on television or radio, but I have sent your letter down to the boy who has to make decisions in such matters and I will leave you know as soon as I get a reaction.

Make me a signal when next you come to this miserable city.

As ever yours,

Mr. R. Horton
Sudbury Inn
Sudbury, Vermont

cc: Sig Mickelson with correspondence

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

SIG MICKELSON

E.R. Murrow

December 18, 1951

Here's a letter from a friend of mine in Vermont. I assume you or someone else will reply to it in due course.

E.R.M.

(Letter from Bob Horton, Sudbury Vt.)

Horton, Robt,

March 17, 1950

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your piece on Vermont cows; we immediately stole it and used it on the show. I also have looked at your somber message to the President and been much impressed.

I'm off to Washington for a month or [illegible] weeks; am only sorry that my travels haven't yet taken me to Vermont.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Horton
Sudbury Inn
Sudbury, Vt.

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

Horton

bury Inn

Sudbury, Vt.

9 March 1950
(strong northwest winds)
Tempt. plus 9
and falling

Dear Ed:

You were talking last night about a Collier's piece by Denfeld as to how badly he thought he had been treated.

Throughout this mystifying Defense Department controversy I have frequently been reminded of a very great American immigrant, by name, William S. Knudsen. Its a long story but to brief it, the old man did not know until the ticker told him so that OPM had been abolished and WPB set up.

Recalling that Knudsen was a dollar-a-year man. Remembering from first hand observation that no man was ever under greater personal pressure from former colleagues to publicly declare himself against Roosevelt and having been forever impressed by his refusal to make any public political statements because "this is defense, not politics", I take you now to my office in the Social Security Building. It was about 7 p.m. ~~Thursday~~ The ticker had carried the story during the afternoon. Knudsen enters. I arise and say: Mr. Knudsen I want to shake your hand. Why, says he. Because I think you are a man. What do you mean, says he. You, I try to explain, could have put out a statement this afternoon which would have been on every front page in the country tomorrow morning telling the nation that you got a dirty deal or words to that effect. That you couldn't expect anything other than that from Roosevelt etc. But you didn't do it.

The Great Dane looked me square in the eyes and said: If the President of the United States wants me to stand in front of this building with a rifle in my hands I will do it.

A Country Inn
Operated by Horton Farms Inc.

Sudbury, Vt.

That, Ed, is character. It was not common in that measure among dollar-a-year men or none-dollar-a-year men. Would to God it had been been!

But when I say that the Defense Department mimeograph battle recalls that and similar incidents, I recall it in sorrow, particularly when men in uniform become partisan publicists even before they may be out from under orders. As I understand it, those who voluntarily assume the military routine and discipline as a career, are subject strictly to that routine and discipline so long as they shall wear the uniform.

So, if you don't like the way the army, navy or air force may be run, then take off your suit (glasses) before you start to fight. After all, in-fighting and rabbit punches are barred even in the prize ring and one would like to think that our national defense establishment is at least up to the ethics of what the nation's greatest sports editor once described as the Cauliflower Industry.

(my comment)

That's some of the news,

Bob

Pop = 369,000
Ranks 45th Any state

...bury Inn

Need 2/16

Sudbury, Vt.

12 February 1950

Dear Ed:

Re your tale the other night from south of the equator about one cow to every four people, and how somebody had been asked to worry about it because that was too many cows;

Up here in Vermont we have MORE cows than people which has, from time to time, inspired questions from visitors. The best quiz routine on that subject (and maybe you should call it to the attention of the UN) unfolds as follows:

Tourist: Understand you've got more cows than people in Vermont, that right?
Farmer: Ayeah.
Tourist: Why is that?
Farmer: We like 'em better.

Attached is a piece (too long) you might read to yourself some week-end which comes under the head of how-do-I-feel-about-hydrogen department.

Keep up the good work,

Best wishes,

Bob Horton

A Country Inn
Operated by Horton Farms Inc.

COPY

Dear Mr.President:

When you have a boy nine years old,as I do,you wonder sometimes what his future as a man may be. He's a good lad, this boy of mine,as are most youngsters,so I believe he has a right to expect that if he does his best in school,at work and at play his future can be a happy one. He should be able to cut that future to his own pattern assuming,of course,that it fits into a thorough undestanding of and respect for the rights of all others in his community.

And when I say community,Mr.President,I mean the whole world because I am sure,and I think you will agree,that the political problems of everyone today are everyone's political problems. In other words it is more one world already than some may realize. And this I believe true despite different systems of government,economics,manners and morals. Those things are a kind of syrup each country pours on its own pancakes,though from what we see the syrup may not always be sweet.

I use pancakes as a figure of speech,Mr.President, because they're good food and I have a theory that politics begin in the stomach. Don't you believe that if a man has food,clothing,shelter and opportunities to maintain his supplies of same and improve his environment that contention,strife,political irritations are minimized,if not washed out? It has always seemed to me that lack of these necessities,including the opportunities for improvement, both mental and material,is what leads to the various forms of violence from which the world suffers so sorely.

If I am anywhere near right about this,then I'd like to have my lad and all other boys and girls,including the Russian,have an opportunity to live and work in a world which could devote its vast store of energy to the happy rather than the horrible. I am not enough of a political architect to draw up working plans for such a world. But It does seem that a world which looks pretty darn good to a nine-year-old boy must have reached a point where, despite what you and I may think sometimes,it can progress further toward the light if all of us use our heads instead of our feet and fists.

Of course,Mr.President,the one thing besides disciples that Democracy and Totalitarianism,Capitalism and Communism have in common is that awful impulse to solve what seem to be particularly stiff problems by invoking that irrevocable force known as Death.

Mr.President,this world either has something,as the saying is,or it hasn't. If it hasn't then invoking that force reluctantly mentioned above might be a merciful solution. But, Mr.President,I can't---I don't have it in me---to tell a nine-year-old boy that his destiny is sudden Death by carefully,scientifically and deliberately calculated violence.

Of course, I could tell him that the latest instrument we are all racing to produce will probably hurt less than some of those which his elders have already perfected and used. By which I mean that the lad will, as I understand it, be vaporized immediately upon exposure to this one. And there is nothing the visiting nurse can do by way of a scratch or a shot in the arm for that. And also, along with this lad go his playmates, his friends-to-be, his family, his dog and three cats as well as millions of other kids in as many neighborhoods. They will all be vaporized together.

No, Mr. President, I can't tell him any of these things because I can't believe that it can happen, probably because I don't want to believe it. I don't want to believe it because I don't want to think of his being a victim---and God knows the adjective is INNOCENT---of his parents studied violence.

I may be wrong, Mr. President, but it has never seemed to me that there could be much difference among kids anywhere in this world. And I also doubt that there is much difference among any of these two-legged individuals who inhabit this earth around which we are now forced to march with our fingers crossed.

Could it be, Mr. President, that the adult is less a man than the child. There is that saying, you remember, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger." Can it be that the babe grown to manhood assumes an arrogance, a conceit, let us say, unknown to the child, which perverts his strength to the destruction of the child to satisfy some minature doctrine he has bought along the way?

Mr. President, I know you have more than any man ought to have to do every day. I also know that a great deal of what you have to do necessitates endless discussions, conferences, memo writing and such before decisions can be reached. That's part of the system.

But right now, Mr. President, we're not in a very systematic environment so far as peace and war are concerned. There seems to be a tendency, how strong I cannot say but fearsome nevertheless, to invoke that irrevocable force I mentioned earlier. So, I want to ask you if you would take time from advisers, legislative experts, policy and medicine makers and in good, old-fashioned, simple and direct one-syllable words (Missouri style, if you like) write Joseph Stalin an open letter.

I don't want to say the kind of note that we might call a put-up-or-shut-up document. Your advisers and his advisers and all the international lawyers would call that an ultimatum. And besides, we do our share of wild talking too. No, the kind of a note I'm thinking about would give Stalin the one-two-three of what we have done, what you, what Franklin D. Roosevelt, the United Nations and all other men and organizations of good will have done and are doing in the sincere hope of making cooperative world peace a reality. Tell him, Mr. President, what mankind (including nine-year-old boys everywhere, if they but knew) prays for and is not getting. Maybe, Mr. President, Stalin hasn't heard about all these things. Many Russians haven't.

Perhaps you might suggest, sir, that fears inspired by a whole range of problems from lack of bread to lack of peace shorten men's tempers, particularly when we all should be working for more bread and more peace. You might suggest simply that short tempers lead men in such circumstances to violence rather than righteousness. You might suggest that if we all devoted the heads and hands now expended on blueprints for sudden death to blueprints and production for peace and prosperity we would be well on the way to serving and saving the best in man.

If we don't, Mr. President, fear is going to provoke someone somewhere into pulling a trigger and today, sir, no man can say he didn't know it was loaded.

You may reply that this approach would do no good: That we did our best earlier. I am inclined to agree. But perhaps I am asking this time, Mr. President, for the lad who, at this moment, is asleep upstairs and for the millions of other youngsters asleep or awake around this world. Can't we at least give them a record brought up to date clear and clean?

Put it to Mr. Stalin straight, Mr. President. Put it to him man to man. Never mind the diplomatic delicacies. Remind him, Mr. President, that Russian children vaporize as quickly as all others!

Respectfully,

Robert Wyman Horton

Hoskins, Lewis M.

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

May 8, 1951

White
Mr. Gilbert
Haverford College
Ardmore 4642

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Friend:

We are delighted that you will be able to join us for lunch at Quaker House next Tuesday, May 15th. If it is convenient for you and Ed Morgan, we hope that you will be able to come to the Quaker House apartment overlooking East River, at 450 E. 52nd Street, at 12:30. Two or three staff members and I will be there, and we are looking forward very much to the opportunity for a general discussion.

If you find it necessary for any reason to make a change, don't hesitate to call me, or Elmore Jackson at Murray Hill 8-0676 in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis M. Hoskins

Lewis M. Hoskins
Executive Secretary

LMH:bw

No - cancelled

Home
Bryn Dinlle North Wales
7190

MAY 7, 1951

LEWIS M. HOSKINS
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 SOUTH 12th STREET
PHILADELPHIA 8, PA.

ED MORGAN AND I DELIGHTED LUNCH BUT REGRET UNABLE MAKE IT THIS WEEK.
TUESDAY MAY 15.
SUGGEST ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ REGARDS

E. R. MURROW

1-28-14

Executive Secretary
Lewis M. Hoskins

Honorary Secretary
Clarence E. Pickett

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Telephone, Rittenhouse 6-9372

May 1, 1951

Post file

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Edward Murrow:

My attention has been called to your broadcast on April 25th with its thoughtful commentary regarding our present arms effort. I am sorry that I did not hear it, but I am glad that you called the attention of thoughtful Americans to the risks which we face.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a pre-publication copy of our forthcoming pamphlet, "Steps to Peace." If you have an opportunity to glance at it, you will find that we have a section discussing the problem of disarmament, as well as a number of other things which seem to us merit serious public discussion at this time.

We would very much appreciate an opportunity, if it seemed convenient and appropriate to you, to discuss with you the gist of the program we offer in the pamphlet and elicit from you suggestions as to how it might most usefully be made the focus of some wider public discussion. It would be our thought that we would like to invite you to a luncheon or dinner at Quaker House in New York City, where one or two of my colleagues and I could discuss these matters with you quietly. We would like also to have Edward Morgan join us if that seemed suitable. If you would find this possible, please indicate a suitable date, perhaps during the week of May 7th, and I will verify arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis M. Hoskins

Lewis M. Hoskins
Executive Secretary

Cancelled - Morgan unfulfilled
Tues. 5/15

LMH:bw

Houlahan Marie

WEEI

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 12, MASSACHUSETTS

HUBBARD 2323

OFFICE OF
MARIE H. HOULAHAN
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY
AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

January 3, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We, in Boston, were very much interested in your broadcast enumerating some unusual retail purchases in 1949, especially, as you mentioned Filene's.

So, when Mr. Crandall's department sent us a copy of their publicity release including it, we immediately forwarded it to Filene's.

I enclose their acknowledgment, which it occurred to me you might like to see.

Happy New Year to you, and much good fortune.

Sincerely,

Marie Houlahan

Marie H. Houlahan.

Encl.

NOTED
M.H.H.

filene's

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Boston 1, Mass.
Filene's the world's largest specialty store

December 30, 1949

Miss Marie Houlahan
Publicity Director
Radio Station WEEI
Tremont St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Marie:

Thanks for the free broadcast from Edward R. Murrow.

I'm passing it around to all who might possibly be interested, which includes a large number of people.

Sincerely yours,

Stacy

Stacy Holmes
Public Relations
Director

SH:cb

Howe, Quincy

June 4, 1951

Dear Quincy:

Thanks for sending me the columns; you have certainly not lost your touch. I am giving Johnny and Jesse an opportunity to read them. Please don't fail to make me a signal when you return to town.

As ever yours,

Mr. Quincy Howe
School of Journalism and
Communications
University of Illinois
Urbana

Howe, Q

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATIONS
University of Illinois, Urbana

Dear Ed:

This is to warn you I am making a fast trip to New York and may be giving your office a ring on Friday, March 2. I know you are tied up with Hear It Now all day but I told Alice Weel I might try to stop in after the show and if you are free I'd like to have a word with you. I have been offered a nice, permament set-up here and there are several angles I'd like to talk about with people who are more in the main stream of radio than I am at the moment. It was very nice of you to see that Mrs. Field around Christmas and I hope it proved as helpful to you as I know it did to her.

As ever,

February 21, 1951

Wilis Howe

Howe - Q.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

Dear Ed:

Max Schuster says the one sure way to get rid of a man and never hear from him again is to get him a job.

This is just to thank you, late in the day, for your letter to Siebert. It helped to bring a firm offer of a job which I am accepting. CBS is letting me off the balance of my contract here, effective September 1 and I am taking out citizenship papers and making the necessary moves toward Americanization. I'll be around all summer, after a fishing trip with my boy, and hope we can have a chat some time when my plans are a little clearer.

As ever,

Howie

June 8, 1950

Howe, Quincy

May 22, 1950

Dear Dean Siebert:

My old friend and colleague, Quincy Howe has just told me of his conversation with you earlier this week.

I would like to write you one or two things about him.

During the period when I was vice president of this company, Quincy Howe worked in the CBS News Department and I had ample opportunity to observe his relations with the executives of the company. For most of the last three years, we have worked here on the same floor, and during that period I have come to understand more fully the regard in which he is held by his colleagues. I am also familiar with his writings as, no doubt, you are. Quincy has been, in a real sense, a sort of guide, counsellor and idea man for the younger members of the CBS news organization. I think he is probably more universally liked and respected than any other man on this floor.

I recall one time when his contract came up for renewal and I could find no suitable period for him on the network schedule. I insisted, however, that we renew the contract simply because he is the sort of man who is as useful off the air as he is on.

Dean Frederick Siebert May 22, 1950

There is a sort of lucidity about the guy that impresses both his colleagues and the management of this company.

If I were more eloquent I would venture to write you at greater length. If you care to pursue this correspondence, I would, of course, be glad to answer any questions that might occur to you. The only purpose of this letter is to say that I hold Quincy Howe in the highest personal and professional esteem; that I am entirely persuaded that he would not only instruct but inspire students who are seriously interested in journalism; and that he is a gentleman who would contribute much to any academic community.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Frederick Siebert
School of Journalism
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Hudson, Robt. W.

INSTITUTE OF COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS + URBANA

June 8, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

A brief note to fill you in on plans for the University of Illinois—Rockefeller Foundation Seminar on Educational Broadcasting and to remind you that we are counting on you and Janet and Casey to join us for several days, including Saturday, July 15. Incidentally, Allerton Park will be a pleasant place for you to spend a weekend.

The Seminar is bringing together a very potent and strategically placed group of young men. They need the kind of insights and perspective which you can give them in the world of public affairs, and in turn, I think you will find them a well informed and stimulating group to converse with.

The enclosures list the twenty-four members of the Seminar, the consultants and guests who will join us for a day or two at a time, and a general outline of the program.

I know you are a busy man, and much in demand, but this is one of your more important assignments for the summer, and all of us are counting on you.

Yours sincerely,

Robert W. Hudson
Director of University Broadcasting

RBH:lj
Encls.

ALLERTON HOUSE SEMINAR, JULY 2-18, 1950

Names and Addresses of Members of the Seminar

1. Roy Adkins, Program Director, Radio House, University of Texas, Austin, Texas
2. Graydon Ausmus, Manager, WUOA, University of Alabama, Box 2002, University, Ala.
3. Bernard Buck, News Editor, WNYC, Municipal Building, New York 7, New York
4. Northrop Dawson, Jr., Program-Production Director, KUOM, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota
5. W. D. Donaldson, Program Manager, WOI, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
6. Glenn Ellstrom, Acting Program Director, WOSU, Ohio State University, Columbus
7. William Harley, Program Director, WHA, University of Wisconsin, Madison
8. Harold Hill, Educational Program Director, WILL, University of Illinois, Urbana
9. John Henderson, Educational Supervisor, WBAA, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
10. Walter K. Kingson, Head of Radio Division, Theater Arts Department, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles 24
11. Hugh M. Mix, Program Director, WNAD, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma
12. James M. Morris, Program Manager, KOAC, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon
13. Neil M. Morrison, Supervisor of Talks and Public Affairs, CBC, Toronto, Ontario
14. Russell Porter, Coordinator of Radio, University of Denver, Denver 10, Colorado
15. George Probst, Director of Radio, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois
16. Ines G. Richardson, Hoover Institute Library, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.
17. Vera Ruby, Program Director, WLSU, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
18. Hugh Rundell, Program Staff, KWSC, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington
19. James Schiavone, Production Director, WUOM, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
20. Frank E. Schooley, Manager, WILL-WIUC, University of Illinois, Urbana
21. Richard Setterberg, Program Director, WSUI, State University of Iowa, Iowa City
22. Harry J. Skornia, Radio Director, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
23. Thomas Wertenbaker, Jr., Radio Production Supervisor, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida
24. Parker Wheatley, Director, Lowell Institute Cooperative Broadcasting Council, 28 Newbury Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts
25. Robert B. Hudson, Director of University Broadcasting, University of Illinois, Chairman of the Seminar

ALLERTON HOUSE SEMINAR, JULY 2-18, 1950

Partial List of Consultants and Guests Who Will Join

the Seminar on Special Days

Walter R. Agard, Chairman, Dept. of Classics, University of Wisconsin

Kenneth Burke, Professor of Education, University of Illinois

Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary General, United Nations (Invited)

Lee J. Cronbach, Educational Psychologist, University of Illinois

Pat Dunforth, Director of Allerton Park

Franklin Dunham, U. S. Office of Education

Homer Heck, Program Director, WMAQ-NBC, Chicago

Kenneth Hudson, Dean, School of Fine Arts, Washington University, St. Louis

Richard B. Hull, President, National Association of Educational Broadcasters

Andrew C. Ivy, Vice President, University of Illinois

John Marshall, The Rockefeller Foundation

Richard McKeon, Professor of Philosophy, University of Chicago

O. H. Mowrer, Professor of Psychology, University of Illinois

Edward R. Murrow, CBS News Analyst

Allan Nevins, Professor of History, Columbia University

David Randolph, WNYC "Music for the Connoisseur"; Metropolitan Opera Intermission Commentator

Gordon N. Ray, Head, Dept. of English, University of Illinois

Robert Redfield, Chairman, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Chicago

Robert Sarnoff, Vice President, American Broadcasting Company

Charles H. Sandage, Institute of Communications Research, University of Illinois

Wilbur Schramm, Dean, Division of Communications, University of Illinois

Robert Louis Shayon, Radio Writer-Director-Producer

F. S. Siebert, Director of School of Journalism & Communications, University of Illinois

George D. Stoddard, President, University of Illinois; Chairman, U. S. National Commission for UNESCO

Judith Waller, Director of Education and Public Affairs, NBC, Chicago

Tentative Program

SEMINAR ON EDUCATIONAL RADIO

Allerton House — University of Illinois
July 2-18, 1950

	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVENING
Sunday July 2			Opening Session Plan of the Seminar Robert B. Hudson, Chairman
Monday July 3	The Problem and the Findings of 1949 Seminar Frank Schooley & Panel of '49ers	The Job of Educational Radio George Probst & John Marshall, Leaders	(continuation) (in groups)
Tuesday July 4	How People Learn from the Mass Media Lee Cronback Leader	What We Know About Effects of Mass Communications in Learning Wilbur Schramm Leader	(continuation)
Wednesday July 5	Producing the Broadcast Robert Louis Shayon, Leader	(continuation)	Inventory of Educational Resources for Broadcasting Kenneth Benne Leader
Thursday July 6	International Understanding and Broadcasting Benjamin Cohen Leader	(continuation) George D. Stoddard Leader	(continuation) (in groups)
Friday July 7	The Stream of Literature Walter Agard Leader	(continuation)	(laboratory)

	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVENING
Saturday July 8	Philosophy Leader ~~to be announced~~ MSKEON	(continuation)	(laboratory)
Sunday July 9	open	What Our Society Needs From Broadcasting Speaker to be announced	Factors Affecting Listening Charles H. Sandage & Wilbur Schramm, Leaders
Monday July 10	The Fine Arts Leader ~~to be announced~~ R. HUDSON	The Fine Arts (continuation)	VISIT TO THE UI CAMPUS
Tuesday July 11	Music on the Air David Randolph Leader	(continuation) (in groups)	(laboratory)
Wednesday July 12	Broadcasting the Significant in History Allan Nevins Leader	(continuation)	(continuation) (in groups)
Thursday July 13	Reflecting and Modifying Human Behavior Robert Redfield Leader	(continuation)	Radio's Relation to Psychological Health O. H. Mowrer Speaker
Friday July 14	The Natural and Physical Sciences Dr. A. C. Ivy Leader	(continuation) (in groups)	(laboratory)

	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVENING
Saturday July 15	Public Affairs Edward R. Murrow Leader	(continuation) (in groups)	Public Affairs Documentaries Homer Heck & Edward R. Murrow, Leaders
Sunday July 16	WAEB Educational Program Exchange Richard B. Hull & Seymour Siegel, Leaders	Expanding and Financing the Program Service George Probst Leader	Regulations Affecting Programming F. S. Siebert Speaker
Monday July 17	Planning an Educational Network Richard B. Hull Leader	Seminar Reports	Seminar Reports
Tuesday July 18	Final Session: Recapitulation of Seminar and its Findings Robert B. Hudson Chairman		

It is intended that the Seminar will be conducted, in fact, as a seminar: That is, guided discussions rather than lectures. The persons designated as leaders in the several sessions will lead the discussions in such a way as to encourage active participation in them by members of the Seminar.

Allerton House Seminar on Educational Radio

INFORMATION FOR PARTICIPANTS

When — July 2-18, 1950. First meal will be supper, Sunday, July 2; last meal, lunch, Tuesday, July 18.

Where — The University of Illinois' conference center, Allerton House, 26 miles southwest of Urbana-Champaign, 4 miles west of Monticello, Ill.

How you get there — If you are driving, you will find the approaches to "Allerton Park" well marked either from Monticello (on route 105) or from route 47 a short distance west of its intersection with route 105.

If you are coming by plane, book your passage to Chicago or St. Louis on a flight which will permit you to make connection with a train to Monticello, Illinois.

If you are coming by train, from either Chicago or St. Louis, take the Wabash Railroad. These are the available trains:

WABASH RAILROAD	(CST)			
Lv. Chicago	11:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.*	4:40 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
Ar. Monticello	1:29 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	8:13 p.m.	2:37 a.m.

WABASH RAILROAD	(CST)	
Lv. St. Louis	12:00 noon	11:30 p.m.
Ar. Monticello	2:53 p.m.	3:17 a.m.

(* This train, "The Blue Bird," stops in Monticello only by special arrangement made through the University of Illinois. If you plan take it on July 2, be sure to notify me of that plan not later than June 26 so that we can make the necessary arrangements.)

Please note that these railroad times are CENTRAL STANDARD TIME, but that Chicago, St. Louis, Champaign-Urbana, and the Allerton House all operate on CENTRAL DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.

On Sunday, July 2, University cars will meet in Monticello the 1:29 p.m. train and the 7:15 p.m. train from Chicago, and the 2:53 p.m. train from St. Louis. If you arrive at Monticello on some other train and have not arranged in advance to be met, you will find taxi cabs available.

How you leave — To assist you in making return trip reservations, I am listing also the schedule of trains available to you:

WABASH RAILROAD	(CST)	
Lv. Monticello	3:17 a.m.	2:53 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	6:50 a.m.	5:40 p.m

WABASH RAILROAD	(CST)		
Lv. Monticello	2:37 a.m.	1:29 p.m.	7:15 p.m.*
Ar. St. Louis	7:05 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	10:00 p.m.

(* See instruction above.)

Reservations — You make your own travel reservations. Rooms and meals already have been reserved for you at Allerton House.

What clothes to bring — This is not a dress-up conference. Not only will informal clothes be adequate, they are necessary in order that you may be comfortable. You may expect to wear lounging clothes most of the time. Also, there are fine opportunities for hiking, you may wish to take a dip in the "lily pond", and softball, volleyball, badminton, croquet, etc. are available for those who wish to flex a muscle.

Your address — Your address will be ALLERTON HOUSE, ROBERT ALLERTON PARK, MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS. Telephone calls should be placed through the Urbana exchange; the number is URBANA 7-6633, Extension 2914. (In an emergency, message may be sent in care of Robert B. Hudson, 119 Gregory Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.)

Who is coming? — A list of the permanent members of the seminar and a list of subject area consultants and guests who will join the seminar for a day or more each are attached. At least two consultants and, perhaps, a guest or two will be added to the roster before July 2.

How the seminar will operate — A skeleton outline of the program of the seminar is enclosed. In making arrangements for subject area specialists to join the seminar on specific days it was necessary to ink-in the morning sessions fairly systematically. Except for this required amount of pre-planning, the seminar will be its own master and determine its own goals and processes. The nature of the "continuation" sessions, the amount of work done "in groups," and the kind and extent of "laboratory" work (taping idea sequences; writing, producing and recording programs in the WILL studios; testing new ways of presenting materials; listening to and analyzing effective programs; exploring techniques in researching ideas; etc.) will be determined by the seminar.

The program outline of the seminar follows this more or less logical line. The first day or two will be devoted to an examination of the peculiar function and responsibility of educational broadcasters (the subject of the 1949 Allerton House seminar). This will be followed by a day in which we examine the nature of the medium in terms of the communications process, against the backdrop of some basic principles in learning theory. Next come some expert and practical sessions on how programs are produced, followed by a look at the resources of colleges and universities for educational broadcasting. At this point the seminar should be ready to move into a systematic examination of subject areas, with emphasis on areas which are relatively unworked by broadcasters.

For those of us who participate in it, the seminar will have both a tangible and an intangible increment. The intangible one will be expressed in terms of insights, perspective, clarification, and the other goods which come out of the pooling of thinking on these basic problems. The tangible one will be whatever we are able to put on paper as a result of the seminar. On the latter point, certainly the group will wish to summarize its principal discussions; perhaps it will wish to record and duplicate some of them.

What you should do now —

(1) Study the report of the 1949 Allerton House Seminar of Educational Radio;

(2) Make your travel reservations (to arrive at Allerton Park on Sunday, July 2; to leave on Tuesday afternoon, July 18). In purchasing transportation don't forget to use the enclosed Tax Exemption Certificates;

(3) Let me know how you are coming, and your arrival hour;

(4) Send me any suggestions you have on the general framework and the content of the seminar;

(5) Please send to me just as soon as you can transcriptions of any programs which you rate as being excellent examples of programming in any of the subject areas being examined in the seminar. Also, those which demonstrate imaginative and effective techniques for communicating substantive materials.

(6) Make a note: a pair of sneakers will be mighty comfortable on a warm July afternoon!

6/2/50

Robert B. Hudson

Hudson, Robt. B

~~Upcoming Eng~~

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.
April 17, 1950

~~Johnson~~

Dear Bob:

You were ever a guy to do your paperwork promptly and efficiently! Thanks for the dope on the seminar. I am keeping my fingers crossed.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert B. Hudson
Institute of Communications Research
The University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

NSTITUTE OF COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH
HE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS + URBANA

April 15, 1950

Dear Ed:

The enclosure spells out the plan of the Allerton House seminar in greater detail.....I will send you reminders from time to time for it is of first importance that you spend a few days with us.....these boys need what you've got..... and you will experience a climate rather dissimilar to Berlin in June.

Of course, Janet and Casey will be most welcome.

Best regards,

Bob

Robert B. Hudson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S
Washington, D. C.

Encl.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - URBANA

To members of the 1949 Allerton House Seminar on Educational Radio:

The Division of Communications of the University of Illinois, in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation, is planning a second Allerton House Seminar on Educational Radio from July 2 to 18, 1950.

This second Seminar in most respects should be considered as a sequel to the Seminar held last summer. The problem faced then, you will recall, was, "What is the job of educational broadcasters" and the report which came out of it, together with many evidences of clearer perception and dedication to purpose, bear testimony of the fruitfulness of the days spent together at Allerton House. The 1950 Seminar proposes to move on to the next phase of the problem, "How to do the job." This phase needs to be looked at in a fresh and imaginative way, in the sharing atmosphere of a seminar, and by the crop of educational broadcasters who are actively and directly engaged in the business of producing programs.

The placing of emphasis on the "how" of educational broadcasting does not imply that much attention will be centered on vocational skills. If an educational station producer needs to learn how to make a mike fade, time a program, blend two channels, place a discussion group at a microphone, or cast a script, he doesn't belong in this Seminar. This Seminar will be concerned with <u>what to do</u> and <u>how to do it</u>, principally at the idea level. It will undertake to examine important subject areas such as history, literature, public affairs, the arts, philosophy, human behavior, etc., in terms of what in them is significant and how that significance can be effectively processed and communicated via radio broadcasting to audiences both small and large.

The first day or two of the Seminar will be devoted to a general recapitulation of the 1949 Seminar in order to provide the new men with a general background on the function and responsibility of educational broadcasters. This will be followed by a day in which we examine the nature of the medium in terms of the communication process, against the backdrop of some basic principles in learning theory. This will be followed a day later by the next logical step in the backgrounding routine: some expert and practical views on how programs are produced, with men of the caliber of Robert Louis Shayon and Eric Barnouw taking the lead. Add to this backgrounding process a session on resources of colleges and universities for educational broadcasting and the Seminar will move into a systematic examination of subject areas.

Even more than was true a year ago, it is our purpose to conduct this Seminar as a seminar: that is, guided discussions rather than lectures. This principle is especially applicable in dealing with subject matter areas. We are now in the process of enlisting the services of distinguished men in subject areas to join the Seminar on specific days. At this writing I can't give you a completed guest list, but you may be assured that we are thinking in

terms of top notch people: men like David Randolph and John Kuypers in music; O. H. Mowrer in learning theory; Ed Murrow and Peter Odegard in public affairs; Gordon Rae in literature; Louis Wirth on human behavior; Wilbur Schramm on effects of mass communications; and others. In the relaxed and informal atmosphere of Allerton House, these men will "meet the producers" much after the fashion in which public figures "meet the press", interlarding with what needs to be said a constant searching for and testing ways of saying it.

As I indicated earlier, the 1950 Allerton House Seminar is being organized primarily for people who are actually producing programs on educational and non-commercial stations (not excluding staff members of program producing organizations which have regular access to radio transmitters). This means that many but not all of the station executives who attended the Seminar last year will not qualify. However, I am writing to you asking that you help us by recommending for fellowships the ablest young producers and program people whom you know.

The Rockefeller Foundation is providing all-expense fellowships to the 1950 Seminar for about twenty people. We propose to award these fellowships on the basis of applications submitted by candidates. All applications will be studied and the awards made by a committee composed of Richard B. Hull, President of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters; George Probst, Radio Director of the University of Chicago; and myself as Director of the Seminar. I am enclosing two copies of the application form with the request that you put them in the hands of eligible and qualified persons and see that they are returned to us not later than May 20.

Since exchange of programs among educational stations (discussed at Allerton House last summer and at Chicago in the fall) is so closely related to the purposes of the 1950 Seminar, we plan to invite nearby members of the NAEB Executive Board to join the Seminar for the last three days, July 16-18. They, together with Sy Siegel and others who have worked so diligently on this problem, will have the opportunity of assessing progress made during the year and of formulating both short range and long range plans for supporting, improving and extending this exchange service.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Robert B. Hudson
Director of University Broadcasting

P.S. Wilbur Schramm wishes to let it be known that the remodeling at Allerton House is completed, including Abbot Manor! Also, you might tell your candidates that Frank Schooley again will be on hand as father confessor.

RBH

Hudson, Robt. B.

TE OF COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS + URBANA

April 1, 1950

4 p.m.

Dear Ed:

Just a line to say that I will be in town on a bit of business next week and should like very much to exchange a few middlewestern viewpoints for some Madison av. perspective.

Bill Schramm will be with me for a day or two and we would like some guidance on a summer deal which the Rockefeller Foundation is underwriting for us.

We will arrive late Tuesday (April 4) afternoon and could sop up a few after your broadcast that evening or Wednesday. I'll call Miss McDonough on arrival.

Best regards,

Bob

Robert B. Hudson

Mr. Ed. Murrow
C. B. S.
New York

Hughes, J.R.

What you should do now —

(1) Study the report
Radio;
(2) Make your travel
July 2; to
transportation
Cert. Flight
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)

MAY 17, 1951

J.R. HUGHES
[illegible]BACH PAPER COMPANY
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May 4, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
489 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

L2.

Dear Ed:

It's been some 22 years since the last time I sawyou and as I recall, it was in the Multanomah Hotel in Portland, Oregon.

I saw Lacey in Reno last fall, but in this period of time, many of our mutual good friends, who were T.N.E. and W. C. men are now scattered throughout the world and some of the fellows lost their lives in the last war.

I'm the new president of the Reno Rotary Club and Frances and I are going to attend the convention in Atlantic City. We will be in New York from the 21st. through the 26th. of May. This will be the first time for the both of us.

I would appreciate it if you could arrange for tickets for us for a couple radio shows that you think we would enjoy. I imagine the "visiting firemen" keep you as busy as they do me in Reno, but I certainly would appreciate your help in this matter. If possible, if you are not busy, maybe we could have lunch together.

Kindest personal regards.

Very truly yours,

ZELLERBACH PAPER COMPANY

Dick E.

Manager

ZPCO:RENO
J R Hughes:eg

Humphrey, Hubert
Sen

October 3, 1950

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for yours of the 29th, and for sending me the Senator's comments in the Congress in connection with the McCarran Bill.

I look forward to seeing you both when next I am in Washington.

As ever yours,

Mr. William C. Sims
Administrative Assistant to
Senator Hubert Humphrey
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH, CHAIRMAN
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EARL B. WIXCEY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

September 29, 1950

Dear Ed:

Senator Humphrey left last Sunday for Minnesota. You undoubtedly are aware of the extensive debate that took place on the floor of the Senate on the McCarran Bill. However, there are some portions of the debate that I think might be of special interest to you.

I call your attention to the Senator's comments on basic American freedom and philosophy which I feel merit some comments by the liberal, progressive writers of America.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William C. Simms
Administrative Assistant to
Senator Humphrey

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Humphrey, Hubert

September 18, 1950

Dear Hubert:

Thanks for sending me your remarks on what we should do in Asia. I hope to read them during the coming weekend and will do my best to find something to criticise but that probably won't be easy.

As ever yours,

Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS

September 15, 1950

Dear Ed:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of my remarks on the subject of a program for improving relations between the United States and Asia.

I have been working on this subject for the last two years and have been in constant contact with the State Department. In addition, I have had many meetings with government officials, church representatives, doctors, students and others who have spent considerable time in the Asiatic countries. I have made this area a field of special activity and do feel very much encouraged by the proposed plans in the State Department for a program of economic assistance in the South Asiatic areas.

I know how busy you are but hope that you will find the time to look over my remarks.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H.

Hubert H. Humphrey

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

man from the pines, the Christian and the Arab—are supposed to give up their citizenship, and cheerfully submit to a common pay schedule, a common ration, and a common code of justice and discipline. Of course, that is something which as civilians they would never even think of doing. Those who advocate this proposal fail to realize that an army is but the military expression of the civilian community—that the army must be based on the civilian society, and not the civilian society based on the army. There is also the financial burden which such a force would be to the United Nations, a burden which most of the nations would find unbearable, even though the United States would defray, as it does now, about 70 percent of the United Nations' cost. Perhaps the time will come when such a scheme is feasible, but all must agree that it cannot possibly be of practical help in the present crisis.

To sum up, Mr. President: There are five sources of manpower with which to build armies to fight for freedom: First, the United States; second, our allies; third, our former enemies; fourth, the former neutrals; and fifth, the anti-Communist, freedom-loving aliens who have no army of their own to join.

To stimulate energetic and imaginative action to enable these men to make their contribution, I am introducing a bill to increase the authorization under the Lodge-Philbin Act from the present figure of 2500 to the figure of 25,000, which was what the Senate adopted last year. As I have said, aliens coming in under this bill would be professional soldier material, and would become citizens after 5 years. The bill which I am about to introduce, would, in addition, authorize the United States Army to enlist abroad aliens for 2 years' service abroad in a "volunteer freedom corps," not to exceed 250,000 men. From these men could be selected individuals who would qualify later under the Lodge-Philbin act, as potential citizens. They would be selected men. Such men fighting side by side with Americans, allies, former enemies, and former neutrals would present a front of fervent, ardent, and convinced anti-Communist fighters for freedom. This would strongly tend to prevent aggression. It would also insure that, if war should come, the cost in terms of precious manpower would be equitably shared by men from all the freedom-loving peoples. Such a policy is both militarily sound and morally right, and we should waste no time in putting it into action.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that I may introduce the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 4152) to provide for additional enlistments of aliens in the Regular Army, introduced by Mr. LODGE, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee of Armed Services.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public schools—Capital outlay—Construction", on page 2, line 20, after the word "including", to strike out "ten" and insert "eighteen".

THE NEED FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ASIA

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I first want to commend the Senator from Massachusetts for his very fine remarks, and particularly to associate myself with the solicitous remarks he has made in reference to a distinguished Member of this body, the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. I am sure that he speaks for all the Members of the Senate, and for the many friends of the distinguished Senator throughout the country.

I should now like to direct my attention for a few moments to the need for improving relations between the United States and the Asiatic area.

Like all Americans, the international crisis occupies most of my thinking and energies today. We are required to do what we hoped we might never have to do again—ask men and women to risk and possibly lose their lives to preserve freedom. The preservation of freedom, however, requires more than military victory. We must convince the populations of the world that democratic ideals mean a fuller and richer life for them than they can achieve through the objectives of totalitarian communism.

It is in Asia that we are weakest—and I want to invite the attention of the Senate to this line—and it may well be in Asia that the future of the peace and the security of the world will be determined. We are not only weakest in Asia militarily but we are weakest there ideologically. The American people at home understand the nature of the force against which we fight. The American people have had the opportunity to understand what we fight for, since we have for so many years now enjoyed the fruits of liberty and equality. We cannot, however, expect the underprivileged peoples of Asia, who will in the end determine the ultimate resolution of the conflict, to accept our word about the desirability of the world we seek and the validity of the principles we profess. It is this which primarily concerns me. In other words, Mr. President, good as it is to have a great program of education and of information, such as the Voice of America, it is of great importance also that we understand that the underprivileged peoples of Asia, numbering more than a billion, are somewhat unacquainted either with the material or the political blessings which have made the American Nation great. Our job is a tremendous one to explain the practical meaning of the principles of liberty and economic opportunity.

I know that the Communists will exploit our every weakness. Falsehood, deceit, conspiracy, are commonplace weapons in the arsenal of totalitarian propaganda. In our attempt to reach the minds and hearts of the peoples of Asia we in the United States face a number of problems which the Communists have exploited to the great benefit of themselves. This has made it easier for them to assert a powerful influence over many of the underprivileged populations of the world. I believe that statement is well documented by the continuing flow of news dispatches and feature stories which come from the Asiatic area, where the reporters for the great publications, the newspapers, and the press associations continually tell us that Communist propaganda is making a tremendous impact upon the Asiatic countries, and that each and every one of those countries today is literally fighting for survival. Some have already been destroyed in terms of their independence. Others today are upon the precipice of disaster. Now, what are some of the limitations we face in our own country in reference to our relationships with the Asiatic world?

First, the fact that our own colored peoples in some sections of America are relegated to second-class citizenship is so magnified and distorted abroad that the colored peoples of the world mistrust our words of good will.

The second is the fact that we of the Western World are associated frequently with the evils of colonial exploitation.

Third is the fact that any nation blessed with such an abundance of material resources and comforts easily becomes an object of envy and hostility on the part of those not so fortunate.

These factors, distorted and exaggerated by unscrupulous propaganda, place us at a decided disadvantage in the conflict of loyalties. Our country has made great strides toward overcoming them by working within the United Nations. Thus we today stand with 56 nations operating through the United Nations in a common military effort, but it is not enough to speak with guns alone, and it surely is not enough in the Asiatic area to speak with guns alone. We must urge the United Nations to set forth immediately, in clear and unmistakably vivid and realistic terms, a world program in the form of a United Nations declaration of goals for freedom, peace, and security.

The people of the world look to America for guidance and direction. They look to America, the symbol of free government and a free people, for hope and inspiration. In fact, we know that Americans come from the peoples of the world, and it is perfectly natural that the peoples of the world should look to America.

It is necessary that the leaders of our Nation—and I say this in particular reference to the President of the United States—appear before the Assembly of the United Nations and address a message to the population of the world. Our President represents the people. Our President holds his office by the choice of the people. His presence and his voice before the Assembly of the United Nations would be a message of great im-

port, and this message should be broadcast wherever men may hear. That message should state the objectives of whatever military endeavors, including those in Korea, in which the United States and the United Nations reluctantly and yet determinedly engage.

This message should clearly enunciate the ennobling idea which is democracy and relate that idea with the basic truths to be found in the cultural, religious, and historical traditions of Asia. It is absolutely imperative that the Congress of the United States, as well as the administrative branches of our Government, be able to relate the democracy which is ours to the cultural and religious and historical traditions of this great section of the world that may well resolve this conflict.

This message should proclaim the profound and consuming conviction of the dignity, equality, and worth of every individual of whatever status, race, creed, or color, and our determination to make the true meaning and promise of democracy a reality.

The most effective way to dramatize the United Nations declaration of goals for freedom, peace, and security would be to translate our ideals into a program which has a specific practical meaning to a Korean farmer, an Indian worker, an Indonesian merchant, a program which can capture his imagination.

In other words, Mr. President, whatever may be stated by our President, whatever may be the goals and objectives of our Nation or of the United Nations, it must be translated in practical terms that are understandable by the great mass of the people, because it is in the mass of the people that the future of the world will be well determined. Just as we are now demonstrating to the world that America does not shrink from the task of stopping military aggression, no matter what the cost of sacrifice, so we must assure the world that we are prepared to act with equal courage and sacrifice through the United Nations to check poverty, sickness, exploitation, and injustice.

The United States should pledge her full partnership in a United Nations program to achieve those goals of freedom, peace, and security. Our Nation should plan a broad program of economic assistance to the Asiatic area.

Mr. President, I hope that before the Eighty-second Congress convenes, before the new Congress comes to Washington, the President of the United States will have drafted a preliminary plan of a broad program of economic assistance to the Asiatic world. I submit that it should not call for less than $500,000,000 within the first year. It should be a program of economic assistance to more than a billion people, that may well determine whether we are to live in peace and in freedom.

Projects under this plan should be primarily aimed at placing these nations on a self-sustaining, independent basis. There is a tremendous need for the improvement of agriculture, for the reclamation of land, the conservation of basic natural resources, the construction of hydroelectric power facilities, flood control, irrigation, and the expansion of public health facilities. A program of this nature can lift the standard of living and save these nations from internal political and economic collapse.

Mr. President, I wish to remind the Senate that if the nations of India, Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan, and others fall the Communist conspiracy, there is no hope of ever winning in Korea or in any other place. The struggle that is ours is not a military struggle alone it is a struggle to preserve economic stability in areas of the world, such as that where our troops are now engaged in conflict.

Economic development and political stabilization are essential factors in checking the movement of the Communist ideology into the Asiatic world. The development of economic and political resources of the Asiatic countries is fundamental to the strengthening of the United Nations—is fundamental to human freedom.

By way of specific example, I wish to suggest a program.

I suggest this program not as a panacea, not as a program that could not be altered, but only as a proposal or a practical suggestion.

First of all, there should be enunciated through our President, before the Assembly of the United Nations, our belief in a form of government for every people in which the majority rules through a legislature duly and periodically elected by universal and equal suffrage by secret ballot, with opportunities for criticism and a freely functioning opposition to the government in power.

Second. A fair distribution of resources and wealth which would call for drastic reforms in the tradition of land ownership designed to encourage family farm ownership.

I repeat, that all over the world where the peasants, the natives, have been duped into following the Communist line, the most effective propaganda line that has been used is land redistribution, land reform. So I say it is imperative that our Secretary of State or our President, before the nations of the world, in the United Nations, enunciate once and for all that we do believe in a fair distribution of land and in the family farm ownership.

Third. A program of free education through the elementary school level as a basic minimum, with higher education equally attainable to all.

Fourth. We should state that we will carry forward, in a more expansive and a more generous form, the President's own point-4 program stating that the program stating that the United States stands ready to join the United Nations in sharing our material resources, and technological assistance for agriculture, health, education, and industry.

Fifth. Just as we state at home, so should we announce to the nations of the world our deep and sincere belief in working toward the goal of full employment as an objective of our world economy.

Sixth. We must stand abroad, just as we stand at home, for the encouragement of trade unions and free collective bargaining.

Seventh. We must clearly state that we recognize that society has an obligation to provide social security for all citizens.

Eighth. We must reiterate our belief in public developments, especially power developments, making use of our TVA concept, which has captured the imagination of many of the underdeveloped countries.

Ninth. We must again state our belief in and our support of broad programs of conservation of natural resources.

Tenth. We must again state to the nations of the world that we recognize the necessity and wish to contribute to the improvement of the health of all peoples, through public-health programs.

Eleventh. We must stand for translating the objectives of the Food and Agricultural Organization so that the peoples of Asia can understand it means more adequate food for them and for their children.

Twelfth. We must assure the peoples of Asia of our willingness to make use of American technological assistance for adequate housing, and making available our own prefabricated housing techniques.

Thirteenth. Our President should proclaim the desirability of civil rights for all peoples, as a universal international principle.

Fourteenth. Leaders of our Nation, primarily the President or the Secretary of State, must state unqualifiedly our recognition of the principle of human rights and equal rights for women.

Fifteenth. It seems to me crucial to state that our hatred of war and violence leads us to join all the peoples in looking forward to the day when we can, together, establish a world society which repudiates militarism. We should, therefore, include international disarmament and the international abolition of conscription, with adequate inspection and control, as an essential part of our program—an objective which we hope all the nations of the world will accept.

Finally, Mr. President, it is of great importance that we make a clear-cut statement that we seek no territory—no sphere of economic influence.

Our message to the populations of the world, in all conscience and in all humility, should admit our weaknesses and frailties as American citizens. We frequently fall short of attaining our democratic objectives. We cannot deny our failure to achieve full civil rights for all our peoples, but we continually strive for them. We can attain them, along with all the peoples of the world, only by mutual international effort and cooperation through the United Nations, free of fear and free of militarism. Such a recognition would do much to meet the handicaps under which we operate in Asia.

It is difficult to set forth a specific program, equally applicable and equally

attractive to all peoples. Democracy is not doctrinaire. We can make clear, however, to the best of our ability, that democracy is the technique by which people can reach their goals of human freedom and human happiness. We can make clear that self-government for all peoples and a peaceful world are our aims.

I am confident that the world is eager to hear such a message from America. I feel that it is eager to hear this message from the President of the United States, who stands as the symbol of a practical working democracy. We can give this message to the world, and it is fitting that we do so from the rostrum of the United Nations.

Mr. President, I think it is fair to say, as was said by one great statesman of England, it is much later than we think. If we lose this chance in Asia by our failure to adequately express our objectives and to outline a practical program, if we lose this chance, it will make little difference how many men we recruit for the Army and the Navy. America does not have the manpower—nor does any other one nation have the manpower in military force alone—to control a billion people in a revolutionary movement in Asia as of this moment. Our only hope is to be able to work with the friendly powers to give them the chance to remain free and to give them the opportunity to stand with us as participating partners in the great area of the world where the conflict between the forces of freedom and slavery is now in its crucial stage.

If we fail in this effort we shall have lost everything for which we have worked. It is my considered judgment that the peace of the world will not be decided in western Europe, but that the peace of the world will be decided in the Far East, where we are least prepared, where we are the least understood, where we are the most unwelcome. Therefore it is important that we mend our ways, that we project a program which is practical and meaningful; that somehow or other we find a bond of understanding and friendship with the millions of people who today are almost within the grasp of the Communist conspiracy.

May our Congress act with dispatch and wisdom. More than that, may our President and our Secretary of State announce our purposes and objectives in the Far East, and state them more than in terms of military power. May they state them in terms of humanitarian needs to millions of people who are looking for leadership, guidance, and the unselfish warm heart of America.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9526), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 2, line 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 19, to insert:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES, HEALTH DEPARTMENT (EXCLUDING HOSPITALS)

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)," $18,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 4, to insert:

OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for "Operating expense, Gallinger Municipal Hospital," $71,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 3, to insert:

CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For necessary repairs, alterations, and improvements to rehabilitate the Tuberculosis Hospital at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets NW., to continue its use as an adjunct of Gallinger Hospital, $68,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public welfare—Day-care centers," on page 4, after line 14, to strike out:

For all expenses necessary to liquidate the system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia by October 1, 1950, including personal services, $30,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

For all expenses necessary to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1951, including personal services, $100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 17, to insert:

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks," $40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Audited claims," on page 6, line 14, after the word "Congress," to strike out "$60,636" and insert "$60,942."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments," on page 6, line 22, after the word "payment," to strike out "$1,171" and insert "$1,203."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter II—Legislative Branch," on page 7, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

The appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1951, is made available for the employment of an additional clerk at the basic rate of $1,500 per annum by each Senator from the State of Alabama, the population of said State having exceeded 3,000,000 inhabitants.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 9, to insert:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of $300 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, $29,100, to remain available for obligation until January 2, 1951.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 7, after line 15, to insert:

For payment to Bessie L. Bulwinkle, widow of A. L. Bulwinkle, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, $12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Buildings and Grounds," on page 8, after line 17, to insert:

Completion of rotunda frieze, Capitol Building: For carrying into effect the provisions of Public Law 703, Eighty-first Congress, approved August 17, 1950, entitled "Joint resolution to provide for the utilization of the unfinished portion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol to portray (1) the Civil War, (2) the Spanish-American War, and (3) the birth of aviation in the United States", $20,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol, as contracting and executive officer, under the direction, advice and approval of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter III—Department of State," on page 9, after line 10, to insert:

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions," $105,669, and this appropriation shall also be available for expenses of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International information and educational activities," on page 9, line 23, after the word "Activities", to strike out "$62,655,850" and insert "$77,612,000"; on page 10, line 6, after the word "by", to strike out "$5,000,000" and insert "$7,760,000"; in line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$15,212,000" and insert "$19,600,000"; and on page 11, line 12, after the word "States", to strike out "without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice," on page 11, after line 15, to insert:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," Federal Bureau of Investigation, $6,000,000, including the purchase of 200 additional passenger motor vehicles.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Civil Aeronautics Administration," on page 12, after line 15, to insert:

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For expenses for the acquisition of land, interests therein and appurtenances thereto, for the site and appurtenant facilities, for an additional public airport within or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by Public Law 762 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved September 7, 1950,

Humphrey, Hubert, Sen.

May 25, 1950

Dear Hubert:

What you are thinking is not true! I am not either a churlish or unappreciative bastard! The fact is that I am just about to leave for ten days in Berlin, Paris and London and my notes indicate that I neglected to say my thanks for a most delightful evening in Washington. More importantly, I neglected to express my appreciation to Mrs. Humphrey. There is no adequate apology for bad manners, but when next you come to New York I shall do my best to be more eloquent. Even if I had sent you and Mrs. Humphrey a note the next day, I am sure I could not have found words adequate enough to express my appreciation.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Hubert Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Huntley Chet

January 10, 1951

Dear Chet:

Thanks for the suggestions on the Year End show. I'm afraid we couldn't follow them all; it was quite a hassle at the end.

I hope all goes well with you in the New Year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Chet Huntley
Columbia Broadcasting System
6121 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Huntley, Chet

RECEIVED
1950 DEC 28 PM 6:34
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. H

1233 AM

LA12-28-50

ED MURROW

NEW YORK

YOU UNDOUBTEDLY WILL COVER THIS IDEA IN YOUR NEW YEAR,S FORUM, BUT JUST IN CASE NOT, ALLOW ME.

ACTUALLY WHAT I,M PROPOSING IS A DEEP SCRATCHING FOR ONE HOPEFUL NOTE TO COUNTERACT RECENT WAVE OF SENTIMENT WHICH SEEMS TO HOLD THAT EUROPE IS ALREADY DEFEATED, WON,T RESIST, AND WILL SELL OUT AT DROP OF HAT.

THEREFORE, IS THERE ANY VALIDITY IN PAN-EUROPEANISM, OF EURIPEAN FEDERATION OR UNIFICATION OR AMALGAMATION AS SOMETHING WHICH MIGHT EXCITE SPIRIT AND STIMULATE MINDS OF EUROPEANS. FURTHER, TO WHAT EXTENT DOES ATLANTIC PACT AND PRESENT IMPLEMENTATION OF PACT PROVIDE POSSIBLE HYPO FOR PAN-EUROPEANISM OR UNIFICATION OR AMALGAMATION.

AND AGAIN IS AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN ATLANTIC PACT THE CATALYTIC AGENT WHICH MIGHT INSPIRE EUROPEANS AND PROVIDE THEM WITH A NEW ZENITH/ REGARDS

HUNTLEY

Huntley, Ch

MARCH 10, 1950

CHET HUNTLEY
STATION KNX
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

NOW WHO IS A NYLON SHEATHED, SEAMLESS PIG?

ED MURROW

BIZ.

RECEIVED
1950 MAR -9 PM 6:17
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

491MK

LA MARCH 9 1950

ED MURROW

NY

READ YOUR OWN FAN MAIL..- THAT NYLON REQUEST WAS MINE. I GIVE A PAIR OF STOCKINGS TO EACH LISTENER WHO GIVES HOOPER THE RIGHT ANSWER. SERIOUSLY I DID A PIECE ON NYLONS LAST OCTOBER AND IT ALL FINALLY DEVELOPED THAT MANUFACTURERS ARE IN PROCESS OF USING SOME OF MY LISTENERS AS G-PIGS.

REGARDS

HUNTLEY

Hurja, Emil

January 15, 1951

Dear Emil:

This is to say my thanks for the Jackson quote--which we used on Monday--and to pay my debts. I enclose herewith one letter and one check.

I'm sorry I missed you last Monday. Let me know when next you will be in New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Emil Hurja
612 Albee Building
Washington, D.C.

$1

EMIL HURJA

612 Albee Building,
Washington, D. C.

Jan. 5, 1951.

Dear Ed:

Jackson Day, the 8th of January, is approaching.

Feeling that, while you are never at a loss for the "word" of the day, you might just want this special one, I am enclosing herewith the original letter of a toast proposed by President Jackson for a Jackson Day observance in 1836. It might just fit in. It is from my Jackson collection.

The toast:

"The victory of the 8th of January, 1815--The fruit of a just reliance upon the patriotism and intelligence of a free people. The same reliance will always produce the same result when the independence and liberty of our country are assailed."

The letter is self-explanatory. It went to George M. Dallas, head of a Philadelphia committee. He later--8 years afterward, became the running mate of the successful Democratic ticket of Polk and Dallas, serving from 1845 to 1849. Dallas, Texas, is named for him.

Take good care of it and return it to me at your convenience.

You owe me $1 for that Washington-W.S.C. game.

With best wishes for the new year, and success for the new programs. If you need a historical consultant, call on me.

Sincerely,

Emil Hurja

Emil Hurja.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison ave.,
New York, N.Y.

On second thought
I'll deliver the letter
myself on Monday
Emil

Huth, Arno

December 18, 1951

Dear Mr. Huth:

Belatedly my best thanks to you for sending me your paper on "Freedom to Listen". I have read it with deep interest and appreciation for the very considerable amount of research that went into it. Unfortunately I have not yet had an opportunity to make use of it on the air. If I do I shall certainly make you a signal in advance.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arno G. Huth
1 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

ARNO G. HUTH
1 WEST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

November 7, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o. Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know from conversations with you and from many of your broadcasts your deep interest in problems of Freedom of Information. I therefore take the liberty of sending you here enclosed the paper on "Freedom to Listen" I wrote for the United Nations, and which has just come out. It is, as far as I know, the first study on this subject, and contains a great deal of new information.

Sincerely yours,

Arno Huth

Encl.

P.S.- My little daughter,3,reminds me every evening between 6 and 8 o'clock: "Daddy, Mr.Murrow..." However,if you intend to mention my paper in one of your broadcasts, I would greatly appreciate if your secretary would inform me in advance so that Mrs. Huth may listen to in case I am at the New School.

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

GENERAL

E/CN.4/Sub.1/155
2 October 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information
and of the Press
Fifth session

FREEDOM TO LISTEN

(Ref. item 6 of the programme of work and priorities for the three-year period of the life of the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.1/80 and Corr.1))

SUMMARY

This paper was prepared by Dr. Arno Huth, a consultant to the United Nations. Its purpose is to draw the attention of members of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press to the problems caused by and related to the reception of radio programmes, the size and structure of the world radio audience, and the different ways and means of receiving programmes and information.

The study leads to the conclusion that listener interest and listener participation in programme operations should be stimulated and encouraged. A more constructive attitude towards the "consumer" should be adopted in order to ensure that radio conveys information and programmes which are needed and wanted by the audience.

/TABLE

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/I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

Six thousand broadcasting stations are on the air, calling the peoples of the world day and night. While some of them operate only for a few hours, many broadcast their programmes during fifteen, twenty and sometimes even ~~all the~~ twenty-four hours of the day. They serve 180,000,000 radio receivers and 14 - 15,000,000 wired loudspeakers, in 145,000,000 homes and tens of thousands of assembly places. In addition, more than 14,000,000 television sets are tuned to 107 television stations in the United States and some 20 (experimental and regular) television stations in Europe and Latin America. Counting an average of two persons per home receiver in the United States, three persons per set in other countries with a high ratio of radio sets per population - like Sweden, Denmark and Czechoslovakia - four persons per set or loudspeaker in the majority of other European countries, five in most countries of the other continents, and seven to ten in under-developed areas, taking also into account collective reception which considerably increases the size of the audience, we can fairly assume that 600 million people now listen to the message of radio while over 65 million have access to both radio and television programmes.

These figures gain further in significance because of the fact that an important section of the world radio audience cannot be reached, or at least not regularly, by any other means of communication - either because the listeners live in isolated areas lacking roads and highways, printing presses and motion picture theatres, or because they are illiterate and less educated, and could not respond to any printed message even if they had an opportunity of receiving newspapers and magazines or of seeing documentary films and newsreels.[1/]

Four questions arise at the very start of any discussion of audience problems:

1. Do the six hundred million people now reached by radio enjoy freedom to listen or, on the contrary, is the reception and selection of programmes controlled and restricted?

2. Is the listener an active "partner" in radio operations, influencing programme policy and planning, or only a passive "consumer"?

1/ According to the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1949-50, illiteracy in some countries is still as high as 65 to 90 per cent.

3. Why do three-quarters of the world's population not have access to information disseminated by radio?

4. What can be done to promote the freedom to listen, and to improve and expand existing radio facilities in order to bring information to areas and peoples not yet reached by any media of communication?

At present, the role, the listening habits and reactions of the audience are frequently ignored, at any rate on the international plane. This is a serious omission, indeed, since the political and educational development of the listeners, or at least the development of their political and cultural interests, largely depends upon the programmes and information they receive by radio. On the other hand, the attitudes and reactions of the radio audience - the largest audience of all the mass media - certainly influence world public opinion. It should not be forgotten either that radio is a tool of economic development, in highly developed countries where industry and trade make extensive use of radio to inform the public about their activities and products, as well as in less developed areas where radio is called upon to stimulate local industries and to help to create new markets.

Radio reception gives rise to a great number of problems many of which affect, directly or indirectly, the free flow of information. Consequently, their solution would promote freedom of information considerably. It would make it possible to open up new areas which are now isolated and to reach millions of people who are anxious to receive information, but who are not in a position to receive any as long as radio facilities are not put at their disposal, and as long as complex problems such as the supply of electricity, the re-charging of battery sets, the increase in power of radio stations or the establishment of radio links and cable connexions between central and local stations, cannot be solved. But even where sufficient radio facilities are available and where it would, in principle, be possible to supply enough radio sets or loudspeakers, large groups of the population have no access to radio, have no possibility to listen to radio programmes in their language, or no opportunity to select their "own" programme. Political, economic and social factors preclude many millions of people from receiving radio broadcasts - women who are not allowed to enter places where men assemble; minority groups whose needs and interests are frequently neglected by national stations; and, above all, the masses of poor

/and

and under-privileged who cannot afford to buy a receiver and to pay license fees or wire broadcasting subscriptions.

Any discussion of the problems concerning freedom of information would be incomplete without taking into account the reception of information transmitted by radio. While freedom of information could and should be promoted through measures at the "transmitting end" and through the removal of the many obstacles in the way of the gathering, the selection and distribution of news, much could also be done through practical and effective measures taken at the "receiving end" - by means of developing and improving reception conditions and facilities, offering more programmes especially adapted to the listener needs and interests, and promoting better listener relations and international audience research.

II. THE WORLD RADIO AUDIENCE

Size and composition

The world radio audience has increased a thousand-fold. It has also undergone many structural changes, and the interests of listeners are today as varied as the interests of the world's population. During the pioneering and experimental period of radio broadcasting, a small group of radio amateurs formed the enthusiastic and grateful public of the first stations, less interested in the content of the programmes than in the phenomenon of radio and the exciting possibility of receiving as many and as distant stations as possible. But with the widening of the audience and with the addition of listeners less familiar with or interested in technical problems, the content of programmes, the presentation of broadcasts and the artists or speakers participating became more and more the chief interest. From then on, the main problem of the broadcasters has been how to satisfy this mass audience without neglecting at the same time the interests and needs of specific groups, the educated, the women, children, students, soldiers, farmers, workers and other professions. Until this day, this problem has not been fully solved: where the masses get what they want, "minority" listener groups are frequently dissatisfied; where radio aims at intellectual and cultural interests, the need for relaxation and entertainment has frequently been disregarded.

With the spreading of radio from country to country and its universal introduction, different methods of reception had to be developed in accordance with the topography and the climate of a particular region, the technological and economic possibilities of a country, and the living conditions of the people. Consequently, there are today various methods of receiving a programme, either wireless or by wire, either direct or indirect, over different bands of radio frequencies and by means of different types of receivers, tube sets or battery sets, loudspeakers and public address systems, and occasionally primitive crystal receivers and headphones. In many cases the method of reception does not only correspond to the local technical and economic conditions, but also to the political or educational objectives of the authorities, or of the political party in power, which may or may not want certain programmes or certain types of programmes to be heard.

/World War

World War II has had considerable influence on the development of radio-communications, in view particularly of military needs. While it caused the destruction of dozens of radio stations and studios, it also caused the establishment of a great number of new and powerful stations some of which are located in areas which never had any before. It also accelerated the improvement of radio techniques, especially in the field of long-distance transmissions and international broadcasting, connecting countries and continents, linking the homeland with the armed forces overseas, and governments in exile with their own countries occupied by the enemy. It has thus been possible to develop a system of world-wide information - and a new significance has been conferred on broadcasting activities and on the problem of freedom of information in radiocommunication.

The number of radio receivers and wired loudspeakers reflects the importance of radio broadcasting and its potentialities as an instrument of information, while the constant increase in the number of sets demonstrates radio's increasing power, influence and popularity. Three figures illustrate this point: 56,765,000 sets and wired loudspeakers were in use in January 1936[1/]; more than 120,000,000 in January 1941[2/]; and, despite the extensive destruction of receivers during the war, there were over 190,000,000 radio sets and loudspeakers at the beginning of 1951 plus 12,000,000 television sets.[3/]

However, impressive as these figures are, they do not convey a true and complete picture of the world radio audience since they do not reflect the present inadequacies in the distribution of receiving facilities. While some areas have all the communication facilities they need, others are completely devoid of transmitting and receiving facilities. While in the United States of America "almost every home had a radio in April 1950", according to an official report of the U.S. Census Bureau, in several other countries only one out of one thousand homes is equipped with a receiving set. The same is true for the distribution of sets within the countries themselves, for urban centres as compared with rural

1/ Cf. "La Radiodiffusion, Puissance Mondiale" by Arno Huth (p. 72), Paris: Librairie Gallimard, 1937.

2/ Cf. "Radio Today" by Arno Huth (p. 59) Geneva Studies, Vol. XII. No. 6 Geneva Research Centre, July 1942.

3/ The data for 1950 and 1951 quoted in this memorandum are based on licence figures, supplied by government agencies or broadcasting organizations, and - for those countries where no licence system exists - on reliable estimates of the number of radio receivers and parts imported and of the number of sets manufactured or assembled locally.

/areas

areas, for the high-income groups as compared with lower-income groups. The disparity in this respect is all the more shocking as the countries and population groups which have no radios are those which need them most urgently.

Unfortunately, any study of the problems involved in radio reception is hampered by the lack of essential data concerning the number and the types of sets used. The statistics which have been published are frequently incomplete or outdated, and the conclusions drawn from these data erroneous and misleading, especially since figures for radio receivers, loudspeakers and headphones are used without much discrimination.[1/] As a whole, no information is available with regard to the type of equipment used by the listener, the age, type and quality of the sets as well as the existence of antenna installations. This is all the more regrettable, as these data are needed to determine whether or not the listener is capable of receiving many and distant stations and thus information from abroad.

Despite this apparent deficiency, a considerable amount of basic facts and figures is available, both with respect to the number and the density of sets. A few may be quoted here to illustrate the size of the audience and the relative importance of radio in different countries and areas. More than half of all radio receivers in use are in the United States of America. In 1950, according to the census, 40,930,000 homes, i.e. 95.6 per cent of the 42,520,000 occupied dwelling units, had radio sets, and even rural districts and farms registered high percentages of "radio homes" - 93.1 and 93.2 per cent; the estimated number of sets then was about 85 million. Television sets were installed in 5,120,000 homes, i.e. 12.3 per cent of the total. Taking into account the number of radio and television receivers manufactured since the census was taken, the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters estimated the number of radio sets on 1 January 1951 at 91,454,000 and the number of television sets at 10,664,000, a figure which has further increased since and reached 13,482,000 or more than 30 per cent of all the homes by the end of September 1951.[2/] This

1/ Due to the rapid advance of radio broadcasting and television, facts and figures for 1947 and 1948 do no longer reflect the present situation. Unfortunately, most of the books, studies and reports on mass communications published in 1950 and 1951 are based on such "old" data, and do not take into account the technological developments of the last two years.

2/ Cf. "Broadcasting-Telecasting", Washington, D.C., 24 September 1951.

/means

means that almost every American is within reach of a radio set and in a position to listen daily to the news and comments, broadcast by one or the other of the 2,935 stations,[1] and that television, which continues to make striking advances, now commands an audience of over 60,000,000 people.

The United Kingdom counted 11,708,950 licences for radio sets and loudspeakers on 31 December 1950 - there were 942,441 subscribers to relay exchanges in September 1950 - and 586,100 for television sets, the number of which exceeds 900,000 at present. Germany has more than 13,000,000 radio sets (9½ million in the German Federal Republic, 3¼ million in the German Democratic Republic and about 550,000 in the Western zone of Berlin). Recent information for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is not available; the latest official figure, dated 1949, indicates 11,000,000 licences in the European part of the USSR, i.e. 8,000,000 loudspeakers and 3,000,000 radio sets.[2] Considering the increase in previous years and estimating three to four million sets and loudspeakers in the Asian part of the country, it can be fairly assumed that the total number of both receiving sets and loudspeakers amounts to 16,000,000, to which have to be added about 50 - 100,000 television sets. Japan, which lost millions of receivers during the war, has speedily recovered; 8,958,208 sets were registered by the end of 1950. France has almost as many sets and perhaps even more, but only 6,889,522 were registered on 31 December 1950, with an estimated number of 2,000,000 undeclared sets.

Then follow Brazil, with about 3,500,000 sets, Canada with 2,145,819 licenced receivers on 31 December 1950 - the actual number of sets in use is about 20 to 25 per cent higher - Italy with 3,153,630 sets, Czechoslovakia with 2,412,087 sets, Sweden with 2,152,980 sets and Australia with 2,063,506 sets at the same date. Nine countries had more than one million sets by the end of the year. But there are also twenty countries with less than 100,000 sets and five with less than 10,000, not to speak of non-self-governing territories many of which have not even five thousand sets.

1/ 2,284 AM (medium wave) and 651 FM (ultra-short wave) stations. Figures supplied by the Federal Communications Commission, on 19 July 1951. Cf. "Broadcasting" Magazine, Washington, D.C., 23 July 1951, p. 87.

2/ Cf. Information and Documentation Bulletin, International Broadcasting Organization, No. 30-31, of 15 May 1950.

/The role

The role radio plays in different countries, in the private and public life of their peoples, and also the full impact of the inequity in the distribution of radio sets is exemplified by the figures concerning the density, i.e. the ratio of radio receivers and other receiving facilities to the population. These data are revealing - there are more than 600 receivers per thousand inhabitants in the United States as compared with less than 1 per thousand in Ethiopia and seven non-self-governing territories. Sweden had, on 31 December 1950, a density figure of 308.2 per thousand, Denmark 305,3, Iceland 249.4, Australia 246.6, Norway 239.7, New Zealand 238.9, Canada 236.2 and the United Kingdom 233.4 per thousand not including television sets. On the other hand, the density in the European territory of the Soviet Union did not exceed 110.7 in 1949; Argentina had 91 in 1949, Italy 67.8, Brazil 66.5 and Poland 60.8 per thousand by the end of 1950. The density figures for the Middle and Far East reflect the urgent need for development of radio receiving facilities, many countries there having less than 10 receivers per thousand inhabitants and India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan only 1 or 2 sets per thousand population.

These data are of particular interest - they indicate whether radio listening, in a given country, has become a common practice, whether radio is accessible to all or whether it is still the privilege of a few. Density figures also reflect the economic and social status of the different countries and the degree of their technological development. There is a relationship between the extent of radio listening and the economic and cultural level of a nation; the density increases with the standards of living and the intensity of intellectual interests.[1/]

Likewise, the average number of listeners per radio set varies considerably, from three in highly developed countries to seven and even ten in less developed areas, which suffer from a shortage of radio equipment, or in countries where families are exceptionally large. While the "virtual audience" in Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland, where 2,412,087, 2,152,980 and 1,039,511 sets were registered by the end of 1950, is estimated by the broadcasting organizations of

1/ Cf. the report by Dr. Julius Spanik in "Slovensky Rozhlas", Bratislava, 4 July 1943.

/these

these countries at 7,500,000, 6,000,000 and 3,500,000 listeners respectively, it is believed that the 93,000 sets and loudspeakers in Malaya are being used by 651,000 persons and the 65,398 sets in Tunisia by 600,000 persons.[1] In some countries, receivers are in the hands of a small upper class and the only opportunity for the masses of the population to listen is provided by radio sets in coffee houses or community sets installed in schools and assembly centres of the town or village.

To obtain a more complete picture of the radio audience, wire broadcasting and collective listening should be taken into account. More than 14,000,000 homes and tens of thousands of collective listening centres do not have radio sets but are equipped only with wired loudspeakers.[2] Wire broadcasting, favoured by technical as well as economic and political factors, has progressed considerably during the last years and is now being introduced into countries which, like Austria, Finland and Sweden, had never operated relay exchanges before. As stated above, eight out of the eleven million licence-holders in the European part of the Soviet Union (1949) did not use radio sets but only wired loudspeakers. The same was true (by the end of 1950) for 950,000 listeners in the United Kingdom or 8 per cent of the total audience; for 550,584 licences in Poland, i.e. 37 per cent of the total; 485,586 in the Netherlands, or 25 per cent; 171,996 in Switzerland, or 16.5 per cent; and 93,764, or 6 per cent in Belgium.

Wire broadcasting is of particular significance in territories where it has yet been impossible to establish a sufficient number of radio stations; several British colonies have developed relay systems to such an extent that the majority of the listeners are now receiving their programmes by wire. More than 9,000 of the 11,500 licence-holders in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, and half of the 80,000 licences in Hong Kong are subscribers to relay exchanges.

Wire broadcasting and group listening are closely allied. Many of the wired loudspeakers are installed in schools, hospitals, clubhouses, tractor stations, collective farms and other listening centres - not less than 5,576 in Poland -

1/ Cf. Documentation and Information Bulletin, European Broadcasting Union, Vol. II, No. 6, p. 134 (15 March 1951) and Vol. II No. 7 (15 May 1951). p. 241.

2/ See Chapter III, pp. ~~16 - 20~~ 13-17.

/and thus

and thus the size of the audience is considerably increased. Frequently, one loudspeaker system serves a whole factory employing thousands of workers, providing them with the same radio programme and with local information added to the news relayed from central radio stations. A large number of public address systems is also being used in conference rooms and halls, and especially for outdoor reception - in streets and places of the USSR as well as in village centres and public parks in Brazil.

The figures given above clearly indicate the potentialities of broadcasting as a channel of information. It performs a service which cannot be provided by any other means - in many parts of the world, radio alone can reach the majority of the population. Wire broadcasting supplements where wireless does not serve the whole audience, and collective reception where private facilities are insufficient, or where the authorities are interested in conveying a specific message to the masses.

The data on radio reception and in particular the number of sets and loudspeakers or the figures concerning the "density" of receivers prove that radio now reaches a greater number of people than any other media; but they also prove that radio, despite thirty years of remarkable development and growth, is still at an early stage of growth, and that many countries are far from being provided with a sufficient number of sets, that the distribution of radio facilities, and consequently, of information broadcast by radio stations, is very unequal. Many millions of sets, and especially low-cost receivers are needed.

III. DIRECT AND INDIRECT RECEPTION

Individual and collective listening

The method of transmission - direct, by radio (wireless), or indirect, by wire - determines to a high degree the method of reception. As we distinguish between direct and indirect transmission we can also distinguish between direct reception of the programmes radiated by a radio station and indirect reception through the intermediary of a central receiving system (relay exchange or another form of programme distribution service), from which the amplified radio signal is relayed by wire (telephone lines or others) to the loudspeakers or headphones installed in listeners' homes, in factories, schools, or community centres.

In turn, the method of reception has a direct bearing on freedom of information and programme choice. In the case of direct transmission and reception, the listener may tune in to any station which his radio set is capable of receiving, thus selecting and composing his "own" programme according to his preferences. In the case of indirect transmission and reception, the listeners' choice is limited to programmes pre-selected by a "third person", usually, a government-controlled agency, and chosen from the offerings of the national and, occasionally, foreign stations. The highest developed systems offer four and even five or six programmes; but frequently a single programme only is transmitted by wire, thus leaving the listener no choice at all. Despite this disadvantage, which is of primary importance with regard to freedom of information, wire broadcasting[1/] has made considerable progress during recent years.

There are several factors which may cause prospective listeners to prefer this method of reception. The first is of an economic nature: there is generally no initial investment needed for the purchase of the receiving equipment, but only a monthly subscription fee to be paid to the wire broadcasting service - in the same way as one would pay for telephone service - and which frequently covers also the licence fee for radio reception, imposed by the government, and

1/ Frequently, other terms are used such as radiodistribution, telediffusion or rediffusion.

/the rent

the rent of the wired loudspeakers or headphones. (Few listeners realize that they could buy a high-quality receiver for the amount paid in monthly subscriptions during two or three years; but since in many countries instalment buying is not so common a practice as for instance in the United States, they do not have any alternative). Another reason for the expansion of wire broadcasting is the degree of static or electrical interference of radio broadcasts in mountainous regions or in highly industrialized areas; this explains the success of static-free wire transmissions in Switzerland as well as in the Netherlands and some parts of the United Kingdom. Moreover, wire broadcasting is a means of increasing the range of radio stations to so-called "fringe areas" which, under the present circumstances, do not get a primary service. Finally, wire broadcasting is of considerable value for collective listening. The reception is stable in volume and generally free from interference; the loudspeaker, once tuned to a specific programme does not need any service. Schools, factories, clubs, thus prefer wire broadcasting for use in class rooms or for collective listening by adults.

Wire broadcasting may, under certain conditions, endanger freedom of information. By using cables and telephone lines for the distribution of programmes, those in control of radio and of public information can bar completely any opinions of which they disapprove, and can impose their own opinions upon the audience. No foreign broadcast will intrude into the listener's home without the permission of the authorities and no message from a clandestine transmitter will ever reach the audience. Moreover, the reception of official programmes can be planned and "organized", in factories, tractor stations, state farms, in clubs and party centres, in schools and libraries, streets and public places. By controlling the consumption of electric current it is even possible to check when a loudspeaker is switched on or off, i.e. "who listens and to what?". Wire broadcasting is certainly the most effective method of limiting or suppressing freedom of information - without even the need for restrictive laws and regulations. This implicit threat has caused public opinion in the United Kingdom to reject as "undemocratic" a much publicized proposal (made in 1941 by P. P. Eckersley, former Chief Engineer of the BBC) to replace wireless broadcasting by a highly developed wire transmission system, using the electric

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mains and offering a choice of six different programmes tailored to the preferences of the different groups of the audience.

However, wire broadcasting may also serve to increase the free flow of information. It may be used, as for example in Sweden, as a channel for an additional programme which, because of the shortage of frequencies available for broadcasting, cannot be transmitted over the air. Likewise, some non-self-governing territories, unable to finance the construction and operation of a sufficient number of radio stations or to provide the native population with radio sets, have substituted wire broadcasting for wireless transmissions.

Wire broadcasting, which can be used to control the free flow of information or to increase the amount of information available to the audience, has become an essential part of broadcast activities in six countries - Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the USSR - and in many non-self-governing territories. Plans are in hand for the expansion of existing services and the establishment of new ones as well as for the introduction of wire broadcasting in additional countries. Likewise, the distribution of programmes by wire will become more and more important in television.

The difference between listening to broadcasts at home or outside the home is another important factor to be taken into account in the evaluation of the reception of information by radio, all the more as reception in the open air or at collective listening centres and other assembly places is frequently directed towards a political or educational goal. While individual listening is still, and by far, the most common method of radio reception, collective listening - encouraged by political and educational authorities - has made great progress during recent years. Community reception is practised to a large extent in the Middle East and in South-East Asia, both for educational broadcasts and for the distribution of news and information. The radio supplements the press and films which rarely reach these areas, or cannot be understood by an illiterate population.

Governments and political parties are, of course, anxious that their broadcasts should be heard by the greatest possible number of listeners - that they should reach the masses. Stations owned and operated by governments carry

/all

all official news bulletins and statements, and endeavour to inform the audience about the intentions of the authorities, and about new decrees and regulations. Occasionally, however, governments compel even those stations which are owned and operated by private enterprises to transmit - in addition to special announcements and emergency appeals - regular official programmes. The Government of Brazil, for example, acting through the national news agency, broadcasts a daily information programme[1] called "Hora do Brasil", which all private stations must relay from Radio Nacional; those stations which, for technical reasons, are unable to pick up the programme, broadcast over medium and short waves, have to close down during the time of transmission.[2] Facilities for collective listening have been provided in many countries; community receivers and public address systems have been installed in public places, in work and recreation rooms. The reception of all politically significant speeches has been considered a duty of the loyal citizen, and more than once attempts have even been made to substitute for the freedom to listen, the obligation to listen.

Mass education and collective listening are closely interrelated. Educational broadcasts are preferably received in groups; their effectiveness is considerably increased if the broadcast is immediately followed by a discussion clarifying and exploring the issue, and if the discussion leader is familiar with the topic and knows how to handle his audience. Collective listening is the customary form of reception of school broadcasts, of lectures, or instructions for agricultural and industrial workers. It is for this reason that the BBC encouraged, as early as 1927, the formation of "discussion groups" and arranged for the broadcasting of special programmes to these groups. In Sweden, about four thousand study groups, composed largely of students, listen to educational, programmes and discuss their content. Collective reception, on a large scale, has also been organized in Poland and in the USSR where thousands of listening

1/ Cf. E/CN.4/Sub.1/107/Add.6.
2/ Cf. "Press, Film, Radio" Vol. III, p. 241, Report of the Commission on Technical Needs, UNESCO, Paris, 1949.

/centres

centres and other assembly places have been equipped with radios and loudspeakers, and are now serving as classrooms for fundamental as well as professional and political education.

Listener groups and listener associations have been of great assistance to broadcasters, as proved by the example of the associations in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries, which are co-operating closely with the radio stations. Such relationship between broadcasters and their audience, and the participation of listeners in programme planning and production, certainly promotes the free flow of information. The interest of a large number of listeners who would regularly receive programmes designed for them can thus be ensured, and the effectiveness of the broadcasts be measured immediately.[1/]

The importance of direct and indirect reception, of individual and collective listening, and the influence of different methods of reception on freedom of information - on the amount of information received as well as its origin and content - certainly need to be further explored.

1/ The rights of listeners and listener associations, and their functions, are dealt with in Chapter IV, pp. ~~31 - 35~~ 28-32.

IV. FREEDOM AND CONTROL OF RECEPTION

Rights and obligations and the listeners

Freedom and control of reception, rights and obligations of listeners - and, in particular, the influence of listeners on radio operations, on programme policy and planning - present many and difficult problems.

Three different aspects have to be considered in this regard: the free access to radio receiving facilities by all groups of the population, regardless of their socio-economic status, their sex and political affiliation, or their belonging either to a majority or a minority; the freedom of programme choice; and the role of the listener in the national radio system. The first refers to the right of the people to operate a radio receiver, or at least to listen to broadcast programmes; the second, to the right to tune in to any station, whether national or foreign, whether friendly or hostile to the government of the listeners' country; and the third, to the opportunity of the listener to take an active and participating interest in broadcasting.

The use of radio sets - or the freedom to listen, to seek and to receive information - may be restricted by rules as well as by practices, forbidding or discouraging the reception of certain foreign stations, or limiting the capacity of radio sets in order to prevent listening to certain programmes. Jamming is another means of interfering with the free choice of programmes but, up to now, it has been used only by a few countries. The most effective way to limit and control reception is, as mentioned above, wire broadcasting which precludes the reception of any "undesirable" programme.

The freedom to listen is not necessarily related to the system of broadcasting. In many countries where radio stations are government-owned and operated the listener retains full freedom to tune in to any station his set is capable of receiving. However, there are frequently important differences caused by the principle of organization adopted. In the case of private broadcasting, listeners are seldom obliged to pay any licence fee or to make other financial contributions; in the case of government control or operation of broadcasting systems, the listener is generally under an obligation to declare and register his set, to pay for the right to listen - even if most of the time his receiver

/is tuned

is tuned in to foreign stations or if the revenue from the licence fee is used for purposes other than radio broadcasting and only partly for technical and programme services.

Rules and practices affecting the freedom to listen differ from country to country. They vary from the completely unrestricted ownership and use of radio receivers - freedom to operate any type of set and to receive any kind of radiocommunication - to the free but licenced reception of radio programmes (with the provision for payment of a licence fee by the listener); to restrictive provisions laid down in the licence; and finally to the interdiction of the reception of certain broadcasts, and the jamming of foreign radio stations.

Radio reception is entirely free in most of the American countries. In reply to the Secretary-General's request for information, made in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, Brazil stressed that "there is no limitation or restriction of the right to possess radio receiving sets; they may be operated on any of the bands used by domestic and international stations".[1] Colombia stated: "The possession and operation of radio receiving sets are absolutely free";[2] Mexico declared: "There is no limitation on the possession or use of radio receiving sets";[3] and the United States: "There is no limitation (of the right to possess and operate radio receiving sets) or regulation in the United States".[4]

Canada, too, stressed the point that "there are no legal or administrative restrictions, limitations or regulations of the right to possess and operate radio receiving sets covering all bands used for domestic and international broadcasts", but the Government requires "that each private receiving set be licenced".[5] Sweden replied: "Every resident is entitled to possess an ordinary receiving set", for which he has to pay an annual licence fee, and underlined: "there is no limitation on the right to listen on any band".[6] The United Kingdom

1/ Cf. E/CN.4/Sub.1/107/Add.6 p. 9 - Section 5(c).
2/ Cf. Freedom of Information, Vol. I, p. 157 United Nations Publications 1950, XIV, 1.
3/ ~~Cf. Freedom of Information, Vol. 1, p. 161 United Nations Publications 1950, XIV, 1.~~ Ibid., p. 161.
4/ Ibid. p. 174.
5/ Ibid. p. 155.
6/ Ibid. p. 162

/stated

stated: "Licences, for which a small charge is made, are granted without question to all persons in Great Britain, permitting them to possess and operate radio receiving sets and to receive broadcasts from domestic and foreign stations including amateur stations".[1]

Restrictive clauses are included in the licence granted by Belgium, forbidding the reception of frequencies between 1560 and 6000 kc, and in New Zealand where the licence-holder "shall not, without the consent of the Minister of Telegraphs, commit to writing, or cause, enable or assist any other person to commit to writing, for the purpose of publication in a newspaper or for the purpose of written publication in any form, any matter transmitted from any radio station either in New Zealand or overseas",[2] Likewise, in the Union of South Africa, "any person who without the permission in writing of the Postmaster General, publishes any news or information in print, or gives any news or information to any other person for such publication shall, if the only source from which he has received such news or information is by radio, be guilty of an offense".[3] The Swiss licence "does not authorize the holder to use the receiver for commercial purposes or to make public use of radio broadcasts".[4] But no licence seems to contain an interdiction against listening to foreign broadcasts, the reception of which is, however, forbidden in Hungary[5] and made rather difficult in countries where jamming is being used against foreign stations.

The system of licencing all receiving sets and practically all radio equipment including loudspeakers and headphones, constitutes, of course, at least in principle, a means of controlling the reception of programmes and information.[6]

1/ Cf. Freedom of Information, Vol. 1, p. 164 United Nations Publications 1950, XIV, 1.

2/ Ibid. p. 161

3/ Ibid. p. 164

4/ Ibid. p. 163.

5/ Cf. Monthly Bulletin of the International Broadcasting Union, January, 1950.

6/ Cf. Memorandum on "Radio and Freedom of Information" (document E/CN.4/Sub.1/...).

/Even

Even where the government never exercises its power and does not restrict or condition radio and television reception, the simple fact that it can deny permission to operate a radio set or withdraw the licence is a potential limitation.

Political and economic reasons cause millions of radio owners not to declare their sets, in violation of the law. Here and there the law is enforced: campaigns are launched in order to detect illegal, "black" listeners who are then subjected to penalties, usually several times the amount of the annual fee, and occasionally also to confiscation of the receiver and imprisonment. According to the radio magazine "Omroepgids", agents of the Inspection Service of the Netherlands Radio, for example, made no less than 1,187,244 visits during the period of January 1947 to September 1948, and inspected 421,304 receivers. Only 30 per cent of these were operating as prescribed by the law; 44 per cent of the licence-holders in 1947 and 55 per cent in 1948 were behind in payment, and 90,623 sets had not been declared at all. Some governments, however, do not enforce the law, either because the collection of the fees and the enforcement of the provisions would require a larger appropriation than the revenue from licences would yield or because they fear to reduce by such measures the size of the audience for their politically inspired programmes. This explains that in some countries the number of registered sets and the number of sets in use differ so widely. In one country, for instance, there are 800,000 licenced sets but actually, according to official estimates based on the number of sets imported or manufactured in the country, about 3,500,000 sets are in the hands of listeners.

Some governments grant free licences to certain groups of listeners. Radio owners who cannot afford payment of the licence fee, are exempted (or allowed to pay a reduced fee) and especially blind, aged and unemployed persons, disabled war veterans or indigent people. The United Kingdom exempts all registered blind persons from paying the annual licence fee of £1; occasionally, soldiers and officers do not need to pay the fee, and the same privilege is granted sometimes to high government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. The USSR exempts press agencies, newspapers and radio amateurs engaged in technical experiments. However, with a few exceptions, the number of free

/licences

licences is rather limited; only in one case does it exceed 10 per cent of the total number of licences. On 31 December 1950, there were 348,125 free licences in the German Federal Republic, 133,859 in Denmark, 106,351 in France, and 91,521 in Japan. In most cases, only a few thousand listeners are exempt: 1,855 out of 723,360 licencees in Finland, 2,801 out of 1,039,311 in Switzerland, and 1,748 out of 2,152,980 in Sweden. Free licences are sometimes given to hospitals, scientific and educational institutions, but frequently even the public schools are obliged to pay licence fees, although the use of radio sets and loudspeakers in the classroom is definitely in the public interest. It could be said that all educational and scientific institutions should be granted free licences, in the same way as educational, scientific and cultural materials - under the new UNESCO-sponsored Agreement[1] - shall be exempted from custom duties and other charges; the amount saved could be used for the expansion and improvement of receiving facilities. Likewise, a substantial reduction of the licence fees, or possibly an exemption for the first two or three years, would stimulate the production and purchase of low-cost receivers and help to bring radio to lower-income groups.

Few radio laws and regulations contain any restrictions on the right to listen. There is occasionally a clause prohibiting listeners from disseminating private messages and information not intended for reception by the public and transmitted over other than broadcast bands, which however can easily be received with any set covering a wide range of frequencies. As already mentioned, the Belgian law for example provides that "no one may transmit or receive private messages, even by means of licensed radio sets, without the special authorization of the Government. All signals or radio messages, other than those addressed to the public indiscriminately, without indication of the recipient or address, are deemed to be private messages". Under the Ministerial Decree of 28 February 1947 it is forbidden to pick up frequencies of 1560 to 6,000 kilocycles and even to own a radio receiving set capable of picking up these frequencies, without special authorization.[2] As far as is known, there is only one instance where the

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1/ Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, signed at Lake Success, New York on 22 November 1950.

2/ Cf. Article 3 of the Act of 14 May 1930 and Article 5 of the Royal Decree of 27 June 1930. Reply of Belgium to the Request for Information. See: Freedom of Information. A Compilation, Volume I, p. 154; United Nations Publications 1950. XIV, 1.

/government

government, in this case the Government of Hungary, has issued an order "prohibiting listening to certain foreign stations, and asking listeners to have their sets so adjusted that they can no longer tune in to broadcasts at a certain distance."[1] A decree promulgated by the Ministry of Communications and Posts, dated 23 June 1949, even includes provisions for the prohibition of radio reception and for the confiscation of sets. According to official information, this order authorizes the Ministry to "cancel receiving licences or to forbid the use of a receiver, either temporarily or permanently, if such a measure is in the interest of public security, and this without any indemnity for the set owner. The receivers seized by the Government can be put at the disposal of the Administration or its officials".[2] It seems that there have been several instances where listeners were discouraged from receiving foreign broadcasts; but as long as the reception of short-wave broadcasts from one country is recommended by the authorities, it will be difficult to prevent the reception of short-wave transmissions from other countries.

To hinder the reception of certain stations, to bar the entry of certain broadcasts into the homes of the listeners, some countries have been using the device of "jamming" or, as it is called in technical terms, "interference with radio signals". It is beyond doubt that this practice seriously affects the freedom to listen and the right to be informed, but its practical effect has apparently been over-estimated. It is certainly true that this kind of interference prevents a great many listeners from receiving international broadcasts or at least from enjoying them, since listening to jammed transmissions is a mental and physical torture. But it is also true, and has been proved many times, that jamming excites the curiosity of the listener, and that many listeners who would not have been interested in broadcasts from foreign stations, and in fact would never have listened to them, suddenly became atrracted to this "forbidden fruit". Wartime experience has also shown that the desire of the people to learn what happens in the world is stronger than the fear of imprisonment or death. Millions of listeners in Germany and in German-occupied countries risked their lives and liberty, and endured the suffering caused by

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1/ Monthly Bulletin, International Broadcasting Union, January 1950, p. 4.

2/ Article 3 dealing with "Restrictions applied to the Ownership and Operation of Receivers". Cf. Information and Documentation Bulletin, International Broadcasting Organization, May 1950, page 52.

/jamming

jamming, patiently trying one channel after another until they received the information they sought from the BBC and other Allied stations, and in particular from the German-language transmitters operated by anti-Nazi groups. In the last issue, jamming thus turned against those who used this device.

Economic barriers are an important obstacle to freedom of information, since they prevent a large part of the population from buying radio sets, from subscribing to wire broadcasting services and, in many countries, from installing electricity in their homes. Very few radio listeners have high-quality sets which are "ears" to the world, which enable them to receive short-wave as well as long and medium wave stations, and to get all the information they wish. The cost of manufacturing is but one reason for the high price of receiving sets; custom tariffs and other taxes, frequently also excessive retail profits of radio dealers, increase the price so that the average listener is unable to buy a better set or to use antennae capable of improving reception. Quite frequently, it would be possible to sell receivers at a lower price and in larger quantities than is done today. Quotas, protecting domestic manufacture, and other restrictions concerning in particular the export of hard currency, may bar the mass import of radio sets. It is characteristic that 40 out of 43 countries covered by a recent survey of UNESCO[1/] apply custom duties and other charges on the importation of radio receivers; in addition, twenty of these countries also apply sales taxes. In most cases, the tariffs are extremely high, even in countries which are in great need of receiving equipment and where the purchasing power of the population is rather low. To quote a few examples: Peru ask $76 per 100 kg, Colombia $77 plus 25 per cent ad valorem, Brazil $91 plus a sales tax of 6 per cent ad valorem, Czechoslovakia $180 and Austria $390. The general tariff for the import of radio receivers in Southern Rhodesia amounts to 35 per cent ad valorem, in the Philippines to 30 per cent plus 15 per cent sales tax, in Israel to 45 per cent and 25 per cent sales tax, in India to 50 per cent, in Pakistan to 58 per cent plus sales tax, in New Zealand to 65 per cent plus surtax and 20 per cent sales tax, and in Ireland to 75 per cent ad valorem. It is obvious that these duties and taxes are prohibitive; only a substantial

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1/ Cf. Trade Barriers to Knowledge: A manual of regulations affecting educational, scientific and cultural materials. UNESCO, Paris 1951.

/reduction

reduction would make it possible to improve and increase substantially the receiving facilities in these countries.

A solution has to be found or the free flow of information will continue to be seriously hampered. Here arises the question of a low-cost receiver of good quality, fulfilling the needs of the audience in the different countries of the world and adapted to local transmission and reception conditions, especially to the climate, the supply of electrical current, and the degree of ability of the potential listener to handle a receiving set. The United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information has already called attention to this problem, in its Resolution No. 30, recommending "that a study be made of all appropriate measures so that the general public can obtain radio receiving sets at low prices."[1] UNESCO is preparing a technical study on low-cost reception, and several governments are considering appropriate measures. Up to now, however, efforts to induce the industry to mass-manufacture low-cost receivers have only been partly successful. One reason for indifference on the part of the manufacturers has certainly been the lack of essential data and of co-ordinated action and planning, which are indispensable for the implementation of the idea and for the solution of the economic problems. How much can be accomplished, how radio can be brought to the people, to all classes of the population, has been proved every time the authorities have been willing to promote such a move and when a so-called "popular" receiver has been produced in appreciable quantities and sold without a large margin of profit.

The "Volksempfänger", introduced by the Nazi régime in Germany in order to strengthen the influence of its political propaganda, has, although of not too good a quality, increased the number of radio sets in Germany by several millions. The "people's receiver" now being manufactured in Hungary and sponsored by both the Government and the broadcasting service, has made it possible to bring radio to rural districts and to classes which, like industrial and agricultural workers, could previously not afford to buy radio sets. The most significant and conclusive experiment has recently been made in Northern Rhodesia where the authorities offered a battery set manufactured in the United Kingdom, the "Saucepan Special", for £5, plus £1.5s.0 for supplementary batteries. This action is about

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1/ Cf. Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information E/CONF.6/79, p. 42.

/to transform

to transform an isolated territory without sets into an area where radio links the village in the interior to the capital and to the world. Whereas Northern Rhodesia had less than 1,000 sets two years ago, the number of radio receivers had increased to 12,000 by 1950, and thousands of natives are now able to listen to the programmes from Lusaka and to international broadcasts as well.

The problem of providing radio sets to those countries and areas where they are in short supply, is further complicated by the fact that radio manufacturing is limited to a few countries. With the exception of the United States, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Sweden almost none can satisfy domestic needs and still less those of foreign countries. The United States alone is in a position to export large quantities of radio material without neglecting the domestic market, and even this has temporarily not been possible. Consequently, international action seems to be necessary, co-ordinating all the available facilities and asking the leading radio manufacturers to devote part of their activities to the mass production of a few standard types of low-cost receivers.

The status of women is an important factor with regard to the composition of the radio audience. Only in countries which grant equal rights to men and women, and where women have access to all places where people assemble, does the audience comprise a large percentage of female listeners. The proportion may otherwise be very small or even non-existent as, for example, in some countries where there are only a few thousand sets, most of which installed in coffee houses or other assembly places where women are not allowed to enter and to sit with the men.

Likewise, equal rights for, or discrimination against minorities plays an important role. In some countries, special programmes are broadcast to minorities in their own language, and care is taken that they are able to receive them. In others, however, the needs and interests of minorities are completely neglected: there is not a single programme except in the official language, and no efforts are made to put radio receiving facilities, not even community sets at their disposal. If they want to listen to broadcasts in their own language, such minority groups must then tune in to foreign stations. If considered as part of the national audience and provided with appropriate programmes, minorities would

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benefit from broadcasting activities, and so would national unity. Otherwise, minorities constitute an unstable element in the audience, subject to all kinds of foreign propaganda and to broadcasts which are frequently directed against the very interests of the country to which it is beamed.

Radio amateurs and radio listeners have had a large share in the development of broadcasting and are to be credited with many pioneering efforts and achievements. Radio clubs and listener associations set up experimental transmitters which were subsequently converted into regular broadcasting stations and which served as a basis for the first broadcasting organizations. The steady increase of political and commercial interests, however, caused a decrease in the influence of the listeners. With the exception of a few countries, there are today no important listener groups and associations; even where listeners are organized, they seldom take an active and participating interest in broadcast operations and programme planning.

Most listeners in fact are passive and indifferent; it is, to a large extent, their own fault that they get what others - government authorities, advertisers and broadcasters - believe they like, or consider to be good and necessary for them to hear. Since the masses almost everywhere want to be entertained, first emphasis is put on entertainment; since the party, or parties, in power almost everywhere want to influence public opinion, national programmes frequently serve political interests.

The lack of co-operation between broadcasters and listeners, the lack of contacts and consultation concerning programme policy and planning is a serious deficiency in present-day radio broadcasting. As a rule, the listener is rather an "object" of radio broadcasts than, as it should be, a shareholder and trustee of the radio services. Commercial broadcasters think of listeners primarily as potential customers of the products advertised in their programmes, official broadcasters consider them mainly as pupils to be guided and educated. In most countries where, the operation of broadcasting services is financed by licence fees and other taxes, the burden to the listeners has increased with the expansion of radio services; but frequently, they are not even getting back any "interest" in the form of better stations and better programmes, but are paying for other activities some of which are not at all related to broadcasting or television.

/However,

However, in private broadcasting at least, the listener is sovereign; he is, or could be if he were conscious of his power, the master of the broadcasting service. If he were aware of his rights as well as of his obligations and if, on the other side, the broadcaster, whether official or private, were aware of his responsibilities, radio and television could be developed along lines completely different to those followed so far.

Wherever listener associations are given the right to discuss programme plans with the broadcasters and where their suggestions and proposals are considered, radio services seem to benefit from such co-operation. The listener gets a better understanding and appreciation of the problems and difficulties of radio operations, and the broadcaster a better knowledge of the needs and reactions of his audience. Listener groups and associations help to prepare and to promote programmes the production of which they have suggested and which have been especially designed for their members and for listeners with similar interests. The advice of these groups has been of particular value with respect to special programme series - talks and lectures on political, economic and social problems - in view particularly of the fact that listeners, anxious to make up their own mind, will in most cases insist on an objective presentation of an issue. Audience research has repeatedly proved that, both in national and in international broadcasts, listeners above all want the facts about events and developments, and that the stations which present factual information and which separate the news from comments and interpretation, are considered "more reliable" than those which mingle news and views. The emphasis of the audience on straight reporting of the facts and the need for basic data should not be overlooked; the free flow of information could be promoted by cultivating this genuine interest. It is certainly not limited to political information only, but extends to the whole range of news about all aspects of life, all kinds of human activities and all kinds of cultural and scientific developments.

The participation of the audience may take quite different forms. The interested listener writes to the station, to the radio service or the sponsor of the broadcasts, requesting information about programmes, and contributing praise, criticism and suggestions. Listener mail, although not reflecting the attitudes and reactions of the audience as a whole, has reached considerable

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proportions. American networks get millions of letters every year - the NBC alone received 914,000 letters in 1950 - and even a service like the "Voice of America" has received 237,828 letters in 1950 and as many as 39,741 from 82 countries and territories, in the single month of March 1951.[1] Another form of co-operation is the interest many listeners take in audience surveys made by broadcasting organizations, advertising agencies and specialized research institutions. 901,368 licence-holders in Italy, i.e. 75 per cent of the total number then registered, participated in the "Referendum" of the Italian Radio in 1940, which thus attained the proportions of a plebiscite.[2] Many thousands of listeners agree to reply to detailed questionnaires, to submit to extensive interviews, and to note their preferences and reactions in programme diaries. Voluntary "listener-correspondents", in the homeland as well as overseas, assist the BBC in the evaluation and development of its programmes; radio amateurs and listeners throughout the world enable the United Nations Radio to check reception conditions in different regions.

The majority of the audience observes, as stated above, a rather indifferent and passive attitude. But it is also true that a great number of listeners manifest their interest and desire to "help" the broadcasters in their difficult task. There is no doubt that the degree and intensity of such participation could be considerably increased by patient and intelligent efforts on the part of broadcasters. Once the listener realizes their willingness to co-operate with him and to fulfil his needs, he would be prepared to assume an active and more responsible role.

Many stations broadcast musical recordings "requested" by the listeners, even if the programmes so composed are void of any artistic or cultural value. But how many would be inclined to answer with the same eagerness requests concerning informative and instructive programmes?

Some broadcasters seem to be ready to give the listeners and their associations a voice in radio operations, others oppose any "interference" by the audience. Here are two typical examples of the different attitudes adopted. A listeners' association has recently been formed in Austria, with the declared purpose of establishing contacts between the audience and the broadcasting

1/ Cf. Report on Audience Mail, March 1951 (AM #31); Department of State, International Broadcasting Division, OII. Programme Evaluation Branch

2/ Cf. "Radio-Heute und Morgen" by Arno Huth, Zurich/New York: Europa Verlag, 1944.

/organization,

organization, of interpreting the listeners' wishes and, if possible, of collaborating in programme planning. The association purposes to convene an annual conference, a Parliament of Radio Listeners, and to entrust specialists in audience research with surveys carried out according to the most modern methods of polling. In turn, Radio Vienna has agreed to devote a weekly programme to the association.[1] Similar projects were advanced in Germany, especially in the British Zone served by the "Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk". But the organization immediately took position against this move, declaring that "the payment of a licence fee merely gives one the right to listen to radio programmes but not to dictate on programme composition", and opposed the idea that even an association composed of 100,000 or 200,000 members should exercise any influence on the broadcasting service.[2]

Few countries recognize the right of the listener to play an active and responsible role in radio operations, and provide the legal framework for the participation of listener associations and their representation in administrative and advisory bodies. Denmark, one of the leading radio countries of the world, has demonstrated how such co-operation could be established on a permanent basis - the Council which is in charge of the management of the State Broadcasting Service comprises, in addition to three representatives of the Government, two of the press and four of the main political parties, not less than six representatives of the audience, proposed by listener associations and appointed by the Minister of Education. Like the Danish Radio, most of the other Scandinavian services maintain close contacts with listener groups and associations, consulting them with regard to programme plans and, in particular, to series of educational broadcasts. The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation is instructed to "co-operate in the best possible manner with public and private cultural and social institutions and organizations, especially those dealing with music, the theatre, science, technology and popular education, and with institutions and persons connected with the commercial and industrial life of the nation"[3]. Similarly, the Radio Committee of the U.S.S.R. frequently invites

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1/ Monthly Bulletin of the International Broadcasting Union, No. 288, February 1950. p. 107.

2/ Ibid., No. 290, April 1950, p. 291.

3/ Art. 1(2) of the Agreement between the Crown and the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation (Aktiebolaget Radiotjänst) on Broadcast Programming of 14 June 1947. Cf. Freedom of Information Vol. II, p. 115. United Nations Publications 1950, XIV,1

listeners to discussions of broadcasts and programme plans. According to official information, thousands of listeners participate in these meetings - about 5,000 attended the six conferences organized in Moscow in April and May 1951. The Netherlands have gone one step further and have entrusted listener associations with the entire domestic programme operations, allowing them to use official transmitters, and reserving for the State only the right of supervision and the technical operation of the stations.

The first requirement for any improvement of the present situation is, as the organizer of one of the principal international programmes points out, "to define the audience which is to be addressed",[1] the second, to provide radio listeners with better information about radio as a medium, about the stations, their wavelengths, their transmission schedules, and in particular, the content of programmes. This kind of information is occasionally given by the programme magazines issued by different broadcasting organizations; but with the exception of the "Radio Times", published weekly by the BBC in 8,000,000 copies, not a single one seems to reach more than a small part of the audience. Many international broadcasting services have mailing lists of persons interested in getting monthly programme schedules - they frequently receive in addition, whether they want it or not, political propaganda material. However, little has been done to inform the audience generally, and to bring international broadcasts to the attention of those who are not already on the mailing list.

The volume of information received could be considerably increased if listeners were told which foreign stations are broadcasting special programmes for them, what kind of programmes, how and when they may receive them, and how they can derive intellectual satisfaction from listening to programmes and information from abroad. Such promotion of broadcasts, which in practice means calling the attention of national audiences to international programmes, requires of course friendly relations between the broadcasting organizations in the transmitting and receiving countries. Fortunately, many of them are anxious to co-operate, ready to assist each other, and to interchange programme material and information.

1/ Cf. "Teaching the World English", by R.J. Quinault, BBC Quarterly, Spring 1951 (p. 39).

/Wartime

Wartime experiences have demonstrated the effectiveness of a four-page leaflet giving, every month, some specific data and programme information to listeners. This and other measures, such as information specially designed for listener groups and associations, could increase the radio audience to a considerable extent and stir up a new interest for information programmes. Likewise, the reception of international information and the appeal of such broadcasts to listeners could be greatly increased if all international broadcasting services would invest some of the money they are spending for programmes, in radio and audience research, in order to inform themselves about developments in their own field of activity and about the needs and interests of the people to whom they broadcast.

There is no doubt that the reception of radio programmes, their value and effectiveness and thus the free flow of information could be greatly increased if broadcasters cared more about listener interests, needs and reactions; if listeners were more directly concerned with programme planning and operations; and if radio reception were developed on a broader scale and in full consideration of the problems of radiocommunications, of living and listening habits, of traditions, customs and religious beliefs, of social and economic conditions, of standards of education and secondary languages. Audience research and audience building have frequently failed by ignoring, or not considering, the essential facts about the media of communication, whether it be press, films, radio or television; conclusions have been reached which were invalidated by practical experience. In most cases, the broadcaster does not know very much about his audience, and seldom are the special interests of listeners fully satisfied. All too often, listener relations, that is to say close and direct contact between those who are in control of the radio stations and radio programmes and those to whom they are directed, are deficient - if existing at all. International broadcasting services, in particular, have with few exceptions neglected to establish relations with the public and little audience research has been done in this field.

/V. CONCLUSIONS

V. CONCLUSIONS

The freedom to listen, and the rights and obligations of listeners, raise many and complex questions. As has been shown, this freedom implies:

(1) Equal rights for all to use a radio receiver and to listen to radio programmes, whether man or woman, rich or poor, member of a majority or of a minority;

(2) Freedom of programme choice and in particular, the right to seek and to receive information from any broadcasting station;

(3) Removal of controls and legal restrictions concerning the reception of radio programmes;

(4) Removal of economic barriers to radio reception, including prohibitive license fees and other taxes;

(5) Representation of the audience in the radio organization and the opportunity to express likes and dislikes and to participate in the planning of radio programmes;

(6) Promotion of the listener's interest in, and understanding of, broadcasting, and the establishment of close contact between broadcasters and their audience.

Practical measures, in addition to legislative and administrative ones, could advance the cause of freedom of information, promote and improve the reception of international information. They should include the development of the facilities at the disposal of the audience; the reduction of license fees at least for popular receivers and other taxes, and in less developed countries; the planning and production of special programmes appealing to those groups in the audience which have a special interest in international affairs and developments; and, last but not least, better promotion of international broadcasts, better listener relations and international audience research.

The development of existing facilities is a primary condition for the expansion of information broadcasts. It could be achieved in many ways: through the mass production of low-cost receivers; through the granting of special import licenses for radio and television sets and through economic devices similar to that of the Book Coupon Scheme of UNESCO; through practical instruction of the audience on how to use a receiver and to increase its capacity by simple technical devices; by taking advantage of the experience gathered in different parts of the world, and by adapting different reception methods to local needs.

Another step, which could be taken without too great difficulty, would be to ease the burden of listeners and of educational and cultural institutions

/by granting

by granting free licences to those who cannot afford to pay them or are active in the public interest. Only in one country does the proportion of free licences exceed 10 per cent of the total. The fact that the country which has adopted this practice (Denmark) is one of the most highly developed, clearly indicates how great the need for free licences really is, and that the radio audience could certainly be increased through the adoption of a more generous attitude on the part of the authorities. In any case, the structure of licence fees should be simplified, especially where four, five and more different rates are imposed upon the different categories of receivers and licence-holders. Likewise, it would probably be in the best interests of a country to reduce custom duties for all low-cost receivers in order to keep their retail price low, and to make them accessible to a larger part of the population.

Most effective would be the adoption of a programme policy taking into account - to a far greater extent than is done today - the needs and interests of the audience and, particularly, of those groups in the audience who want to learn and to inform themselves. This may require in some cases a very great and difficult effort but special programmes for special audiences have always "paid off" and have made possible the building up of a large audience.

Radio could help to teach the people about the United Nations, about human rights, technical assistance and international co-operation, but certainly not all the people at the same time and in the same way. The story has to be told differently, to different audiences, even within the same country, and on different levels; in a simple way for children, for less educated people, for the masses of the listeners; in a more elaborate and concrete way, with all the facts, for students, for the educated, and for opinion leaders.

Radio reception, and in particular the reception of information, could be promoted if listeners knew more about radio programmes. In some countries, programme magazines published by broadcasting organizations, are read by a considerable number of people but, with one exception (the BBC "Radio Times") they only reach a limited percentage of listeners. Other means of promotion have to be developed, the most effective of which is probably a weekly one-page sheet distributed free, mailed to every radio owner and giving information about the principal broadcasts.

Listener interest and listener participation in programme operations should be stimulated and encouraged; it would help to activate the service and probably

/also to

also to increase the interest in international affairs. A programme in which the listener has taken a part, which he has suggested, and which his representatives are producing together with the professional broadcasters, will definitely appeal to the audience and ensure greater interest from the very beginning.

As a whole, it seems necessary to adopt a different and more constructive attitude towards the listener, to expand and intensify audience research and listener relations, and to find out how radio can best serve the people and how much and what can be done in order to convey information which is needed and wanted by the audience.

Ibbotson, E. D.

July 18, 1950

Dear Mr. Ibbotson:

Mr. Murrow is now on his way to Korea and in his absence, I am writing merely to let you know that we have received the fishing rod you so generously sent him. I know he will be delighted with it when he returns in the Fall.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. E. D. Ibbotson
Murrow-Ibbotson Company
Utica 2, New York

E. D. IBBOTSON. CHAIRMAN
R. H. BALCH. PRES.
M. C. ROBINSON. V. PRES.
M. T. IBBOTSON. VICE PRES. & SECY.
W. N. MACARTNEY. TREAS.
J. M. BRENNAN. ASST. TREAS.
G. K. BURNAP. COMP.
E. S. COOKINHAM. ASST. SECY.

HORROCKS·IBBOTSON COMPANY

FISHING TACKLE FOR EVERY FISHERMAN AND EVERY KIND OF FISHING SINCE 1812

UTICA 2, NEW YORK

July 13, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of July 6. We are sending you today with our compliments one of our new Glass Rods, one of our new Reels and one of our famous Skirr Nylon Fish Lines. 100 yd

It comes to you with our best wishes for some very happy days fishing.

Very respectfully yours,
Horrocks-Ibbotson Co.

E. D. Ibbotson

E. D. Ibbotson
Chairman

EDI:ah
P. S. I like American Oil Company products too.

FACTURERS OF THE LARGEST LINE OF FISHING TACKLE IN THE WORLD

Ibbotson, Ed. D.

July 6, 1950

Dear Mr. Ibbotson:

I hope you will not regard the delay in answering your letter of June 13 as an indication of indifference. I am indeed grateful for your kind offer to send me one of your new Glass Fishing Rods. I am by training and inclination, a fly fisherman, but it appears that for some time to come my only fishing opportunities will be for small-mouth bass in the lakes of New York. Your judgment as to the proper bait-casting rod for this undertaking would probably be much better than mine.

Thank you very much for the kind words about the broadcast.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward D. Ibbotson
Horrocks-Ibbotson Co.
Utica 2, New York

E. D. IBBOTSON, CHAIRMAN
R. H. BALCH, PRES.
M. C. ROBINSON, V. PRES.
M. T. IBBOTSON, VICE PRES. & SECY.
W. N. MACARTNEY, TREAS.
J. M. BRENNAN, ASST. TREAS.
G. K. BURNAP, COMP.
E. S. COOKINHAM, ASST. SECY.

HORROCKS·IBBOTSON COMPANY

FISHING TACKLE FOR EVERY FISHERMAN AND EVERY KIND OF FISHING SINCE 1812

UTICA 2, NEW YORK

June 13, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My brother and I enjoy your 7:45 P.M. broadcast. And evidently you are a fisherman (from your broadcast Monday, June 12th).

I would like to send you one of our new Glass Fishing Rods in appreciation of your unbiased and objective news reports.

So will you let me know, please, the kind of fishing you most enjoy, with the end in view of my sending you with our compliments, a fishing rod that you will enjoy using.

Most respectfully yours,

Edward D. Ibbotson

Edward D. Ibbotson, Chairman
Horrocks-Ibbotson Co.

EDI:WG

We also like Campbell soup!

FACTURERS OF THE LARGEST LINE OF FISHING TACKLE IN THE WORLD

Ickes, Harold L.

HAROLD L. ICKES
3624 PROSPECT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 7, D.C.

DUPONT 2281

June 25, 1951

My dear Mr. Murrow:

If you can do it, Mr. Ickes would like you to send him a copy of your broadcast of Friday evening, June 22, 1951, concerning his statement before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Senate on Concurrent Resolution 21 introduced by Sen. Fulbright, of Arkansas, in the first session of the Eighty-Second Congress, June 22, 1951, 11:00 A.M.

The copy should be mailed:

Harold L. Ickes, Esq.
Southwest Harbor, Maine,

as he expects to be at the Maine address until September.

Sincerely yours,

Grace G. Stewart

Grace G. Stewart
Secretary

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Sent 6/27

Iglehart, Mrs. Paul

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

June 13, 1950

Dear Mrs. Iglehart:

Your son and my friend has just telephoned to say that you would like an excerpt from last Wednesday's broadcast. I am greatly pleased that you found the quotation from Goethe acceptable.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Paul Iglehart
1406 Park Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

cc: Mr. Joseph A. W. Iglehart
W. E. Hutton Co.
14 Wall Street
New York, New York

Iliff, Ann

July 28, 1950

Dear Miss Iliff:

I am writing merely to tell you that your letter of July 5th has been received in Mr. Murrow's absence in Korea.

It will be called to his attention when he returns to the office which will probably be sometime in September.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Mc Donough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Ann Iliff
c/o Shell Chemical Corporation
100 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

E. B. DeGOLIA
MANAGING OWNER

ALEX F. HOFFER
MANAGER

Hotel MAURICE

TYPICAL OF SMART SAN FRANCISCO
SEVEN SIXTY ONE POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 9, CALIFORNIA

July 5th 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow

My Father (Kenneth PICKTHORN who used to be the member of Parliament for Cambridge University and who is now the member for the Carlton division of Nottingham) told me to get in touch with you as soon as I got to this country. He did not know your address but told me that anyone I asked would be able to tell me. Unfortunately I did not ask until the day before we left New York. I expect it is useless but I thought it was just worth while for me to write to you. So I do hope you will forgive me bothering you.

My husband works for Shell and we are over here for a year. We are staying in this vicinity until the beginning of September. Just in case the Shell address here is: — c/o Shell

Chemical Corporation, 100 Bush street, San Francisco.
After that we go to Houston for six to eight months and then back to New York for the last month.

~~To~~ C/o Shell Chemical Corporation
50 West 50th street
New York (N.Y)

is, I think, our permanent address.

I do apologise for bothering you with all this but I felt I must write having found out the address ——— I hope you will forgive me.

Yours sincerely
Ann Iliff (ILIFF)

...I Ingram, Jas. W. major

January 24, 1952

Dear Woody:

Belated thanks for your Christmas card. I had thought to be back with you before now but various things have intervened. If the gods are good, I shall see you again sometime in the spring, provided of course you undertake not to ground-loop a Golf with inconsiderate correspondents aboard.

Saw Bill Lawrence the other night, and we reminisced as old men are wont to do.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Major James W. Ingram
Hq. Fifth Air Force in Korea
APO 970 - c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

5TH AIRFORCE P.I.O.
Wishes You
A
Merry Christmas
FROM KOREA
1950
(over)

Dear Ed —

Herman and Costello are doing swell — but we sure miss you and the rest of the "Forward, Men" gang.

Hope to see you come next fall.

Regards.

Woody

EMERSON C. IVES
159 CLEVELAND STREET
BROOKLYN 8, N. Y.

February 21, 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am wondering if it would be possible for me to get a copy of the moral summation you made on the radio last night (Tuesday) on the basketball scandals. I thought what you said was excellent, and I would appreciate a copy of it.

Will be seeing you on the Hill after the first of April. Guess there's been plenty of ice this winter up there, from what I hear.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Emerson C. Ives

Jacobson, Philip A.

May 25, 1950

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

Thanks very much for the pictures. I note that my eyes were closed only once out of four times, which I suppose is not bad.

About the Newsweek advertisement, what I agreed to say was that it was more reliable than other news magazines, which is an attitude with which you may differ - but I happen to believe it.

I think you may have a sound point on the Truman tape recordings, but at times I just plain get fed up with the shotgun tactics of any individual who says that he and he alone gives the people the true facts.

Anyway, thanks for slapping me so graciously on the wrist. I am fortified by the knowledge that you will undoubtedly do it again if the occasion warrants.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Philip A. Jacobson
1925 Lake Street
Evanston, Illinois

Philip A. Jacobson
1925 Lake Street
Evanston, Illinois
May 15, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Radio Newsman
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I do not suppose our family has missed more than a dozen of your programs since your return to the air several years ago. You are a daily guest in our house and by now we are sure you will never wear out your welcome.

Two things happened today, however, to make me want to question your judgement. Our New Yorker

gazine arrived by mail and to my disappointment, I find your endorsement of Newsweek magazine. "You can have confidence in Newsweek" says Mr. Edward R. Murrow. Well, in spite of your praise of Newsweek, a magazine recognized for slanting the news, a reactionary editorial policy, and, in general, having nothing in common with your integrity in reporting to the American people, this family will still have confidence in Edward R. Murrow.

Tonight we heard you comment on the tape recording of President Truman's talk to the farmers at

shore Idaho. You were piqued at Mr. Truman's sarcastic remarks about those who control the avenues of communication. The record of the Press since the days of F.D.R speaks for itself. You know that record better than most of us. No doubt you wanted to defend Radio. I can only remind you that not all broadcasting systems have the record of service of C.B.S. Your personal honesty, modesty, and your ability to bring facts to your listeners perhaps has made you forget that the American air lanes are still choked

h the Fulton Lewis, Robert F. Hurleigh, Alex Drier brand of news slanters. If Mr. Truman was referring to the work of some of these men I am sure you will admit he had sufficient basis for his charges.

Despite the tone of complaint this letter brings, Mr. Murrow, I want you to know of our appreciation for your daily broadcast. Your evident faith in the future of our country, your delineation of the important news of each day makes us proud to look forward to "listen to Murrow" tomorrow.

Sincerely yours.

Philip A. Jacobson

Dear Mr. Murrow

I am enclosing some pictures I took of you, Dr. Conant and Dr. Zook at the recent meeting of the American Council on Education at the Palmer House in Chicago. They were just developed and I am sending them on to you for your personal scrapbook. I'm sorry the shutter tripped just as your eyes closed on one of them— After listening to you on CBS every evening for a number of years I had come to believe your eyes were never closed— When they report on what [illegible] in the progress of the world

I am still sure of it.

Sincerely
Phil

Phil
1920 La
Evanst

Jebb Gladwyn

May 14, 1951

Dear Gladwyn:

The weekend I mentioned is July 14. There will be golf, swimming, drinks and, who knows, perhaps even conversation. There will be a number of your fellow countrymen on the Hill that weekend; also a lot of Republicans, but I can protect you from them.

It now appears that my mint bed will be in good shape by then and I am no mean hand with a julep. If you think it is possible that you can join us let me know and Janet can work out the logistical details with Lady Jebb.

As ever yours,

Sir Gladwyn Jebb
United Kingdom Delegation
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Jefferson, Philip L.

January 30th, 1950

Dear Mr. Jefferson:

Your version of the Latvian story is entirely correct. I am returning it herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Philip L. Jefferson
Travelers Aid Society of New York
144 East 44th Street
New York 17, New York

TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY of NEW YORK

INCORPORATED

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General Director

44 EAST 44TH STREET *Tel. MUrray Hill 2-6300* NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

"A unique and vital service for the traveler in distress."

January 26, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When you kindly appeared at our Travelers Aid luncheon last month I suggested I would paraphrase your amusing little story about the Latvian for future use, for us. Herewith is a version which I think is correct.

If this meets with your approval, would you please return it.

Sincerely yours,

Philip L. Jefferson

Philip L. Jefferson
Fund Director

Directors and Honorary Board

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Jewel, Agatha

April 4, 1950

Dear Miss Jewel:

Mr. Murrow has just returned to Washington, D. C. after a week on the Coast, and has asked me to write you in his absence and tell you that he appreciated your kind invitation; however, he doesn't know when he'll be back in California again. He also says thanks a lot for the quotation which you enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Miss Isetta Jewel
229 Coast Blvd.
La Jolla, Calif.

KCBQ CBS FOR SAN DIEGO • 5000 WATTS

1405 FIFTH AVENUE • 1170 ON YOUR DIAL • SAN DIEGO 1, CALIF.

"COLUMBIA CORNER"

229 Coast Blvd.
La Jolla, Calif.
March 28, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S Radio Station
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I heard the other day that you are coming to the West Coast. This is to invite you to come to San Diego--to La Jolla, if you please. It would be a great pleasure to have you as a guest, both in La Jolla and on my radio program, and also I know the Paul Whites would love to see you.

In the meantime I want to give you this quotation which I have been intending to send to you for ages. I will include the wrapper just to show you my intentions were good. I thought it would be such fun to make the hundred dollars! But I was just too busy to get it off to you. If you can use it, please do. The quotation may apply to the necessity for American perseverance in making a crack which will cause Russia to GIVE. It is from a Trotty Veck Message.

PERSEVERANCE
By Jacob A. Riis

"When nothing seems to help, I go and look at a stonecutter hammering away at his rock, perhaps a hundred times without as much as a crack showing in it. Yet, at the hundred and first blow it will split in two, and I know it was not that blow that did it, but all that had gone before."

Cordial good wishes,

Sincerely,

Who says we don't get Russia to - american!!!

Izetta Jewel

Izetta Jewel
Woman Commentator

IJ:ng

Represented Nationally by
THE GEORGE P. HOLLINGBERY CO.
CHICAGO • NEW YORK • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • ATLANTA

Johnson, Alvin

THE NEW SCHOOL
66 West 12th St. New York 11
Oregon 5-2700

September 4, 1951

Dear Edward Murrow:

I am sorry you are to be abroad, but as a good citizen my wishes and hopes go with you wherever you go. For you are the true American who stands up like a pillar from among the fears and follies and hatred of the bewildered mass.

Sometime when you are securely here for a little time we want to meet you, and hear you on any subject uppermost in your heart.

Sincerely,

Alvin Johnson

Alvin Johnson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

aj:sr

Johnson, Alvin

August 28, 1951

Dear Alvin Johnson:

I am just back from an eight-week holiday and take this first opportunity to reply to your thoughtful letter of August 3.

I am most grateful for your kind invitation to participate in your forum on October 21 and very much regret that I shall be abroad at that time. I am sorry. Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Alvin Johnson
The New School
66 West 12th Street
New York 11, New York

THE NEW SCHOOL
[illegible]est 12th St. New York 11
[illegible]on 5-2700

Called Dm

No go

August 3, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow,

We are bent on having a dinner forum discussion on what the devil education is about in these times, and what it should be about. To be very conservative publicly, we call the forum, "Education for What?" But you'll see through the phraseology to our deep anxiety; do we have an educational system that produces the kind of men you and I have dreamed of ever since we realized the stupendous and exciting fact that God in His goodness had seen fit to waste a small treasure of free minds on persons like you and me?

Will you come to our forum and speak, briefly or at length, wilfully or responsibly, as it may please you; but will you come? Here at the New School on Sunday, October 21, at 6:30.

Sincerely,

Alvin Johnson

Johnson, Claudious O

July 24, 1951

MR. CLAUDIOUS O. JOHNSON
Bellingham, Wn

SUGGEST JACK BECK KNX HOLLYWOOD, MIGHT BE ABLE TO MAKE USEFUL CONTRIBUTION YOUR DISCUSSIONS.

REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

Johnson, L

STEPTOE & JOHNSON
1129 SHOREHAM BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 16, 1950

My dear Murrow,

I am very glad to have on my return from the West Coast your letter advising me that I am going to have the album, "I Can Hear It Now," covering the period from 1919-1932. Indeed I am most happy to have this vital history.

I appreciate your kindness very much indeed, and hope before long to thank you personally.

With kindest personal regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Louis Johnson

Johnson

Honorable Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Johnson, Robert L

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

THE PRESIDENT

X

January 16, 1952

Dear Ed:

In my recent confidential letter to Jim Duff, I tried to cover some of the points we talked about the other day, and I also referred to the fact that you liked "Ike" and that sometime before long you may be able to give the Senator some helpful suggestions.

I hope you won't mind my referring to the fact that you are for Eisenhower, and will perhaps get in touch with Jim later.

Most sincerely yours,

Bob Johnson

Robert L. Johnson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

O
F
Y

January 15, 1952

Dear Jim:

First, let me tell you how much I enjoyed our little visit the other day in Washington, and I shall be delighted to do as you suggested, namely, give you a few thoughts and comments regarding the pre-convention campaign of our candidate. Before launching into that part of the letter, however, let me bring you up to date about the two or three matters we talked about that you wanted me to follow through on immediately.

I have had two talks with Mrs. Reid, and she has consulted with a number of her able staff people, and they are all inclined to agree that the best way to get additional papers to come out for Eisenhower is to get leading people, rather than newspaper men, in the various cities to contact the publishers of their own papers pointing out that the Tribune and Times and a number of other fine papers have already announced they would support Eisenhower. To this I might add that in certain cases, it might be a good idea to have the head of large local advertisers, namely, the heads of department stores, see their local publishers too.

I then talked to a very good personal friend of mine who is a publisher of one of the largest papers in the East to check his views in the matter, and he said he thought that we were on the right track, and also practically promised that his paper would be coming out for Eisenhower in the reasonably near future - although his father-in-law who is the principal stockholder has always been reluctant in the past to come out for any particular candidate.

I then contacted my friends in both the Ford and General Motor Companies to discuss the possibility of their sales managers contacting the local Ford and Chevrolet dealers with a view to getting quick support from pro-Eisenhower dealers to set up local Eisenhower Clubs, and so forth. Both Companies are most anxious to be helpful, but would like to give the matter careful consideration before cooperating in this particular matter.

Then, I got in touch with a few people in New York that I thought might be influential in getting Winchell to plug for the General in his newspaper columns and perhaps on the radio, and one man I saw can be very helpful in this matter, — the Executive Editor of the Mirror who promised to use his influence and hoped he would be successful.

The next day I had a good visit with Ed Murrow, and he is definitely for Eisenhower and will do what he can, and he has also promised to pass on to you any suggestions he has that might be helpful.

And now for the general strategy of the situation, I have a few rambling thoughts that may be of some help to you, the Senator, Mr. Vandenberg and other people at the top level of the Eisenhower pre-convention campaign.

My suggestions are based for the most part on the experiences I had when I worked for Wendell Wilkie with Russell Davenport, Harold Talbot and Charlton McVeigh in 1940. I might point out that a few days after Russell Davenport asked for a leave of absence from Fortune, Wendell asked me to help Russell, and in a matter of two or three days Russell and I, and the others just mentioned, formed a little Committee which worked very closely and harmoniously together to promote the nomination of Wendell, and while we had hundreds of thousands of volunteers, with a few good men like Orin Root also promoting Wendell, we four men did most of the spade work and met with Wendell frequently and he really left it up to us to see that the program was handled vigorously and with good taste, and so forth.

As I look back on those hectic days, there were two main jobs we had to try to put over. First, was to form Wilkie groups all over the United States to develop favorable support for Wilkie with all groups of our citizens, and the other job, which McVeigh handled - with the aid of many others - was to try and line up as many delegates as possible before the convention.

I understand from Howard Peterson the Senator has picked a good man by the name of Sears to work on the delegates and that he has a number of good persons helping him, and I imagine Mr. Vandenberg can coordinate the activities of the volunteer groups throughout the country that are interested in forming Eisenhower Clubs.

We have nearly two and a half months more to do a good job for Ike than we had for Wilkie, and of course, we have a candidate that in 1952 is better qualified in every way than Wilkie was in 1940. Wilkie was practically unknown, except many people realized that he was a public utility executive, and a few people learned that he was also a Director of the First National Bank of New York, and neither of these activities were particularly helpful from a political point of view.

We didn't start our Democrats for Wilkie Clubs, or Independents for Wilkie, until after the convention, but I see no reason why we should not try to start both these activities at the earliest possible moment.

Another job that Wendell asked me to try and carry out myself or get other people to put over for me was to win the support of prominent and influential men and women whose support would be of interest to the public and whose statements would be "news-worthy". A typical case of that was Al Smith, and Al told me he would not only come out for Wilkie, but wanted to come out at the most helpful time. It was Al who suggested I should tell Wilkie that he should refer in the future to his campaign as "a crusade", and you will recall that Wendell adopted that suggestion very promptly.

We must expect to be embarrassed occasionally by the wrong people setting up Eisenhower Clubs, and in a decentralized movement of this kind occasionally the wrong people will get the ball and try to run with it, and these situations which will not be too [redacted], will have to be handled singly by trustworthy people in their area.

I'm sure Howard Peterson can raise the money, and I was glad to learn from him that he realized how important it was to get many many small contributions as well as the large ones. In fact, it might be wise to limit any single contribution to a thousand dollars, or perhaps a little more than that.

If I was a free agent and not still Chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, I would be delighted to put my shoulder to the wheel on a fifteen hours a day basis, but until May thirty-first I will have to retain my non-political position although I am, of course, delighted to be helpful on a rather personal and confidential basis any time anybody wishes to talk to me about any phase of the program.

I think the Senator and Mr. Vandenberg might consider the idea of forming some sort of an organization which might be known as the Association of Eisenhower Clubs, and through publicity suggest that anyone who wishes to start an Eisenhower Club get in touch with Headquarters and he will then receive a little handbook describing how a Club should be set up and a little about the duties of the individuals, and at some point, I think each Club President in every State should select a number of enthusiastic supporters to cover each of the delegates in each of the States, but I think this should be done with the approval and consent of men charged with the responsibility of winning over delegates.

Another man, or group of men, should consider it his very special responsibility to get outstanding men and women in every town and city to come out for Eisenhower, while another group should be pointing their efforts towards getting the right citizens in each community to bring pressure on their local papers. Both of these matters I touched on earlier in this letter, but I think they are very important.

The Publicity Committee should, of course, try to use every tool of public relations and publicity, and especially good material should be sold to the various local Clubs at cost for distribution among their members. A case in point would be the poll made by the Indianapolis News.

Another type of effort that generally pays off, is to have another group at Headquarters interest people who would be willing at their own expense to send out material to large numbers of responsible people throughout the country. Perhaps a good example of this is that I got, without any effort, the President of Previews, Inc. to mail out fifteen thousand copies of Walter Lippman's recent article on Eisenhower. To button it up, I asked Mrs. Reid for her permission and she has agreed to write my friend, Mr. John C. Tyson, and give him clearance, and he will undoubtedly have reprints made of that article rather than use photostatic copies and will get out his mailing within the next few days. I think he intends to do this at his own expense, but in some cases a man will underwrite the matter and then get a few friends to join with him to handle the costs.

Taft has a big jump on us and we must be in a position to point out to every delegate before he goes to the convention that Eisenhower is an experienced administrative leader, a person who knows how to pick people and handle them

successfully, and by showing quotes from his speeches while he was at Columbia University we can prove that he certainly believes in the American way of life, and that there can be no question as to where he stands on the domestic issues. Then, we will have to carefully study how to handle his foreign policy, but I think he is so sound that this too can be worked out all right. By quoting polls - and I hope there will be several hundred made by then, and by responsible papers - and through the use of statements by very outstanding men and women, I think we can convince a large number of delegates that Eisenhower is our man and that he can surely be elected, and that there are grave doubts about Mr. Taft's ability to win.

When I saw Howard Peterson for a few minutes this noon and told him that you would like to have any suggestions I might care to make, he asked me for two or three copies of my letter to you - which I am sending to him - and which I imagine he will in turn send on to some of the other men who are interested in seeing that our pre-convention campaign is a success.

I firmly believe we can put Eisenhower over, but we have no time to lose.

In closing, I do think it's very important to have a small Board of Strategy which meets regularly, and makes sure our whole program moves forward on a very definite and clearly thought out time schedule.

If anything else occurs to me of any importance, or if I hear anything further from Ford and General Motors, I will write you soon again.

Most sincerely yours,

Robert L. Johnson

The Honorable James H. Duff
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Johnson-Smith, Geoffrey

February 9, 1950

Dear Mr. Johnson-Smith:

Here are a few letters to a few people in San Francisco.

Best of luck to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Geoffrey Johnson-Smith
151 East 71st Street
New York, New York

February 9, 1950

Dear Wallace:

This is a note to introduce Geoffrey Johnson-Smith who is one of the most intelligent and attractive young Englishmen I know. He has just finished a junket around the country with the Oxford debating team and is now going to be stationed in San Francisco with the British Information Service. I think you will like him.

As ever yours,

President J. E. W. Sterling
Stanford University
Stanford, California

February 9, 1950

Dear Art:

This is a note to introduce Geoffrey Johnson-Smith who is one of the most intelligent and attractive young Englishmen I know. He has just finished a junket around the country with the Oxford debating team and is now going to be stationed in San Francisco with the British Information Service. I think you will like him.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur Hull Hayes
Radio Station KGBS
San Francisco, California

February 9, 1950

Dear Paul:

This is a note to introduce Geoffrey Johnson-Smith who is one of the most intelligent and attractive young Englishmen I know. He has just finished a junket around the country with the Oxford debating team and is now going to be stationed in San Francisco with the British Information Service. I think you will like him.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Smith
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
San Francisco, California

Johnson-Smith, Geoffrey

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

2 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

January 16, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will introduce to you Mr. Geoffrey Johnson-Smith who has just completed a tour of forty-two universities as one of the Oxford University debating team.

F

Mr. Johnson-Smith is wishing to make a connection in this country and you might be able to assist him. In any event, I am sure you will enjoy a conversation with him.

Sincerely yours,

Donald F. Tuck
Vice-President

Yes

h 4-8513

Johnson, W. W.

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME · LIFE · FORTUNE
ARCHITECTURAL FORUM
THE MARCH OF TIME

DALLAS EDITORIAL OFFICE
307 SOUTHLAND LIFE BUILDING
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

Jno Amarner

June 8, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter regarding Bill Crawford. As I understand it, Bill is now taking a job with a radio station in Baytown, Texas. If radio is anything like the newspaper business, I think this probably is a good idea from his point of view, i.e. learning all branches of the business at the bottom. He will, undoubtedly, get to New York one of these days and very likely will call and take advantage of your offer. Thanks again and best wishes always.

Sincerely,

W. W. Johnson

WWJ:hw

Johnson, W. W.

June 1, 1951

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for yours of May 14, and for the kind words. About Bill Crawford, I will, of course, be delighted to see anyone you recommend, but I ought to tell you and him in advance that I no longer have anything to do with hiring or firing people for CBS. However, if he's going to be in New York I will, of course, be glad to see him and also see to it that he has an opportunity to talk with our boys here who are on the Administrative side of the shop.

I do indeed remember our meetings in London, and I hope that before too long we will have the opportunity to meet again.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. W. Johnson
Time Incorporated
Dallas Editorial Office
307 Southland Life Building
Dallas 1, Texas

10.

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME · LIFE · FORTUNE
ARCHITECTURAL FORUM
THE MARCH OF TIME

DALLAS EDITORIAL OFFICE
307 SOUTHLAND LIFE BUILDING
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

May 14, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

At least a half dozen times in the past few years I've intended to drop you a note and tell you what a wonderful job I think you are doing. The fact that I knew you, although very briefly and casually, in London during the war is a source of considerable pride, particularly in these days of intemperate and unbalanced thinking.

So much for the fan mail. Reason I am writing is one Bill Crawford, Jr. His dossier is attached and is self-explanatory. His father is an independent oilman here whom I know and like. I've met young Bill only once but was very impressed with him. He's likeable, bright, intelligent and independent in his thinking. He's had a comfortable background but has got out and made his own way despite it. He's had an excellent scholastic record and remains very modest. He's the kind of young man I'd latch onto if I were hiring anyone. Bill is more interested in radio than in newspaper or magazine work. And, as it so happens, he admires Edward R. Murrow more than anyone else in the business. As I understand it, he is doing some sort of a thesis on you.

Whether CBS has a spot for a bright young man or not, do you suppose you could spare a little time to talk to Bill if he came to New York?

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill Johnson

W. W. Johnson

WWJ:hw

Personal Data

William L. Crawford Jr.

Vital Statistics

Present address: 16 A Kuhlman Court, Columbia, Mo. (5772)
Permanent address: 7123 Casa Loma, Dallas, Texas (FA-2246)

Age: 24
Place of birth: Dallas, Texas
Citizenship: U. S.

Marital Status: Married, no children
Religion: Non-denominational Christian
Draft Status: Veteran, no reserve affiliation

General appearance: Height-6' 4" Weight - 200 lbs.

Educational History

High School: Woodrow Wilson, Dallas, Texas Diploma, 1944

College: University of Missouri
Bachelor of Journalism, 1951
Bachelor of Arts, 1951

Field of study in journalism; reporting, copyreading, radio news, newscasting, special events in radio and television, radio and television advertising.

Crime, court and political reporter for Columbia Missourian, competitive city daily, circulation approximately 4000.

Editor and newscaster for FKRU, 250 watt ABC affiliate in Columbia, Mo. Edited and read daily sponsored newscasts Sept. 1950 - June, 1951

Recipient of University of Missouri School of Journalism award (second place) for best written local stories 1949-1950

Field of study in arts: Major -- English, Creative writing and literature. Minors -- American History, Spanish, Political Science.

Honorary and Professional Affiliations

Phi Beta Kappa, Honorary Scholastic Society
Kappa Tau Alpha, Honorary Journalism Society
Sigma Delta Chi, Professional Journalism Fraternity.

Work Experience

July, 1944 - June 1946: Radioman Third Class, U. S. Navy

Oct., 1946 - Febr. 1947: City Reporter, Dallas Morning News, Jack B. Krueger, City Editor

Febr. 1949 -June, 1949: Sales, Chandler's Shoe Store, Palo Alto, California. John Nilsson, Manager

July, 1950 -September, 1950 : Head Bartender, Hyannisport Club, Hyannisport, Mass. Florence Hallet, Manager

Travel, Sports, Interests

Travel: Most of United States, parts of Canada, Japan, China.

Sports: Handball, badminton, swimming, riding.

Interests: General reading, writing short stories, popular and classical music.

References:

Edward C. Lambert, Associate Professor of Journalism
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

William B. Bickley, Associate Professor of Journalism
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

Milton E. Gross, Assistant Professor of Journalism
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

William H. Peden, Associate Professor of English
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

John G. Neihardt, Professor of English
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri.

Jordan, P.

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

31st May, 1951

My dear Ed.

Thank you very much for your letter, and I am sorry that you should have had it on your mind for so long. This is just to say that we shall hope very much to see you through here in the next few weeks. Please be sure to let me know if you are coming.

Love to you both.

Yours Philip Jordan.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

Jordan, Philip

May 24, 1951

Dear Philip:

I hope you will forgive me for the long delay in answering your letter. It raises a very difficult question because no one can be sure what the climate of Anglo-American opinion or relations will be after the next general election. My off-hand opinion would be that the chances of making expenses or of any considerable revenue from broadcasting would be slight. However, I am told by the television experts that there may well be an increasing market for people who have experience and who can speak off-the-cuff. It seems to me the only thing we can do is to wait and see what the situation is after the next election. Meanwhile, I hope you will continue to regard me as your unofficial agent in this benighted land.

I had hoped that I might be passing through London in the course of the next two weeks on my way to Yugoslavia, but the doctors have just told me that a head cold prevents my flying so I shall stay here at least for the next few weeks. Janet joins me in sending love and all best wishes.

As ever yours,

Mr. Philip Jordan
Travellers' Club
London S.W.1, England

Travellers' Club
London SW1.

~~10, Downing Street,~~
~~Whitehall.~~
7.xi.50.

My dear Ed: may I bother you about matters of my own? One of these is (I don't know when) a general election happens; and I shall, almost certainly, whatever which side wins, decide to move off here.

When you were last here you suggested to me that I might possibly have some commercial value of a temporary nature in America, either lecturing or broadcasting. If I felt that this were indeed so I would, when thinking about my future like to consider such a possibility. I don't truly know what I may decide to do, but I am sure of one thing: I don't want to go back to newspapers.

Will you then, if it is not too much trouble, give your advice to me however unsure it may seem to you? I shouldn't want to come if a visit was to do no more than pay for itself: that simply wouldn't be worth my while.

If you are too busy, throw this in W.P.B., or don't give it a thought.

Love to you both Philip. Jordan

Jordan, Philip

January 30, 1950

Mr. Philip Jordan
10, Downing Street
Whitehall
London, England

Dear Philip:

Thanks for yours of the 19th.

I am flying over on February 17th; Janet will probably arrive several days, perhaps a week, ahead of me. We will be stopping at the Connaught. She will give you a ring and arrange a mutually convenient date. We both want very much to see both of you.

If my credentials be in doubt, I would remind you that I am the only honorary member of the East Lewisham Labor Party!

As ever yours,

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

19th January, 1950

My dear Ed:

Winston Burdett tells me that you are both coming over for the Election, or at least, for the latter part of it.

This is to let you know that we want to see you both, and to hope that you will dine with us. Let me know a date, if you can, preferably not Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

I have no doubt in my own mind, rash though it is to prophesy: the Labour Government will win.

Love to you both

Philip.

Mr.Ed. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
New York City,
New York,
U.S.A.

Jorgensen, Erling

October 5, 1951

Dear Mr. Jorgensen:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of September 26 and for your kind comments about our program HEAR IT NOW. You might be interested to know that we are now working on plans to bring it back this Fall in a TV version.

We do not have copies of "The Biography of of a Pint of Blood" here in this office, but you can obtain one by writing to Mr. Charles Sterritt, American National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington 13, D.C.

Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Erling Jorgensen
Dept. of Speech & Dramatic Art
The University of Nebraska
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
LINCOLN 8, NEBRASKA

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF
SPEECH AND DRAMATIC ART

September 26, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been an interested listener to your series broadcast on Friday evenings entitled "Hear It Now." I had looked forward to a continuation of the series this fall. I regret that the program will not be produced.

I wish to add my voice to those of your many other listeners who deplore the discontinuation of "Hear It Now." I hope that it can be made available again.

Your program has furnished me, as an instructor of classes in radio and radio journalism, with many examples of good reportage. It has been a useful teaching aid.

If a copy of your program concerned with the problem of procuring blood for military use entitled "The Biography of a Pint of Blood" is available, I would like very much to have a copy for use in my classes. We should be glad to pay the costs incurred.

Sincerely,

Erling S. Jorgensen

Erling S. Jorgensen
Director of Radio

ESJ:dd

Kappa Sigma Fraternity

February 22, 1951

Dear John McAvoy:

Thanks for your note. I'm sorry to again have to miss a Kappa Sig meeting but it looks like I shall be out of town on March 20.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John A. McAvoy
15 Whitehall Street
New York 4, New York

McAvoy Representation

JOHN A. McAVOY

GERARD GAYNOR McTIGUE

15 WHITEHALL STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

BOwling Green 9-0919

Will be out of town Sunday.

Dear Brother Ulmann:-

Could you help us get a good crowd out at the next meeting of the New York Alumni Chapter of Kappa Sigma!

We meet Tuesday March 20, 1951.

Brother Warren Austin - Seorg Allen and Emil Hugo were present at our last meeting Dec 12th - Founders day.

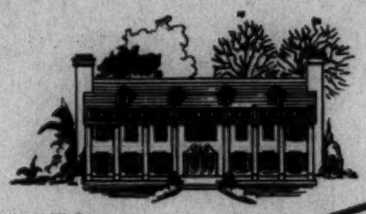
Fraternally

John A. McAvoy

Sec. My Alumni Chapter

Γ2-10-8-06.

Kappa Sigma Frat.



F SP.

UNIVERSITY OF TULSA CHAPTER OF KAPPA SIGMA

PROPOSED HOME TO BE LOCATED ON N.W. CORNER OF 7TH ST. & GARY PLACE

December 11, 1950

Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The Kappa Sigma chapter here at the University of Tulsa is now in the process of building a fine new home on the University campus. At the present we are doing some long-range planning for our interior decorations.

We hope to grace our walls in the modernistic trophy room of our new house with representative photographs of outstanding Kappa Sigmas. Our response so far has been quite gratifying, and we hope to make our house the best on the campus through this unusual decoration scheme.

We know that your time is limited and that you are very busy. However, we hope that you will do us a favor by sending an 8 X 10 photograph of yourself with a little inscription for us here at Tulsa. We would be very pleased and gratified if you would do this so that we might frame and display it prominently.

We will be listening to you for the news broadcasts and looking forward to your reply. We sincerly congratulate you on your fine commentaries, and hope that you may always lead in the newscasting field.

Fraternally yours,
Bill Hays

Bill Hays
Kappa Sigma, Epsilon-Mu chapter
2836 East 8
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Keating, Mona

April 5, 1951

Dear Mona Keating:

Thanks for yours of March 1.

I am most grateful for your kind words about the new show.

The quotation from "Boss Tweed" is indeed interesting and we shall probably be able to find a place for it.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Mona K. Keating
1631 Euclid Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

1631 Euclid St., N. W., Apt. 101
Washington, D. C.
March 1, 1951

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a quotation which may be of interest to you. It is badly timed but would seem that it may be applicable shortly.

If you have come across this book at any time you of course know what a collection of absolutely priceless quotations it contains.

As to your hourly program each week, there is just nothing left to be said. You are not only doing a piece of work which is unsurpassed in the field today but you are doing a great service to the people of the United States and therefore to the people of the world.

Sincerely,

Mona E. Keating

From BOSS TWEED by Denis Tilden Lynch
1927 off Boni and Liveright, New York
p. 219

"You cannot refine Mr. Lincoln's taste, extend his horizon, or clear his judgment; he will not walk dignifiedly through the traditional part of the President of America, but will pop out his head at each railroad station and make a little speech, and get into an argument with Squire A. and Judge B. He will write letters to Horace Greeley, and any editor or reporter or saucy party committee that writes to him, and cheapen himself.

But this we must be ready for, and let the clown appear, and hug ourselves that we are well off, if we have got good nature, honest meaning, and fidelity to public interest, with bad manners,--instead of an elegant roue and malignant self seeker."

The above is the philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson's appraisal of President Lincoln.

Keating, Mona E.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
RING BUILDING
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Ai 1317

No

called

Wednesday

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I couldn't reach you today...in these days of change... now a secretary yet, as we late of the cheese state say. (Cheese covering both products...food and McCarthy).*

The business at hand was to ask whether or not you could have dinner tomorrow night with one J. Gunnar Back and one of your countless devoted listeners.

You can reach me here anytime during the day and we hope very much that you will be able to take just a bit of time out at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Mona E.Keating

*You've sampled the cheese since I sent some to New York last fall. I still await a report on the other product. We have an excellent source, on the latter, incidentally, but it would not be for you, I think, since your program is far above that which would of necessity be brought forth.

Kefauver, Estes

MC CARRAN, NEV., CHAIRMAN
ORE, W. VA. ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
TLAND, MISS. WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
MAGNUSON, WASH. HOMER FERGUSON, MICH.
R. O'CONOR, MD. WILLIAM E. JENNER, IND.
KEFAUVER, TENN. ARTHUR V. WATKINS, UTAH
LIS SMITH, N. C. ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON, N. J.
J. G. SOURWINE, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

April 10, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness in wiring me on April 6th about the story of Crime Free Milwaukee being on the air on April 7th.

When your message was received, I was out of the city for a few days' rest. I am sorry I did not get to listen to this broadcast but I heard it was a very interesting one.

With my best regards to you,

Sincerely,

Estes

Kefauver

Kefauver, Estes

ESTES KEFAUVER
TENNESSEE

CHARLES G. NEESE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 14, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
New York, N. Y.

Dear ~~Mr. Murrow~~ Ed:

It was mighty nice of your to call me when I was in New York. I am sorry I didn't reach you when I called back. I would have tried again but I had to work right up to the last minute before catching the train for Trenton.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Estes

Youngers, Keir, David

~~Pending~~

7

October 3, 1950

Dear David:

I shall of course be delighted to have an opportunity to meet the Youngers, and will look forward to a call from them. I am sure they're delightful people, but much rather would we welcome you and Thelma.

I fear there is no chance of our going to London again before the next General Election.

Please give our love to Thelma.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Keir
Respit Hill
Ivy Hatch, Sevenoaks
Kent, England

RASPIT HILL,
IVY HATCH, SEVENOAKS,
TELEPHONE, PLAXTOL 812.

25th. September, 1950.

Dear Ed,

Two great friends of mine, Charles and Joanna Younger of Edinburgh will be in New York within a few days, and would very much like to meet you. He's of William Younger, one of our leading brewers, & fought with great distinction (DSO) in Burma. His wife Joanna is very attractive and amusing, and I would like

you & Janet to meet them [illegible]
So I gave them your address.
wish I were in their travelling
shoes: the time is long overdue
for my first visit to the United
States. But it's now more difficult
than ever. However, one day...
Please give our warmest love to
Janet & Thelma also sends
her love to you.

As always,

David Keir.

Kellam, J. G.

November 17, 1950

Dear Mr. Kellam:

Many thanks for yours of the 1st.

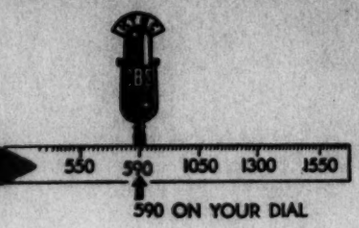
I assure you that nothing would pleasure me more than to come to Texas for the Society for Mental Health meeting in March, but, as you may now know, I have been forced to decline Dr. Ford's kind invitation.

I am most grateful to you for writing as you did and regret that I shall be denied the opportunity of meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. G. Kellam
Radio Station KTBC
Brown Building
Austin, Texas

io Station KTBC



TT-LS

November 1, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was glad to learn that you have been invited to address the Texas Society for Mental Health at their annual meeting in Galveston, Texas, on the evening of March 8th. No doubt you were told that the theme of the meeting will be "the responsibilities of leadership and authority in the community". Of course, this theme is tied in with the World Conference on Mental Health which is, as you know, convening in Mexico during December, 1951.

Mr. Murrow, as a citizen of the state and as manager of the CBS outlet in Central Texas, I hope that you can and will accept the invitation to address the Texas Society for Mental Health.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Kellam
General Manager

Keller, Oliver J.

September 19, 1950

Dear Mr. Keller:

Thank you for your letter of September 7. You have, no doubt, by now been told that I have been forced to cancel my lecture engagement in Springfield on October 10. Unfortunately for me, the doctors have forbidden me to undertake anything in addition to my regular broadcasting schedule.

I am most grateful to you for writing as you did and shall hope that I will be given another opportunity to come to Springfield.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Oliver J. Keller
Radio Station WMAY
Route 66 and East Cook Street
Springfield, Illinois

TELEPHONE 2-4441

WTAX
AND WTAX-FM

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM AFFILIATE

ROUTE 66 AND EAST COOK STREET
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

September 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I understand you are coming to Springfield to address the Open Forum on October 10th. The head of the Open Forum committee called me this morning and asked if I would introduce you at Temple Brith Sholom and, of course, I told him I would be very happy to do so.

I have heard nothing from CBS but presume you will probably want to do your newscast from Springfield that evening as I don't see how you could do it in Chicago and get down here in time for an 8:15 meeting. We were delighted to originate Eric Sevareid's program for a week this spring and had no trouble with it. However, that was not sponsored but was a co-op show. Will Bob Dixon accompany you or will you have the commercials handled in New York and Chicago?

If there is anything we can do for you here or anything you would like us to set up in advance, please let me know. I understand the Open Forum group has nothing scheduled except a reception after the meeting so possibly we can have a quick bite after your program and before the lecture.

Cordially yours,

Oliver Keller

Oliver J. Keller,
Manager

OJK:bjg

W. T. A. X., INC.

Kelley, Jerry

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

RETAIL STORES

Shop at Sears and Save

252 Fourth Street
Bremerton, Washington
April 14, 1950

Miss Joan Platoff
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Miss Platoff:

It was kind of you to send the tickets for two broadcasts I begged from Ed.

They arrived in plenty of time so, thanks again.

Very truly yours

Jerry Kelley

G. L. Kelley

GLK:ms

P.S. I hope Ed is on his way West!

GLK

April 12, 1950

Dear Mr. Kelley:

In Mr. Murrow's absence I am sending along some broadcast tickets for the Nordby party which have just come up to the office today. If the Nordby's have already left for New York, we can probably procure tickets for them if they will just call the office (PLaza 5-2000); however, I hope that these arrive before their departure for the east.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Jerry Kelley
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
252 Fourth Street
Bremerton, Washington

MARCH 23, 1950

Mr. Jerry Kelley
Sears Roebuck
Bremerton, Washington

WILL BE GLAD TO TRY GET TICKETS. WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO PAY FANTASTIC SCALPERS' PRICES. ARE YOU PREPARED TO GO OVERBOARD? PLEASE LET ME KNOW.

ED MURROW
CBS NEW YORK

BUSINESS

Released April 6 or 7th

Thurs. Robt. D. Lewis
~~Goldberg~~

Set 5th Lenee
8-9.

phoned Wn, 3/22

RECEIVED

WU070 NL PD BREMERTON WASH MAR 21 1950 MAR 22 AM 9:14

EDWARD R MURROW C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CBS

CAN YOU SECURE THREE TICKETS FOR SOUTH PACIFIC ON APRIL 20TH, 21ST OR 22ND. SATURDAY MATINEE OKAY. THESE FOR THREE DIGNITARIES AND FRIENDS AND WOULD CONSIDER IT A PERSONAL FAVOR IF AT ALL POSSIBLE. ADVISE COLLECT AND I SHALL FORWARD CHECK AIR MAIL, OR RESERVING THEM UNDER NAME NORDBY WOULD BE SATISFACTORY. THANKS

JERRY KELLEY SEARS ROEBUCK. Bremerton, Wn.

544A..

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

ARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

RETAIL STORES

Shop at Sears and Save

252 Fourth Street
Bremerton, Washington
March 24, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your wire. Really didn't mean to bother you but knew of no one I could call on except you.

The Nordby party of three desires to see South Pacific but feel $ 30.00 a seat is too much, and so do you and I. It would be nice for you to send some tickets to CBS broadcasts for April 20, 21 or 22. They would appreciate these, I'm sure.

I hear you are coming out here soon--please don't forget our get-together.

So, Ed, if you care to send some tickets to your CBS broadcasts -- thanks a million!

Kindest regards

Eagle

Jerry Kelley

JK:ms

P. S. It was a shame that Harry Truman lost weight on his cruise south, wasn't it? See --- I do hear you!

JK

Was sorry on the spot for the above request! Hope you don't mind.

Kelley, Jerry

February 1st, 1950

Dear "Eagle":

'Twas mighty pleasant to hear from you again.

Right now my plans are, as usual, pretty vague ~~big~~. I am off to England for two weeks to cover the general election, leaving February 17th and when I get back I will be working out of Washington for a month or six weeks. There's an even money chance that I will be on the Coast some time in April or May. Just as soon as I know for sure I will give you a shout.

For the pleasure of a bull session with you I would even be prepared to perpetrate a speech.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jerry Kelley
Sears, Roebuck and Company
252 Fourth Street
Bremerton, Washington

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

RETAIL STORES

Shop at Sears and Save

252 Fourth Street
Bremerton, Washington
January 26, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

If I were sitting with you in the "Opium Den" at 500 California, Pullman, Washington I would like it much better. But since such isn't the case, guess I'll have to write.

Knowing you are a busy man, but who isn't in his own way - and knowing you seldom get to your home state, I hesitate not one little bit in writing. If you do make a trip to this great Northwest I should like to have you let me know. Why? To get you to come to Bremerton and speak. You know we are small but it is the small towns that are the backbone of the country. About all I could guarantee you is a grand audience and a good dinner! Sure, Ed, I know you are up to your neck now, but you do get out here once in a while. So, if you like the idea and can see fit to grant my request, I assure you I would appreciate it.

Nothing too personal in the above, just a statement of fact but, if you want a "bullfest" I can do that, too, as well you might remember. Time wont permit on either of our parts, to write or read all the "dope" about your friends, and mine. Of them, I know you'd be interested, for old friends are always the best friends.

Now, Ed, just read the opening paragraph once more.

Sincerely,

Jerry or Eagle

Jerry Kelley

JK:ms

December 27, 1951

Mr. Jack Gould,
Radio and Television Editor
New York Times
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Gould:

I read with much more than ordinary interest your December 10th article concerning the incident here at KFMB-TV and particularly your comments concerning Ed Murrow's broadcast.

As a newspaper reporter, editor and publisher of more years of experience than I sometimes wish to remember, I am a little puzzled at one angle you used in your story, and I quote:

> "With all due deference to Mr. Murrow, public interest would be far better served if the company withdrew from TV pending disposal of the allegations one way or another.
>
> "The only ideal set-up for news and opinion programs, of course, is to remove them from direct commercial sponsorship entirely and keep editorial and advertising matter separate and distinct. That way there could be no San Diego incidents in the first place."

It occurs to me that your reasoning, although not so intended, is hardly in conformity with the best principles of fair play and jurisprudence that people are not guilty until proven guilty.

When I say that, may I add that I hold no brief for the people involved in this case and I think our actions in the matter speak more vehemently than any words I can put on paper.

I do not believe that the New York Times would refuse to carry advertising, say, of General Electric Company, Radio Corporation of America, Dupont, or any other groups merely because in varied ways they were indicted (which San Diego Federal was not in this case) or that some of their former vice presidents had been indicted (which happened in this case.)

In fact, the very strength of our American free press system is that advertisers should have no power either direct or inherent to control editorial or news content.

I am well aware of the great reputation of the New York Times which is based on that same firm foundation.

Most newspapers in the country are in a similar situation but of course there are some who play to the advertiser by minimizing through handling of the story or blow up the facts out of proportion to the news value in the familiar "puff" articles which a cursory glance at many newspapers throughout the country reveals.

What I am trying to say, but rather ineptly, is that there is no reason why radio stations and other broadcasting facilities cannot sponsor news so long as the station assumes absolute responsibility for its programming which we here at KFMB are attempting to do, and the same should apply to television -- and even in a more specific and definite way.

I do not believe the percentage of radio or television station operators who will permit the slanting or suppression of news merely because figures in the news of the day are advertisers is any greater or any less than happens to be in the case of newspapers or other publications. So far as KFMB-TV is concerned, three sponsors called us the day after the incident and asked if they could have the news spot which San Diego Federal had had, so there was no revenue problem involved in our action.

I hope you will not misunderstand this as a complaint of your ably written paragraphs, nor as a bid for further publicity in connection therewith. This letter is intended as a dissent and a strong one to the argument you presented in your column which I follow with considerable interest in the New York Times.

Cordially,

John A. Kennedy, Chairman
KENNEDY BROADCASTING CO.

PS I am enclosing excerpts from a copy of a letter I have written to the advertising agency which handles the account of San Diego Federal which involved some subsequent discussions over the principles which we attempt to follow here at KFMB-TV in the matter of program control.

I expect to be in New York the week of January 22 and I should enjoy very much visiting with you at that time if you have a moment in your busy day to waste on a broadcaster from the sticks.

JAK

Kennedy, John A.

RADIO
550 KC

KFMB

TELEVISION
Channel 8

John A. Kennedy
Chairman of the Board

Howard L. Chernoff
General Manager

POST OFFICE BOX 1071 • FIFTH & ASH STREET • TELEPHONE MAIN 2114
SAN DIEGO 1, CALIFORNIA

December 26, 1951

NOa

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I hope you will accept this as a belated "thank you" for the thoughtful attention you gave our handling of the San Diego Federal incident a couple of weeks ago.

When I made a rather hurried on-the-spot decision that night, I did not expect it to cause such a fuss.

Looking back on it now, though, I am glad it did, not so much for the attention it centered on KFMB-TV, but because it might help guide TV station owners to do what radio station owners failed to do -- keep control of their own programs rather than allowing the advertising agencies to take over.

The handling of the problem has brought us many letters, stimulated, of course, by your own generous discussion of the subject and to some extent that of others.

In that connection, I am still hassling with the agency over program control (letter No. 1) and I may have started another argument, this time with Jack Gould over a portion of his column of December 10 (letter No. 2.)

I expect to be in New York the week of January 20 and shall hope to see you.

Thanks again for the attention you gave the subject.

Sincerely,

John A. Kennedy, Chairman
KENNEDY BROADCASTING CO.

December 14, 1951

Mr. George Hawkins, Vice President
Barnes Chase Company
530 Broadway
San Diego 1, California

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

I have your letter of December 13, addressed to Mr. Chernoff, Mr. Edholm and me in which you listed seven points concerning your discussion with Mr. Chernoff yesterday.

We have been attempting to develop a written statement of the policies in operating radio and television stations which have been in force in our varied interests over the past seventeen years in the communications field.

I think every advertising agency as well as every sponsor is entitled to have a clear cut statement of the philosophy of station operators in order to intelligently formulate advertising programs. In fact, only two months ago I discussed with our Washington lawyers and with other broadcasters and various persons in the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, the problems inherent in broadcasting and particularly those which should guide us in this new and powerful medium -- television.

On November 16 our lawyers wrote us a letter giving us their advice as to how we should proceed. I read that letter to you over the telephone shortly after its receipt by me. A copy of it is attached to this communication.

As we here at KFMB view it, management's responsibility for what goes out on the air either on television or radio is implicit and absolute. Even if we did not feel that way, the rules, regulations and the very laws pertaining to the Federal Communications Commission would make such policy mandatory.

Technically, of course, there's no way to pre-edit "live" network programs. Management can only see to it that all are viewed and heard by experienced employes and that valid criticism be passed along promptly to the offending network.

There are other technical problems of responsibility in the case of "live" on-the-spot coverage of public affairs and sports events. Obviously, there's no way to predetermine the behavior or language of individuals. All that can be done is to adopt such safeguards as may be available. But responsibility for studio programs and especially news programs can not and should not be avoided under any circumstances. The broadcasting station must exercise absolute control of all programs at the local level.

Naturally, in such a fast-developing and rapidly changing medium as television, the implementation of the above principles will have to be re-examined from time to time as the art itself progresses and, we hope, improves.

Now, specifically to answer the seven items which you listed in your letter:

1. "Any news program presented on KFMB-TV must be done by an employee of that station."

Mr. Chernoff advised you that any news program presented on KFMB-Tv must be done by an employee of that station. That is our policy and it also applies to our AM station.

2. "Any commercials delivered before, during, after or in association with any news program on KFMB-TV must be done by an employee of KFMB-TV."

That is correct and it also applies to our AM station.

3. "Rex May could not deliver the news on the San Diego Federal program or the commercials."

Mr. Chernoff has verbally given you the answer to that subject.

4. "This agency, acting for our client, San Diego Federal Savings and Loan Association, would not be allowed to change the type of program now being used by San Diego Federal from news to another type of program and still retain our 7:55 p.m. time."

Again, the control of how we program will have to be determined by our best judgment. Naturally we do not set ourselves up as the best judges in the world, but we do have to use, as I said, our best judgment.

5. "He would not answer whether it was permissable for us to use Rex May for any other client on any other type of program and would answer that question when the problem presented itself."

As youundoubtedly know, according to the Federal Communications Commission Act of 1934, the responsibility for programming rests with the licensee.

6. "He would not put into writing an answer to our letter of December 10, 1951."

I feel this letter answers your letter of December 10.

7. "He would not give us a set of station rules which would be applicable to all clients' advertising on KFMB-TV."

This letter is the answer to the point number 7. Personally, I feel, as stated earlier in this letter, this is a point which all sponsors and agencies are entitled to not only as attempted to be followed on our television station but on our radio station also.

As I review the events of the past couple of weeks, I am wondering whether it might not be a good idea for all of us to sit down around a friendly conference table and discuss the implementation of the policies above set forth. We appreciate the high standards which Barnes-Chase has always brought to the advertising agency field here in San Diego and will always welcome your constructive suggestions.

Cordially yours,

John A. Kennedy, Chairman
KENNEDY BROADCASTING CO.

CC Mr. Norman R. Barnes
Mr. Roy E. Hegg

Kerr, Chester

REYNAL & HITCHCOCK, INC.

PUBLISHERS : 8 WEST FORTIETH STREET : NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

September 10, 1947.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

That's a wonderful comment from you on Edith Sulkin's book and she is as grateful for it as we are. I shall send you a copy of the bound book as soon as they come in from the printer, which will be later this month.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Chester Kerr

Chester Kerr

Kerr, Robert S.

RECEIVED
1951 JAN 26 PM 2:44
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

WU045 DL PD

WUX OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA JAN 26 105P

ED MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO

YOUR TELEGRAM OF THE 20TH HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO ME HERE THANKS A LOT. I THINK YOU ARE A GREAT GUY AND I HOPE TO VISIT WITH YOU PERSONALLY ONE OF THESE DAYS IN WASHINGTON OR NEW YORK

ROBERT S KERR

246P..

King, David L.

October 24, 1950

Dear Mr. King:

I'm very sorry that I've been busy, and have only got to my correspondence this week. I see that your writing assignment was due some time ago, and regret that my work prevented me from answering you in time.

Thank you for writing me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David L. King
Box 128
Ursinus College
Collegeville, Penna.

October 4,1950

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I don't know whether you remember me or not but I had dinner with you one night after your C.B.S. news program. My father, Robert Brown, introduced me to you. I've been assigned a report for one of my Political Science courses here at Ursinus College and Bob suggested I write you. The topic of the report is "Should the United States make the Pacific Ocean another lake?" In other words should the U.S. take control of the Pacific. I've been asked to link it up with our action in World War 2 , the present day situation and to stress the importance of the bases we have in Alaska,Samoa, and Hawaii. This report is due on the 13th of this month and if you have time I'd appreciate any information or list of sources of information you can give me. My address is:

David L. King
Box 128
Ursinus College
Collegeville,Penna.

Thank you very much for your attention,

Sincerely,

David L. King

King, Frank

April 25, 1950

Dear Mr. King:

Your letter of April 21st has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. However, we have already forwarded a copy of his April 13th script on Ellsworth M. Statler to Miss Armstrong of the Southern Hotel Journal, with a note indicating that her request had been forwarded by you.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Frank King
Station WMBR
605 S. Main Street
Jacksonville 7, Fla.

WMBR
WATTS — 1460 K. C.
PRESIDENT
HALL, JR., SEC.-TREAS.

TELEPHONE 9-4477

FLORIDA BROADCASTING CO.
605 SOUTH MAIN ST. - P. O. BOX 5187
JACKSONVILLE 7, FLORIDA

April 21, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a letter from the Southern Hotel Journal in reference to your story on the late Ellsworth M. Statler.

I will appreciate it very much if you will have a copy sent to them. They are very good friends of ours and we would like to see them accommodated, if possible.

With best regards, I am

Cordially yours

Frank King

FK:B

WAND, PUBLISHER JAMES A. PEARSON, EDITOR KATE D. DAVIS, MANAGING EDITOR

SOUTHERN HOTEL JOURNAL

Only Hotel Publication Covering and Serving the South

HED IN 1920 PUBLISHED MONTHLY ON THE 25TH SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR

SUITE 1111 GRAHAM BLDG. P. O. BOX 448
JACKSONVILLE 1, FLORIDA

April 20, 1950

Radio Station W M B R,
675 S. Main Street,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Gentlemen:

On Thursday evening, April 13, Mr. Edward R. Murrow, on his CBS network program, made mention of the selection of the late Ellsworth M. Statler as "Hotel Man of the Half-Century", in a poll conducted by the Southern Hotel Journal.

We would like very much to secure a copy of these remarks, if that is possible. If there is a charge in connection with this matter, please advise us.

Any help you can give us will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Alice E. Armstrong

(Miss) Alice E. Armstrong
Promotion Manager

aa/s

Ack'd 4/24/50

King, Mike

January 26, 1951

Dear Mike King:

Thanks very much for your letter of January 17 and the script of the "People's Platform" newscast. You may have noticed that I attempted to devote some time to the subject you suggested on Monday night.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Mike King
Radio Station KLPR
1203 West Grandview
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Radio Sta. KLPR,
128½ W. Commerce,
Okla. City, Okla.
1/17/51

Edward R. Murrow,
c/o CBS,
New York City, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have always considered you one of the most honest and capable reporters in the country--and I still do--but I have recently been convinced that you're missing one of the biggest news stories of the year.

The enclosed screed will explain. If the Oklahoma reaction to the Korean war is at all typical--and I have no reason to believe it isn't--then we of the press have been paying far too much attention to the communiques, and toolittle to the mutterings on our own block.

With the facilities at your disposal, you should be able to dig into this story on a national scale. My bet is you'll be as bowled over as I was by what you find out.

Sincerely,

Mike King

Mike King

P.S. KLPR is a daylight station, operating on 1000 watts, supposedly catering only to the southern half of Oklahoma City.

KLPR
King
Tues., Jan. 16. 9:00A.M.

"PEOPLE'S FORUM" NEWSCAST

If you were to take a map of Oklahoma and a compass--the kind you draw circles with--and set the point of the compass on Oklahoma City, and the leg on the little town of Boswell, between Durant and Hugo on Highway 70, in the far southeast corner of the state--and then swing the compass in a circle with Oklahoma City as its center, you'd find that you had included just about the entire state of Oklahoma.

Included in this giant circle, nearly three hundred miles across, are fifty-one particular Oklahoma cities, towns and communities--the wonderful place-names that mean "Oklahoma" to anyone who has ever lived in or traveled through the state. Names like "Anadarko", "Ada", "Asher", and "Amber"..."Blanchard", "Bethany" and "Bristow"..."Cushing", "Cogar", and "Cement"..."Davenport", "Dale" and "Drumright"..."Gracemont", "Geary" and "Guthrie"..."Harrah", "Hydro" and "Holdenville"..."Ninnekah", "Noble", "Mill Creek", "Muskogee", "Prague", "Roff", "Sparks", "Tuttle", "Tecumseh" and "Wanette."

Last week, we asked the people in this 300-mile circle--representing the listening area of KLPR--for their views on a question that is being debated to the tune of newspaper headlines and radio bulletins among the renowned of the nation. We asked them: "Do you think American troops should be brought home from Korea now?"

The next day, a trickle of letters and postcards started coming into our newsbureau here at KLPR. The day after that the mail contained nearly

a hundred replies...and each succeeding mail was the same. It's still going on.

I have been reading these replies--316 of them in all AT B'CAST TIME--in the past three days. It has been an enlightening, a sobering, and often a heartbreaking experience. It's always that way, I suppose, when one learns that his neighbors are thinking and worrying about the same problems that he, himself, is thinking and worrying about.

I want to quote from a great number of these letters, and to summarize them all in the course of this report...but first I want to give you a few general impressions.

First of all, I was impressed by the feeling of pent-up emotion in the great majority of these communications. As one writer put it: "Thank God I have a chance to say what I think about this at last!" Many, many others expressed the same sentiment.

Coupled with this expression was a sense of frustration--of despair--that seemed to say: "What can we do? The people who make the decisions are so important--so far away--how can we make our voices heard?"

Secondly, there was evidence of a certain amount of spontaneous organization of replies. Often, several people on the same block wrote in, as though someone had gone from house to house in his or her community, urging the neighborhood to express its opinions. Some of the replies were in the form of petitions, signed by a dozen or more persons. Several listeners wrote: "I am getting everybody I can to write in." Virtually the entire adult population of the town of Cement sent in replies.

One writer felt it necessary to assure us he is not a Communist... another, that he is not a Republican.

Now, I want to summarize briefly the contents of four communications received from Oklahoma City. Each of these advocates that the U.S. troops

remain in Korea and continue the war there. A retired army man states that we should remain in Korea, because a withdrawal would be equivalent to a Russian victory. The parents of two men now in Korea say that their sons want to return victorious from Korea, and that the troops should be kept there until they can do so. The third says that we made a mistake in crossing the 38th parallel, but that we can't afford to back out now. The fourth says practically the same thing. He adds: "Our willingness to go into Korea and fight for the U.N. gave the freedom loving peoples of the world faith in the UmN. and the U.S., even though we didn't have the troops or equipment to fight with..."

I have mentioned these four communications first because they alone--of the 316 persons who replied to our question--advocate remaining in Korea.

For one reason or another, and in one way or another, all others--all 312 of them--thought our troops should be withdrawn from Korea immediately.

There is an indication among these letters of a vast, grass-roots groping--a feeling that the people are confused and dubious about this war. A little over half, about 180, gave no definite reason for advocating withdrawal of American troops. They simply want them out. There is an attitude almost of shock about these letters--as though some neighborhood game that nobody paid very much attention to in the beginning had suddenly become very dangerous indeed.

The most common expression, which occurs in literally dozens of replies, is: "We had no business over there in the first place." Another is: "Let the Koreans have Korea." Or, as one minister put it: "We would have a lot nicer nose if we would keep it out of other people's business."

Another put it more angrily, saying: "We had as much business in Korea as any bandit would have to come to your house and kill the family, load up your possessions and haul them off."

There is no doubt, either, that both the U.N. and the American policy-makers have suffered tremendous loss of prestige in the Korean affair. Several writers registered strong resentment that the leaders of other U.N. member nations have not been as willing to commit troops to the Korean war as have our own leaders. A few suggested outright withdrawal from the U.N.

In placing responsibility, there seems to be about an equal division between the theory that other nations dragged us into the war, and the belief that it was the doing of our own leaders. General MacArthur, President Truman, the State Department, the Pentagon and Wall Street come in for the greatest share of the blame. A goodly number of listeners suggest that the people who make the decisions to fight should have to do the fighting. One man suggested that everybody who had anything to do with it be tried for murder.

"Murder" and "slaughter", incidentally, are common words in these communications.

Half-a-dozen writers suggested impeachment of President Truman. The resentment against the President is unmistakeable in many letters. 'A War Mother' says: "I think the soldiers should get out of Korea. Truman sent them in there. The idea of one man being the cause of that many men getting killed."

Another: "If those in authority want to fight they can prove it by going over and doing the fighting themselves. We would be better off without them anyway. They sit behind the desk that represents the highest authority in the land and advocate sending some other person's children to certain death...and if anyone offers--not death, but constructive criticism against his own, he is ready to pick language from the gutter to hurl at him."

There is strong suspicion that the continued fighting in Korea has as its purpose to "save face"--somebody's face--MacArthur's, Truman's,

the U.N.'s, or South Korean President Syngman Rhee's. A few suggest that was the only reason U.S. troops were sent to Korea in the first place. Most, however, adhere to the theory that the original intention was to oppose aggression.

A surprising number, however, attach other motives to the U.S. involvement. One listener from Oklahoma City states that it was "purely a matter of loot" on the part of "the boys in Wall Street and the Pentagon."

'A Disabled Veteran' writes: "If the North Koreans were aggressors in South Korea, then our own Union soldiers were aggressors when they crossed the Mason-Dixon line to end chattel slavery."

A listener in Stillwater believes that the war in Korea is "a continuation of the struggle of the monopolists of American, British, French and Dutch cartels to gain back what was lost to them during World War II"...he suggests that "the greatest bulwark against Communism" would be for "the governments throughout the world to bring about a better cultural, political and economic level fmx and prosperity to all."

It is suggested by one writer that the purpose of the U.S. action was to "force Syngman Rhee upon the Korean people." 'A Vet's Wife' adds: "I dont think Syngman Rhee is any better than Chiang--he's lost the last two elections and still refuses to get out of office!"

On the general question of "losing face", an Oklahoma City listener writes: "Some say we will 'lose face' if we pull out. We will lose a good deal more than that if we don't. Continuation of the fighting in Korea will mean more slaughter and hardship for the boys over there, less of everything for us over here and higher taxes than we ever heard of before...what would we do if a Chinese army were to march up through Mexico to our Texas border? Who would the aggressor be?"

There is more--much more--in this same general vein. This reporter does not presume to tell you which of your neighbors is right in guaging

our strategy, or who made what mistake when and where--or whether it was the U.N., Truman, MacArthur, Wall Street, the cartels, Russia, China, Syngman Rhee, or satan that impelled the United States to become involved. After reading these letters, I am fairly certain that nothing I might say would seriously affect the opinions of the writers anyway. They appear to have minds of their own.

I wish I had time to read you some of these letters in their entirety--particularly the one from the lady in Guthrie, who delivers a beautiful parable based upon the story of Solomon and the division of a living and a dead child between two mothers. "Where," she says, "is Solomon? Where is wisdom? Let us bring the boys home, until at the U.N. conference table, and in Washington, D. C., some one develops wisdom enough to know what to do."

And while we are waiting for the development of wisdom among policy-makers, we might contemplate the words of three Oklahoma mothers, one of whom says: "negotiate and get it stopped instead of killing our boys..."; another: "But first find my son, who has been missing in action since Nov. 1..."; and the third: "...I had a son overseas in WW II, and 4 nephews, a big bunch of people in WW I, and now my youngest son is in Korea. Mike, if you could read some of his last letters, you would say like me: 'Get the boys out of there!' He was in 14 miles of Seoul...then he said, 'Mother, we moved back 20 miles last night.' He got in Korea last summer. He was at that reservoir. I am 60 years old, a Southern American Democrat. I have been in this town 23 years and in the state of Oklahoma 37 years, and I say get our boys out of Korea before they are all killed. My son said if something wasn't done soon the soldiers was all going to crack up. They're so tired of fighting and not gaining, only backing up and losing...All sensible people you talk to say being in Korea was as uncalled for as Hoover soup lines in a land of plenty..."

'A Vet's Wife' sent along some clippings indicating that something like a prairie fire is sweeping the nation on the subject of the Korean war. I think they might be of interest to those who have asked "What is being done?" and "What can be done?" to make the opinions of the people heard in Congress.

--A Richmond, Virginia, radio commentator polled his listeners on the question of pulling our troops out of Korea. The response was 98-0 in favor of withdrawing.

--The Hagerstown, Md., mayor has sent to congress a resolution protesting the Korean war and demanding that Dean Acheson be impeached. He said he did it "after being called out of bed so many times by frantic mothers who wanted something done about the far Eastern situation."

--In Wheeling, W. Va., 91% of the people casting ballots in a public opinion poll favored getting out of Korea.

--In Burlington, Ind., 66% of the people polled by the churches voted to get out of Asia and stay out.

--In Benton Harbor, Mich., Axel Neilsen, a used car dealer, started a petition/ demanding that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from Korea. 16 hundred people signed it within two weeks. The petition also demands a law requiring a popular vote before the nation could be committed to war.

--In North Dakota, the N. D. Senate, under popular pressure, passed a resolution directed to congress and the president, demanding withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea.

From all over the nation, there are reports of similar action taken by churches, civic clubs, schools, local governing bodies, and unions.

Senator Ives, of N.Y., says his mail is running 90-1 in favor of getting out of Korea. Sen. Taft says his runs 100-1.

The results of this poll will certainly be made available to Oklahoma's delegation in Washington.

As I said earlier in this broadcast, I was impressed by the tone of many letters which indicated that the writers welcomed an opportunity to express their opinions, and had previously found no way to do so. Shall we continue the "People's Forum" on KLPR? If you think we should, let us know by sending along your answer to the question now being debated in Washington: "Should eighteen-year-olds be drafted?" Address your answers to Mike King, KLPR, Oklahoma City.

And now, I should like to express my appreciation to KLPR's listening audience, who cooperated so magnificently in giving us a cross-section of Oklahoma's thinking on this vital issue. Thanks also to Mrs. Kathleen Burkett, for her assistance; and especially to Mr. Byrne Ross, owner and manager of KLPR, who is one of the few men I know who really believes that a radio station is a public trust and must serve the people to justify its existence.

And thanks also to those unsung heroes of the postal department, who so often distinguish themselves above and beyond the call of duty to prevent mail from going to the dead-letter office. There should be a special award for the modest public servant who can take a postcard addressed only to "Capitol Hill, Oklahoma" and bearing on the back only the inscription "Bring Back!" and can direct that communication to its proper destination on this program.

Let us hope that we shall all live to see the day when this kind of public service--rather than a grimmer and bloodier one--is the only reason we have for conferring medals.

And now, this is Mike King. Thanks for listening.

- 30 -

Kirby, E. M.
colonel

May 24, 1951

Dear Ed:

This is a most belated answer to yours of November 17. The combination of my five-nights-a-week and HEAR IT NOW have caused me to neglect my correspondence shamefully. I am returning the letters you were good enough to send and regret that we were unable to use them.

Again my greatest thanks for the assistance from you and your colleagues on HEAR IT NOW.

As ever yours,

Colonel E. M. Kirby, USC
Office of the Chief of Information
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

Kirby, Ed. M.
Colonel

January 31, 1951

Dear Ed:

I was most distressed to learn that you had been ill and hope that by now you are fully recovered.

You were both thoughtful and generous to write as you did about HEAR IT NOW and I am grateful. It has beaten me down somewhat however, and I'm taking off for a week. This is the first time in fifteen years that I have taken time off during the winter.

I shall hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Colonel Edward M. Kirby, GSC
Public Information Division
Office of the Chief of Information
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

(Dictated by Mr. Murrow and signed in his absence)

Ward 7 - Ward C
Walter Reed Hospital
Washington, DC.
8 Jan 1951

Hope he gets well soon.

Dear Ed —

That old DEBBIL-VIRUS — Doho got me — So I'm here to have the docs chase it and find it —

But what I am writing about is your program last Friday night — it was a SURPERBLY magnificent job — especially the end of the prize-fighter — I hope Brother Taft and School master Hoover heard it — yaough, like Bill Cuppy, I doubt if it would have made much DIFFERENCE one way or another —

This hospitalization will keep me away from the N.C. Radio Execs Club when my Boss speaks this Thursday — But give everyone my best — Hope to be back on the job next week. As ever,

Ed Shirley

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
Public Information Division

4

17 November 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am inclosing some correspondence which just came to our attention. I think you will find the material self-explanatory.

It was my thought that the sincerity and warmth of these letters, especially the one from Corporal Kettleson to the WAC Company, might be of interest to you. The sentiments certainly are most appropriate in view of the proximity of the Thanksgiving holiday.

Should you find that you want to use the letter on one of your broadcasts next week, I would appreciate word from you. I would be grateful, too, if you would return this correspondence to me so that I can get it back to the WAC for any further use they want to make of it.

All good wishes and kind regards,

Cordially yours,

E. M. KIRBY
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Radio-TV Branch

Incl.
File

/Kirby, Ed. M.
Colonel

October 4, 1950

Dear Ed:

I was delighted to hear that you're back at the old job; hope to be able to come in and see you soon.

As ever yours,

Colonel Edward M. Kirby, GSC
Public Information Division
Office of the Chief of Information
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
Public Information Division

19 September 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Ed:

A word to say I'm back at the same old stand.

I'm sure we'll both find ways and means of furthering the best interests of the Army as we did in the past.

Let me know if I can be of any help at any time.

Cordially,

EDWARD M. KIRBY
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Radio-TV Branch

Kizis, Frank

ABC PUBLICATIONS, INC.

2 WEST 59TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
PLAZA 9-2400 CABLE "ABECEPUB"

February 23, 1949

Dear Ed:

You have my deep appreciation and gratefulness for the very human gesture indicated by your acceptance of my invitation to speak before our group on Monday, May 9.

The entire membership, numbering several hundred, have filled the air around our parish with an anticipation that's beyond my power to describe. You can then imagine that May 9 happens to be a red-letter day in our lives; and we are looking forward with keen pleasure to your appearance on that date.

I'm keeping my fingers crossed, and will remember you in my prayers.

Most faithfully,

Frank

Frank Kizis

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Kuilans, Hubert

July 9, 1951

Dear Rick:

It is a long time since your letter of December 29th arrived. You will appreciate I am sure that during the last few months, what with my fifteen minute show five nights a week plus the Friday night full hour, I have fallen disgracefully behind in my correspondence. This is the first day of my vacation and it is the first opportunity I have had to answer your letter. It brought home again the knowledge that experience shared makes language mutually understandable. I am sure that if I could talk to people that had your experience and only your experience night after night I might be able to do an intelligible and perhaps effective job. At the risk of sounding sentimental you are one of the relatively few Americans who had at the clutch something in their veins other than blood. Now as seven years, I send you my best salute and best wishes and must add to that, that you were one of the few Americans who offered his life and his skill when most free men, save Englishmen, had decided that freedom was lost.

I spent a couple of months in Korea last summer and flew five or six missions that convinced me that I have become an old man but it would give me great pleasure to see you again because at least we could reminise about the days when young men had some idea of what they were fighting about and the conditions for which they would settle.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hubert Kuilans
827 W. Dayton
Madison, Wisconsin

Dec. 29, 1950
827 W. Dayton
Madison, Wisc.

Dear Ed,

Hope Janet, you and Casey had an enjoyable and merry Christmas. Casey must be at the age when the holidays are at their peak for enjoyment.

Just finished listening to your, "years of Crises", broadcast. It was a fine presentation by experienced commentators, reaching as much of a conclusion as is possible in these turbulent times. You did an excellent job, just like your recent broadcasts wherein you have been striving to convince your listeners that they should stand up and fight — anywhere at any odds.

Your piece on the atom bomb and the bombing of Hamburg echoed my sentiments as I was over Hamburg when it was destroyed. The flames met in an inverted cone, raging up to 8,000', the brown smoke pillar spiraled up to 22,000' (it was large enough for us to lodge into and shake off enemy fighters). People died upright in the bunkers when the flames used up all the oxygen, others died in the flowing streams of asphalt the streets had been

turned into by the tremendous heat, at least the German Intelligence Reports so stated. 60,000 dead, 250,000 wounded and missing, 750,000 homeless – no, the atom bomb is no more destructive, just quicker.

I get a laugh out of the pundits that claim Russia will strike when its anti-aircraft defences are perfected. Perfected like Berlin's with its 500 searchlights, 400 heavy flak guns and 200 light guns, plus 300 night-fighters, I suppose, also an unequalled radar system. You know that it never deterred the U.S 8th or RAF, neither will that over any Russian city. Anti-radar devices, cloud cover, etc. can ruin any defence. I volunteered for European A-bomb duty as I believe I have enough knowledge to reach any Russian target and successfully bomb it.

We Americans have had a fat and easy life while 90% of the world lived on the edge of starvation, sick and miserable, knowing that we had the scientific and technical means to relieve their suffering. We were too selfish, now they are being evilly agitated to come and get it, its all of us that are at fault in some degree.

I tried, fruitlessly, to get the State Department interested in a, "Freedom Airlift", to bring in witch doctors, fakirs, priests, any influential people via our globe-encircling military transports. These people could be quartered on college campuses, parades & civic functions held for them, educating both sides about their and our way of life.

More should be done in combining all religions in opposition to the Russian god of Stalin and the State. But for me, I'll fight again for the same reason as I signed up with the RCAF before Pearl Harbor, namely, "To return happiness to the children of Europe." "For the children - Pour les enfants", could be a slogan that all nations and creeds could fight for against any odds. Especially Americans, ever notice that it is only G.I's that adopt, play with and care for children wherever soldiers walk - England, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, Korea, its an inner compunction inbred in the USA that no other country has - that is one reason I believe we can still give any enemy a bad time and get through the air to any target.

Good hunting Ed to you & Janet

Herbert NICK Kailene

S. Will be teacher next June!

Sunday April 4
119 So. 4th
Delavan, Wisc.

Dear Ed, now thanks here (next week)

See by my favorite magazine, Time, that you are off on another interesting jaunt. Hope you stay in Rome, those Commie in Milan or Turin are entirely too dangerous for an American to be mixed up with, even socially.

The fluid state of affairs in Europe is very intriguing to me, seems to be fraught with some of the most vital issues that the forward progress of mankind has had to face yet. The intelligentsia have always triumphed over the brutes to the betterment of humanity and I'm not worried too much.

Wisconsin's O'Konski must have given you a gray hair or two. He has the following of his district only! In our primary Tuesday I am for Dewey, but I predict Stassen to win over half the delegates with MacArthur a poor third.

Say hello to Janet and Casey. Be careful amongst those crazy Italians, they aren't real soldiers.

Good luck, Kpilaus
Nick K.

P.S. Now I know what the R stands for!

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Knox, Collie

Miss Simmons

Mr. Murrow

on

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

September 5, 1951

Collie Knox writes a wholly undistinguished column for the "Daily Mail". My unsolicited opinion would be that he is not the type of British journalist who should occupy Mr. Paley's time.

If Mr. Paley wants to shunt him off on to me, I will see that he meets a few people who can give him material for his dreary column.

E.R.M.

Koehl, Herbert

February 10, 1950

Mr. Herbert Koehl
Dayton Daily News
Dayton 1, Ohio

Dear Herb:

Many thanks for yours of the 1st. A recording of our joint effort in Dayton is going off to you today, and should be arriving soon.

I hope we'll meet again before too long; thanks again for helping me out on the 19th.

As ever yours,

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

ASSOCIATED PRESS DAYTON 1, OHIO WIREPHOTO SERVICE

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE JOURNAL HERALD
DAYTON, OHIO

THE DAILY NEWS
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

THE DAILY SUN
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

February 1, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York.

Dear Ed:

This is just a reminder that you were going to send me a platter of your program of January 19 in Dayton, the one where Vinton McVicker and I helped you enlighten a waiting world. Please excuse this intrusion on a busy schedule, but I would like to add the record to my souvenirs.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Herb Koehl

Herbert Koehl
Managing Editors.

hk:rd

Katchmeg, W. M.

January 25, 1951

Dear Walter:

I don't even know where you are; I can't read what you write; but your note indicates that you are still amongst the living! Where are you to be found, and when will you be in New York so that we may see you again? These are days when old friends become increasingly important.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. M. Katchmeg
108 East Bradley Lane
Chevy Chase 15, Maryland

Greetings

January 1, 1951

Dear Ed,

This is my first scribble in 1951 & it goes to you and family with my warmest good wishes for the New Year. You are still and always will be one of the very few people in this crazy age who lend meaning and comfort to my life. I wish I could see you more often – I have become modest enough to hope for at least once a year – but I have learned from experience how hard it is to see one's best friends. Which is part of the curse of this age – we are more & more alone and lonely as the crowd increases in size and in clamour.

I'll try again to see you before I take off for a 6 weeks [illegible] to Latin America toward the middle.

of February. Last summer I reached a state of complete nervous exhaustion, but now I am in full harness again. The next few months are going to be tough. I belong to those who are convinced that "defense" in the military sense is not nearly enough. We cannot expect others, be they in India, Austria or Brazil to rush to the defense of our way of life while their own aspirations, economic & social, are largely unfulfilled and likely to be frustrated. But I am very much afraid that there will be very little sympathy for this point of view when the foreign aid bill comes under discussion.

And again – the best wishes to both of you – and do let's get together

Walter

Kramer, Worth

June 4, 1951

Dear Worth:

Belated, but none the less sincere thanks for taking the time to send me Birthday greetings. The trouble with this job is that I don't get enough opportunity to wander around the country and see my friends, but I hope to do something about that next year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Worth Kramer
Radio Station WXR
Detroit, Michigan

18.

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EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

HEARTIEST BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM YOUR FRIENDS AT WJR

WORTH KRAMER

510P..

Kuh, Frederick

OCT. 16, 1950

MR. FREDERICK KUH
PEARSON HOTEL
PEARSON STREET
CHICAGO

SORRY CAN'T FIGURE OUT METHOD OF OFFERING YOU FIXED RETAINER FROM LONDON FOR MY OWN SHOW AND AM INFORMED THAT OPPORTUNITIES WITH CBS NEWS PRACTICALLY NONEXISTENT STOP IF YOU WANT TALK ON TELEPHONE CALL ME COLLECT PLAZA 5-2000

REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-28-14

Kuh, Frederick

June 1, 1951

Dear Fred:

Sorry to have been so long in answering yours of May 7, but the affairs MacArthur has kept me moderately busy.

About our boys in Washington, I think it would probably be more useful for you to talk to Eric Severind, when I am sure you know if not, give him a ring and tell him I suggested it.

I was due to leave for Yugoslavia at the end of this week, but have some sort of virus infection in the head and the doctors have refused me permission to fly. So I shall be around about for the next few weeks at least, and I shall certainly make you a signal when next I come to Washington.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frederick Kuh
1415 Davenport Street, N.W.
Washington 16, D.C.

CHICAGO
SUN TIMES
THE PICTURE NEWSPAPER
WASHINGTON BUREAU
1245 NATIONAL PRESS BLDG.
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.
EXECUTIVE 0151

17.

4415 Davenport St., N.W.,
Washington 16, D.C.;
May 7th, 1951.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.;

Dear Ed,

I'm now settled in Washington with family, canary cage and everything.

I would appreciate it if you would put me in touch with the CBS bureau in Washington. Would you either write me a note to him, or ask Bill Shadel, whom I haven't met, to let me hear from him?

My commitments to the Sun-Times plus extra-curricular work for the Economist in London (their foreign report) don't allow me an abundance of time. But I'm thinking of the occasional broadcast that does turn up.

I also hope that you'll let me know when you next come to Washington and have a meal with me.

Cordially,

Frederick

Frederick Kuh

Kuhn, Lesley

April 13, 1950

Dear Mr. Kuhn:

Mr. Murrow is working out of Washington this month and possibly next, and therefore isn't able to get to his files for a story on Franklin Roosevelt.

In passing, I might mention that there is a reference to Mr. Murrow and the late President in Mrs. Roosevelt's newest book, and possibly that might serve your purpose.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Lesley Kuhn
Editor
Your Mind Psychology Digest
103 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

YOUR MIND
PSYCHOLOGY DIGEST
YOUR MIND PUBLISHING CORPORATION
103 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. —Tel. MU 3-9889

Editorial Department
~~THOMAS C. GREEN~~
Editor

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Avenue

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am preparing an anthology consisting of views, opinions, criticisms, praises and slanders of President Franklin D. Roosevelt by his famous contemporaries.

In this connection I am writing to you in request of your own favorite statement, anecdote, epigram, etc., which I should like to include, with your kind permission.

I believe that this anthology may serve a useful purpose insofar as it will give the average reader, as well as the serious researcher, a representative thumb nail compendium on who said what - and why - on what occasion, about F.D.R. There will be included a comprehensive bibliography of both American and foreign sources.

Many thanks for your kind permission in advance.

Sincerely yours,

Lesley Kuhn

LK:gk

Lesley Kuhn
Editor

La Guardia, Marie

5020 Goodridge Ave.
Bronx 63

My dear Mr. Morrow

Thanks so very much for thinking of me and sending me the second set of records of "I can hear it Now". I cannot tell you how glad I am to have these records as I think they are our

history of today and hope you will keep on making them as time goes on.

With every good wish to you for 1950, I am

Sincerely

Marie M. LaGuardia

January twenty-second
1950

Lamb, Beatrice Pitney

CBS NEWS

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MARCH 21, 1950

MRS. BEATRICE PITNEY LAMB
C/O AMERICAN EMBASSY
MANILA

SORRY DON'T THINK CAN USE ANYTHING ON PAKISTAN OR INDONESIA REGARDS

ED MURROW

phoned to Wm 3/17/50 JP

1950 MAR 17 AM 8 41

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WIRE INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THESE JAPAN KOREA ADDRESS

AMEMBASSY MANILA

LAMB

PLEASE SEND REPLIES
THROUGH
BRANCH OFFICE
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
Circle 6-1515

Landman, A

December 21, 1951

Dear Mr. Landman:

I'm delighted to learn that all goes well at Columbia and confess that I envy you the opportunity for a little study and reflection. Thanks for the kind words about the television show.

Right now I am up to my ears and will be until after the first of the year, but I shall give you a shout for lunch shortly thereafter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Amos Landman
11 Commerce Street
New York 14, New York

AMOS LANDMAN
11 COMMERCE STREET
NEW YORK 14

23

November 25, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Congratulations on your new television show. It's about time that TV gave the news vitality and meaning, and treated it with maturity and imagination. It was ~~also~~ a pleasure to read the favorable notices.

You may be interested to know, if you haven't been informed officially, that I was awarded a Council on Foreign Relations fellowship for foreign correspondents; you were a member of the committee which acted on my application last summer. I am now at Columbia, in one of those one-armed chairs which, by the way, have become no more comfortable than they were in our undergraduate days. I'm improving my mind by exploring such subjects as the cultural history of Japan, the industrial potentialities of Asia, and the Japanese language. And I must say that I am enjoying the work immensely.

I'd be delighted to have lunch with you at your convenience. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Amos Landman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

June 7, 1951

Dear Mr. Landman:

Thank you for your letter of May 3rd. I have not yet had an opportunity to look at the galley proofs of "Profile of Red China" but hope to do so in the course of the next couple of weeks. I shall of course make no use of the material until I am informed of the publication date by Simon and Schuster.

I hope that the prospects of establishing some relationship with CBS may soon improve.

Sincerely,

Mr. Amos Landman
Apartment 4G
14 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

8

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
publishers

ROCKEFELLER CENTER, *1230 Sixth Avenue, New York 20* • CABLE ADDRESS *Essandess* • TELEPHONE *Circle 5-6400*

May 3, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

on shelf

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Herewith are the galley proofs of "Profile of Red China," by my wife and myself. You recall that when I visited you a few weeks ago, you asked to see them.

Our objective has been to provide readers with something which is, unhappily, lacking these days: first-hand, objective information about Red China.

We would be greatly interested in hearing your reactions to the book.

Simon and Schuster has not set the publication date, but hopes the book will appear this summer. If you plan to use any of the book on the air, which we hope you will, would you be good enough to hold off until, on, or about the release date, of which you will be advised.

By the way, I saw Ted Church, as a consequence of your good offices, and did my best to convince him that what CBS needed was someone such as myself to keep the listeners up to date on matters Oriental. He was not very encouraging.

My thanks, however, for your interest, and for your interest in the book.

Sincerely yours,
Amos Landman
Amos Landman

Apartment 4C
14 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Save. Thomas J.

July 9, 1951

Dear Representative Lane:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your remarks on the floor of the House under date of June 27. I have read this transcript with much interest and it seems to me that you have succeeded in stating admirably the basic argument for separating the Voice of America from the State Department. As I tried to make clear in my own brief broadcast, I know and admire the individuals engaged in producing and processing Voice of America Broadcasts, but I am entirely persuaded as I gather you are, that a more effective job could be done both in terms of program content and in securing financial support were this operation be conducted by an able and representative group of private citizens. I am at the moment on a holiday but shall be in Washington in September and October and hope at that time to give myself the pleasure of calling upon you.

Sincerely yours,

Representative Thomas J. Lane
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Lanier, E S

My dear Sir:

I am aware of the tremendous pressure
as a citizen and on my own initiative
honorable peace in this world - I wa
the attached statement by Dr. Frank
way you may think best.

I am deeply impressed with the
clear, logical analysis of the
face people everywhere; its pra
Korean problem; and its emphasis
of the United Nations

Several Senators have said this
supplement to his "st
the free world, made on the day he left
printed in the Congre

This complete reprint
Durham (N. C.) Morning Herald,
on Christmas day in
Observer, and later in the New
N. C., News and Observer.

January 26, 1951

Dear Mr. Lanier:

Many thanks for your letter of January 16.

Frank Graham is an old friend of mine,

whom I admire above most Americans, and

I was interested to see the article.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edwin S. Lanier, Mayor
Town of Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Town of Chapel Hill

Chapel Hill, N. C.

E OF THE MAYOR

Jan. 16, 1951

My dear Sir:

I am aware of the tremendous pressures on your time and thought. Still - as a citizen and on my own initiative, and in the interest of decent, honorable peace in this world - I want to suggest and urge that you read the attached statement by Dr. Frank P. Graham, and that you use it in any way you may think best.

I am deeply impressed with the statement's sweep through history; its clear, logical analysis of the dangerously explosive war potentials which face people everywhere; its practical suggestions for dealing with the Korean problem; and its emphasis on revealing and using the moral power of the United Nations General Assembly for peace.

Several Senators have said this statement by Dr. Graham is a timely supplement to his "stirring plea" for national unity and the unity of the free world, made on the day he left the United States Senate and printed in the Congressional Record, page A7735, on November 27, 1950.

This complete reprint was made through the generous interest of the Durham (N. C.) Morning Herald. The substance of the statement appeared on Christmas day in the Washington Post and the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, and later in the New York Herald Tribune and the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer.

Respectfully yours,

Edwin S. Lanier

Edwin S. Lanier

To

Dr. Edward R. Murrow

'Amid The Darkness'

As A Step Toward Preventing World War III-Recommendations For Action

Editor's note: This is a revised reprint of an article by Dr. Graham which appeared in the Durham Morning Herald on Jan. 2, 1951. The Durham Morning Herald Co., Inc., Durham, N. C., is pleased to reproduce this article.

By FRANK P. GRAHAM

Christmas And The New Year

Christmas 1950 and the New Year 1951 have come with their heritage from a great past and their hopes amid the darkness which broods over the peoples of the earth.

In the nearly 2000 years since the first Christmas there have been transmitted to the keeping of our generation the Hebraic — Greek — Latin — Catholic — Protestant — Scientific — Industrial — Democratic — European —American heritage of human freedom and humane hopes yet unfulfilled and now imperilled in this world.

In the reorientation of America as part also of the Pacific —Asiatic World, it is of concern to us that in the East the spiritual heritage of the oldest civilizations is being uprooted by conquerors who would exalt the ideology of one generation and the quick ruthless methods of the police state above the wisdom of hundreds of generations. The need for reform is large and insistent in the East and the West. The East and the West need the values of creative cooperation in reform. This cooperation will be more creative when based on a mutual respect for the deep spiritual heritage of historic peoples, a decent regard for the truth above the falsehoods of hate as the basis for fair relations, the freedom of the human mind as the creative source of progress, and the dignity of the individual and the moral antonomy and enterprise of the human spirit as the basis of enduring freedom and reform in this crucial age.

In the womb of the mid-twentieth century are a-borning the ideological, economic, social, political, scientific-atomic-cosmic, and spiritual forces which mayhap determine the destinies of peoples for generations. The modern economic framework of production and communication, which encompasses the earth with its dynamic power, catches up ideas, depressions and wars anywhere and involves, and sometimes engulfs, peoples everywhere.

Dictatorships have risen through and for the concentration under one central political control of the police state all the powers of production and communication (1) for its mastery over the bodies and minds, the work and life, the hopes and the spirits of the people; (2) for the subjugation of the free peoples; and (3) for the domination of all the peoples of the earth.

The spiritual heritage of a great past and the humane hopes for a freer and better world in the West and the East are both now in peril. In two hemispheres the peoples, with both despair and hope, look from the background of centuries gone into the years ahead pregnant with war or peace, freedom or slavery for hundreds of millions of people across the earth. The world-wide crusade for freedom and peace must climb from the valleys of weakness and fear into the hills of courage and power.

In the midst of the global gloom of the closing days of 1950 Christmas came with its ray of hope in a darkening world. Nearly 2000 years ago a Child was born in a lowly manger in a little country in Asia near the sea which yet joins with hope the East and West. Glad tidings came in the darkness before the dawn. With the Child was born the hope of peace on earth and good will toward men. The Child became man and lived and died for the brotherhood of all men and the Fatherhood of one God. Jesus and the prophets and saints, East and West, taught the Golden rule and human brotherhood: one God, one family, and one world of freedom, justice, peace and good will among men, unfulfilled to this hour.

I The Yearning Of The Peoples For Peace

1. In The United States:

In the United States today the mothers and fathers in homes, the sons and daughters who dream their youthful dreams of homes of their own, the people on farms, in factories, stores, mines, and upon the seas, the people in cities, towns, villages, and the countryside, in schools and churches, want peace. They would have peace, they are sure, if only the cruel dictators of the Soviet Union would stop their aggressive tyranny and let the people have peace.

2. In The Soviet Union:

In the Soviet Union, the mothers and fathers in homes, the sons and daughters, who dream their youthful dreams of homes of their own, the people on farms, in factories, stores, mines and upon the seas, in cities, towns, villages, and the countryside, want peace. They would have peace, they have been led to believe, if only the fascist war mongers in the United States would let the people have peace.

3. In Other Nations:

In other nations of the earth the mothers and fathers in homes, the sons and daughters who dream their youthful dreams of homes of their own, the people everywhere as they work and love, dream and hope, want peace. They would have peace, hundreds of millions of them believe, if only the Soviet Union and the United States would let the people have peace.

4. The People Of All Colors and Creeds, Races and Regions:

The yellow, brown, red, black and white peoples want peace. The Buddhists, Hindus, Confucianists, Shintoists, Moslems, Jews, Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Protestants, believers and unbelievers, want peace. The people of North and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and the islands of the oceans and seas, want peace. All the peoples of the earth, who in this generation, have suffered through a world war, a world depression and another world war, yearn and pray for freedom and security, justice and peace.

II. The Universal Yearning Of The Peoples For Peace Confronted With The High Potentials Of The World For War

Against this time for universal good will, in the face of the universal desire of the peoples for peace, and despite the unresting efforts of the Government of the United States and other governments, the nations are confronted with dictatorship, imperialism and aggression.

1. The Ways Of Dictatorship:

The Communist dictatorship has made war on religion, subjugated the freedom of the mind, the freedom of representation in parliaments, the freedom of association in churches, corporations, labor unions, cooperative societies, fraternal and civic organizations, has broken treaties; blocked the unification of Germany and Korea; subjugated by methods of the police state nine nations and parts of two nations; sought to sabotage the recovery of Southern and Western European nations; stripped Manchuria, poisoned the minds of hundreds of millions of people with falsehoods and hate; crushed the freedom to struggle for freedom; enslaved increasingly more millions of people in enforced bondage than were ever held in slavery at any time in history; segregated 200 million people behind the Iron Curtain; vetoed the international control and inspection of atomic power; blocked the international efforts and procedures of the United Nations for peace; and has gone far in a program of aggression and imperialism for the domination of the world.

2. The Ways Of Freedom:

With all its unfair but decreasing discriminations, injustices, failures and frustrations of freedom and democracy, the United States has preserved the freedom of religion, the freedom of the mind and the freedom of association; has advanced the freedom to struggle for freedom by which more millions of Negroes in the last 85 years in the United States have made more progress than any like number of people in any like time in modern history, revealing, against many handicaps, the innate capacities of a great people for self-development in an advancing democracy; liberated the Philippines; has, against both the Dutch and Communist imperialists, thrown its weight on the side of the independence and freedom of the 70 million Indonesian people; has, against both the French and Communist imperialists, favored the autonomy of the Indo-Chinese people; has favored the self-determination of peoples in Israeli and the Near East, in Southern Asia, Korea, ~~West Germany, northern and western Europe and Great Britain,~~ offered to give up its then monopoly of atomic power for international control and inspection; helped to facilitate the procedures and cooperated with the purposes of the United Nations against aggression as the best hope of freedom and peace in the world.

3. No Appeasement Of Aggression:

Standing on the brink of the abyss of another possible world war between dictatorship which, with all its pretenses, would crush the freedom to struggle for freedom—and the democracies, which, with all their faults, would preserve the freedom to struggle for freedom, some free nations are still torn by the opposite pulls of appeasement and resistance to aggression. In the present complex world situation resistance to aggression in Korea or anywhere may lead to global war. Appeasement of aggression leads no less surely and even more disastrously into another world war.

Not backward from a Dunkirk to a Munich, but Forward:

In resisting aggression in Korea the United Nati[illegible] the military disaster [illegible] kirk to avoid the mo[illegible] of a Munich. If the r[illegible] torious United Stat[illegible] should be driven off [illegible] sula, the way would not be [illegible] ward to Munich but forward [illegible] the United Nations for [illegible] timate triumph of freedo[illegible] determination of all peopl[illegible] tice and peace under [illegible] rather than by the war[illegible] tions. In the present [illegible] whether we appease o[illegible] drift or plunge, or sta[illegible] in isolation, the world p[illegible] are so heavily charged [illegible] local spark may become a gl[illegible] conflagration.

In the global dilemma of [illegible] universal yearnings of the peo[illegible] for peace and the high poten[illegible] of the world for war, it is [illegible] through heroic efforts of the [illegible] ernment of the United States [illegible] cooperation with the other go[illegible] ernments in the United Nation[illegible] persistent against great odd[illegible] that a way may be found to make [illegible] effective the people's passion fo[illegible] peace against the aggressor[illegible] will for war.

The Free Peoples must stand [illegible] resolutely together against ap[illegible] peasement of aggressions and [illegible] any surrender to the universal [illegible] domination of a world totalitarian [illegible] state.

III. Meantime, Mobilization Of The Free World For Collective Self-Defense Of Human Freedom

Meantime, the Unit[illegible] and all the nations of [illegible] world, East and West, [illegible] bilize their economic, [illegible] scientific, democratic, h[illegible] spiritual resources for [illegible] erative self-defense of the [illegible] ocratic existence and the [illegible] termination of peoples [illegible] nunciations, armaments [illegible] and pacts—essential as the[illegible] —are not enough. The Am[illegible] and Japan; has helped toward the self-recovery of [illegible] peoples of Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, West Germany, northern and western Europe and Great Britain; has projected a program for the technical assistance and self-development of peoples in both hemispheres;

Dr. Frank P. Graham

Former President of the [illegible] of North Carolina; U. S. Special Repre[illegible] Committee for Indonesia of the [illegible] Council, 1947-48; former United [illegible] Carolina.

[illegible] and moral [illegible] and commu[illegible] keep up [illegible] imperial[illegible] monopoly, and [illegible] take the [illegible] fulfillment of [illegible] and our [illegible] the freedom [illegible] for all [illegible] and federated [illegible] must stand to[illegible] of their com[illegible] freedom of the [illegible] dignity of the [illegible] the moral [illegible] the human spirit [illegible] monstrous tyranny [illegible] to subjugate all [illegible] the expanding do[illegible] world police state.

[illegible] Of The Gen[illegible] Of The United [illegible]

[illegible] a complex and des[illegible] situation, where may the [illegible] of the earth look for the [illegible] of their universal [illegible] for peace? Not to the [illegible] any one or two na[illegible] way alone is the iso[illegible] war. Rather to the [illegible] all the nations! The [illegible] international cooperation [illegible] way to enduring [illegible] only international [illegible] for the bal[illegible] and action of [illegible] of all nations is the [illegible] With all its fail[illegible] frustrations, with all [illegible] amendment to its [illegible] federated world, [illegible] still [illegible] is the [illegible] of all the na[illegible] and or[illegible] ganically the people now look to the General Assembly with new hope in the recently and overwhelmingly adopted procedures "for uniting for peace." In the General Assembly are represented 60 nations which include the overwhelming majority of the peoples of the continents and islands of the earth by their own self-determination.

In the midst of the almost unsolvable dilemmas on the edge of a world catastrophe, whose burdens are now heroically borne by the statesmen of the free world, time does not wait for amendments to the Charter, for stronger ways, better days, more democratic governments, or nobler people. **To amend the Charter the United Nations must NOW save the Charter and itself from destruction. To become more democratic the people must save the freedom to be a democracy. Freedom and democracy begin at home but without resistance to the aggression and tyranny of the totalitarian police state, freedom and democracy would have no home in which to grow.** The people of the world, as imperfect as we all are in our human and inhuman ways, are the only people available in this fearful time. Now and soon is the only time left. The General Assembly is the only world forum of all the Nations. The Assembly of the delegates from 60 nations is the most representative of the organs of the United Nations. It is not subject to the veto in its own jurisdiction. It is the only agency in existence in this confused and yet hopeful world which has a chance of enlisting the attention of most of the peoples of the earth for making effective their hopes for peace.

2. A Majority Vote of the Security Council on a procedural matter not subject to the veto can lift the dispute from the Council agenda and free the Assembly to make recommendations:

It is recognized that, in accordance with Article 12 of the Charter, the General Assembly cannot make a recommendation concerning any matter on the agenda of the Security Council. Nevertheless, since putting a dispute on the agenda of the Council is a procedural matter not subject to the veto, a majority vote of the Council can remove a matter from the Council's agenda and thus make it a matter regarding which the Assembly can make recommendations.

Now is the time and the General Assembly is the agency to make findings and recommendations for the principles and procedures toward the settlement of a crucial dispute. This further attempt to settle this dispute is another effort to prevent a total global war, which would engulf the peoples of the world in the killing of scores of millions of people across the earth and the fateful destruction of the civilization accumulated from all ages and inherited from all peoples. As a starting point of the discussions for settlement of the dispute in Korea, the Renville principles themselves suggest their own applicability to the Korean dispute.

V. The Renville Principles

The Renville Principles Already Approved by the United Nations in the Indonesian Situation is a Possible Starting Point for the Confederation of Principles and Procedures for the Korean Situation:

The Renville Principles are substantially the following: (1) military provisions for cease fire, a truce, a demarcation line, demilitarized zones on both sides of the line, and the withdrawal by stages of all non-Korean armed forces under the supervision of the United Nations; and (2) political principles with provision for internal security, civil liberties, free trade, transportation, communication, economic rehabilitation, plebiscites or other forms of free elections, and convention of delegates elected on the basis of population, for framing a constitution for a free independent and united Korean nation under the supervision of the United Nations for the self-determination of all the Korean peoples and their admission as an independent member nation into the United Nations.

These Renville principles and procedures, modified and adapted, to meet the Korean situation, could be the ways and means of substituting ballots for bullets and of substituting law and the self-determination of peoples for war and the self-extermination of the peoples.

VI. The Rejection Of Fair Principles And Open Procedures For The Self-determination Of People Would Reveal To The Peoples Of The Earth The Designs Of Dictators For Aggression And World Domination

If, in the face of the publication of the findings and recommendations for the truce and the principles and procedures for the settlement of the international dispute, any nation and specifically the dictatorship behind the puppet government which refuses substantially to accept them but determines heedlessly to go on its way of defiance, aggression, and war, would thereby make its position of recalcitrance and aggression dramatically known to the great majority of the peoples of the earth. Above the false propaganda of dictators and beyond the reasonable question of free peoples, such a position would make clear which government is recklessly bent upon aggression and war for the domination of the world. Any such government, in flagrant disregard of the yearnings of the people for peace and in rejection of the recommendations of the only existing international agency based on full and open discussions in the only world forum, brands itself as an outlaw before the judgment bar of mankind. Such an outlaw nation, exposed before the world, would have to take the consequences of the combined economic, political, military and moral self-defense of a free world in carrying out the principles and purposes of the United Nations as the best hope of fulfilling the yearnings and prayers of the peoples for freedom, justice and peace under law.

While some wait for universal disarmament, a limited world federal government, world law, and a world police force, for the prevention of aggression and war, there must be mustered NOW on the side of human freedom against aggression not only more people and more bombs but also a greater faith. In the moral potentials of the United Nations fully utilized is more ultimate power than in the explosive force of atomic bombs.

The muster of the effective power of the General Assembly for human freedom and the self-determination of peoples might prevent war and thereby avoid the use of atomic bombs against aggression. The world's potentials for war and self-destruction of peoples must be brought under the control of the United Nations' potentials for peace and the abundant production by peoples. To the large executive power and influence of the Security Council, presently subject to the paralysis of the veto, must be added more promptly and effectively the moral power of the General Assembly of all the nations, which can, without a veto, make recommendations to the Security Council and to member nations—with the peoples of the world looking on with their hopes and listening in with their great moral power!

The yearnings and prayers of the peoples for freedom and peace are universal. The potentials for war and self-destruction are world-wide.

The time to save freedom and peace is desperately late. The only agency which can now possibly express and muster the moral power of mankind for freedom and hope and peace is the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The peoples of the world, under God, to save themselves and their civilization, shall have a rebirth of freedom and faith in the effective power of the moral opinion of mankind, **mobilized by the General Assembly of the nations of the earth against tyranny, aggression, and war.**

VII. The Ultimate Triumph Of The Sovereignty Of The Moral Law Through International Cooperation By Which Dictators Must Fall, Empires Crumble, Aggression Fails And Freedom Prevails In God's Good Time.

Undergirding the power of the free world and the principles of the United Nations would be the universal yearnings of the peoples of the earth for peace and the world-wide assertion, through the General Assembly, of the moral sovereignty in the minds and hearts of the peoples as a part of the structure of God's Universe. False propaganda in the face of the truth will eventually become as chaff which the wind driveth away. All peoples will yet rise in self-determination through the knowledge of the truth which will make them free. The light of liberty will yet shine through the iron curtain of men's minds. The warmth of human brotherhood will yet melt away the iron curtain of men's hearts. The people's hopes for freedom and peace still fly their flags high in the Western World and across the Eastern Seas. Against the ultimate sovereignty of the moral law which runs through the universe, the history of nations, and the minds and hearts of the people who pray for freedom, justice and peace, empires will crumble, dictators fall, and aggressors make war no more.

The Birth Of The Child

With the Birth of the Child the idea of the fatherhood of one God, the ultimate sovereignty of the moral law, and the brotherhood of all men, became flesh in Jesus, Son of God, brother of men, scourge of wrong, and Prince of Peace. He was Son of man who had not where to lay his head, lived among men, ministered to the poor in body and sick of heart, was crucified and rose again in redemptive and spiritual power to resist aggression, tyranny, and injustice, and to bring peace and brotherhood on earth in the great adventure of the human spirit in our earthly pilgrimage toward the Kingdom of God.

Lankler, Alexander

No called 7/7

Republican State Committee
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.
Room 608

June 30, 1950

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Have you had a chance to look over my note of June fourteenth?

Sincerely,

Sandy

Alexander Lankler
Director
School of Politics

AL:ga

FFER
CHAIRMAN
OD
VICE-CHAIRMAN
AS E. STEPHENS
SECRETARY
LGER B. CHAPMAN
TREASURER

J. RUSSEL SPRAGUE
MRS. CHARLES W. WEIS, JR.
MEMBERS
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

NEW YORK
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

41 EAST 42ND STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 2-5828

WU016 CCN NL PD ITHACA NY JUN
EDWARD R MURROW
CBS
YOUR YOUTHFUL ADMIRER WAS VERY MUCH IN
EVENINGS PROGRAM MY HUMBLE CONGRATU
FOR THIS CHALLENGING NEW YEAR TO
SANDY LANKLER.

June 14, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The School of Politics known to you as a cancer that bothers you every year is upon us again. You may expect a call during the last week of the month when we will again request your appearance at the School. In the meantime let me repeat the other request that I mentioned to you today.

We would like you to make a tape recording which will spotlight the issue and clarify the challenge of the School. We are seeking to make the students more concious of their responsibility as citizens. We believe that they should exercise that responsibility through a Political Party. The Hows of teaching this is our job. We want you to tell them why they should learn it.

We would like you to present the facts of political apathy which has resulted in partial abdication of our opportunity, as citizens, to maintain Party Responsibility. The Statistics, as you know, are alarming. A few specific illustrations of what happens when we have allowed irresponsibles to dominate our machinery would exemplify the problem.

That would be the message. It should be about five or eight minutes long. The reasons we do it this way consist of complimenting you and can be assumed. If you can see your way clear to do this I will be very grateful and so will all of the young people who will attend the school. I heartilly agree with you that the tawdry 'mock radio broadcast' idea should be dispensed with. I apologize for suggesting it.

Thank you very much,

Cordially, Sandy

Lankler, Sandy

WU016 GBN NL PD ITHACA NY JAN 5

EDWARD R MERRILL

CBS

YOUR YOUTHFUL ADMIRER WAS VERY MUCH IMPRESSED BY THIS EVENINGS PROGRAM MY HUMBLE CONGRATULATIONS BEST WISHES FOR THIS CHALLENGING NEW YEAR TO YOU MRS MERRILL AND CASEY

SANDY LANKLER.

424A..

Laskey, Victor

July 7, 1950

Dear Mr. Lasky:

Thanks for the clip from the "Daily Worker". I don't know whether that will add up for me or against me when I'm hailed up before the Un-American Activities Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Victor Lasky
New York World-Telegram
New York 15, N. Y.

New York World-Telegram

New York 15, N.Y.

May 24, 1950

Dear Murrow:

I was so amused by the enclosed, that I thought maybe you'd be amused, too.

Cordially,

Victor Lasky

Victor Lasky

NR SM12 JP183

TOKYO VIA FREWI 21 1519 PAID

PRESS MURROW COLUMBIA

NYK

DEAR MOGUTS YOUVE BEEN RELIEVED AS QUARTERMASTER AND COURTMARTIALED PROBEING APPL SENTENCED TO RETURN BY CHRISTMAS IF WE DONT HAVE AYE WAR AND TELEPHONE MY GIRL CONSTANCE MCGREGOR WASHINGTON ORDWAY ONE SEVEN ZERO FIVE ANY NIGHT AFTER NINETEENHUNDRED STOP WE MISS YOU UNCLE ED AND THAT GOES FOR DOYLE WHITEHEAD DOWNS COSTELLO DUNN

Bill LAWRENCE

739AM VE

ACK PLS

phoned 8/21

Dear Mr. Munro -

Your Telephone call tonight surprised me so - that it wasn't until I hung up that all the questions I wanted have liked to ask came to

mind.

I do hope when you come down next week you will be able to find time so I can hear all the details. My office number at C.I.A Executive 6115 Ext. 2062.

This is meant to try to pin you down. I am sure you must be frightfully busy. In any case thank you so very much for calling me.

Sincerely
Constance Hope Dreger

Lawrence, Dav

April 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

Your letter has arrived here during Mr. Murrow's absence from the office. However, I have taken the liberty of passing along your kind words to the producers of the "flying saucer" broadcast, who were pleased to know that you enjoyed the program. Your note will be brought to Mr. Murrow's attention upon his return to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. David Lawrence
Editor
U. S. News and World Report
21th and N Streets, N.W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Pls return this to Murrow

U.S. News & World Report

WASHINGTON

24TH & N STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON 7, D.C.

April 10, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

I listened with rapt interest to your broadcast last week on the flying saucers. It certainly was well done.

Sincerely yours,

David Lawrence

DL:D

P. S. I was wondering why you did not mention Commander McLaughlin of the Navy. I believe he is the only military officer who has ever publicly discussed the saucers.

Lawrence, Joe

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED POWERS EUROPE
PARIS, FRANCE

19 December 1951

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Ave., at 51st Street
New York City

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your cable regarding Sammy Goldwyn's film. General Lanham wants to handle this one himself and has communicated with David Schoenbrun. I was grateful for your cable about the release date and time of your broadcast. I hope it turns out as well as you and David and Fred hoped. I think it will be a great contribution to our cause.

Best regards to Janet from Mary and myself.

Sincerely,

Joe
Lawrence

Lawrence, Jack

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED POWERS EUROPE

APO No 55
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

6 September 1951

Jack Lawrence

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
Vice President,
The Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue at 51st Street,
New York City

Dear Ed:

It was very kind of you to telephone the other day from New York. Quent Reynolds and I got a great kick out of talking to you.

I passed the word onto General Eisenhower's office. They appreciated it.

Here is what I suggest you do (and I assure you it will be deeply appreciated). They have a victrola which plays 33 1/3 records. Get Bill Paley and yourself to send them a nice packet of them. Address them to Lt. Colonel Robert Schulz, care of Lt. Colonel Richard O. Davidson, SHAPE Liaison Officer, 2E586, The Pentagon Building, Washington 25, D. C. Colonel Davidson will arrange for shipping them over. Send the Boss a letter personally, telling him that you are sending him some records. He and Mamie will deeply appreciate it, I know. It will give you a personal basis, also, when you get over, although you do not need one.

If I am presumptious, please let me know. I just thought it would be a nice gesture on your part, from Columbia.

Mr. Ed. Murrow. 6 September 1951

Let me know if there is anything over here I can do for you. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,

Jack

J.B.L. LAWRENCE,
Colonel, U.S. Army,
Deputy for Plans and Public Affairs

Lazaron, Morris

May 26, 1950

Dear Morris Lazaron:

Please forgive me for the delay in answering your kind note of April 29. I am just back from a hectic two months in Washington and am now off for about a week in Berlin. I hope to see you when I get back.

As ever yours,

Rabbi Morris Lazaron
1 East 66th Street
New York 21, New York

phoned 5/2

Morris S. Lazaron One East Sixty Sixth Street New York 21, N. Y.

29 : IV : 50

Dear Ed Murrow,

We are at last permanently settled in our spring & fall H.Q. also ... Would you mind — you give us the pleasure of calling at your convenience, some late afternoon to renew a pleasant acquaintance? Phone Trafalgar 9-3900.

Still listenin' .. and U R still good !!!

Yours
Morris S. Lazaron

Mr. Ed R. Murrow

Thanks
Ack

Lazarus Morris
Rollins College,
Winter Park, Fla.
2 : I : 71

Dear Ed Murrow —

Last Sunday 6'cast was a magnificent achievement!

A good year to you.

Cordially
Morris Lazaron

Lazaron, Morris S.

Morris S. Lazaron One East Sixty Sixth Street New York 21, N. Y.

2 : X : 50

Mr. Edw R. Murrow.
% C. B. S.
N. Y. C.

Yes
with pleasure

Dear Ed Murrow.

Back in town for the fall.

Will you give me a few minutes, time and place — except weekends — your convenience? An idea did like to talk over with you.

Warm regard.

Morris S Lazaron.

Tr 9-3900

Lazaron, Morris
Dr.

January 30, 1951

Dear Morris:

My thanks for yours of the 1st.
You were most thoughtful and
generous to write as you did
about our year-end effort and
I am grateful.

Best wishes.

As ever yours,

Dr. Morris Lazaron
Rollins College
Winter Park, Florida

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

Lazaron Morris

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Nickelson

From Mr. Murrow

Station

October 23, 1950

This stuff was written by Rabbi Morris J. Lazaron (New York address and phone number on the attached script). He's retired and wants to do some talking on the radio. Wouldst have someone communicate with him?

E.R.M.

Lee, John C. H.
Lt. Gen.

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

March 13, 1950

Dear General Lee:

You were most gracious to send me the note about the broadcasts from London. I am now in Washington for a month where I am reachable through CBS, MEtropolitan 3200. If you should be passing through, it would give me great pleasure to see you again. I retain fond memories of our friendship in London.

Sincerely yours,

Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee
The Brotherhood of St. Andrew
701 West Market Street
York Pennsylvania

written in Denver Colorado
23 February 1950

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW
IN THE UNITED STATES

A National Organization for Men and Boys in the Protestant Episcopal Church

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 701 WEST MARKET STREET, YORK, PA.

Dear Ed Murrow: Having just listened to your delightful report from London this British Election night, let me tell you how much I enjoyed its timeliness and humor.

Please do not feel this calls for a reply but just know that you and your dear wife have the fond best wishes and reminiscences of

your Wartime London friend

Cliff Lee.

John C.H. LEE
Lt. Gen. U.S.A. Retired.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Lehan, Ed. J.

May 29, 1951

Dear Diamond:

This is a belated thanks for your wire of April 27. I am delighted that the Friday night show continues to have some merit in your ears. It seems that various motions are being made about selling my five-nights-a-week show on the west coast again so maybe the financial attraction will cause Brother Grainey and his boys to start carrying it again.

I had planned to leave for two weeks in Yugoslavia the end of last week but the doctors have told me that I can't fly because of bad ears. Maybe if I reach the point where I can't hear myself at all, the broadcast will improve.

Janet and I have plans to come to the west coast sometime during July and August and we shall make you a signal and arrange a rendezvous.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward J. Lehan
North 3003 E. Street
Spokane, Washington

Business address:
Drexel & Lehan Furnwald Bldg.

North 3003 E. St.

Bus. address.
Dressel + Lehan
Furnwall Bldg.

10

WU 016 NL PD

SPOKANE WASH APR 27

HIGHPOCKETS ED MURROW

CBS

EACH OF 20 PROGRAMS TOPS. TONITES ALERTED THE MIND, WARMED THE HEART, CHILLED THE SPINE. HERE OUR AWARENESS COMES THRU RADIO NOT THE PRESS. CRAINEY AND ALLIED INTERESTS HAVE DIM VIEW SUSTAINERS. WE WANT YOU, HOWARD K SMITH, ET AL. HOW CAN WE HELP?, ADVISE. REGARDS TO YOU AND YOURS

DIAMOND AND MARGARET LEHAN.

Edward J.

APR 28 508A.

20..

Lehan, Margaret

December 21, 1951

Dear Margaret:

First of all forgive me for the delay in answering yours of November 27. I seem to be working an eight-day week what with radio and television.

The hell of it is that we have no method of influencing or controlling the commentators who may be employed by affiliated stations. From what you tell me however it is clear that this character is paid by the local station, so I suppose the only thing you can do is to continue to make representations to them. Wish I could do something about it but just can't.

I was sorry to miss you and Diamond when I passed through Spokane last summer but will hope for better luck next time. I still hanker to find someway of making a living somewhere out in the Northwest. Seems to me as I grow older the older friends become more important.

My love to both of you.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Margaret Lehan
North 3003 E Street
Spokane 12, Washington

19a.

North 3003 E Street
Spokane 12, Washington
November 27, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed—

First I want to congratulate you on your new TV show, which we have read about--Spokane doesn't yet have TV. For that reason, I might state, our pleasure is mixed with pain--evidently the parent "Hear It Now" died in childbirth bearing "See It Now." We will just have to wait till TV comes to Spokane.

My problem just now is a commentator named Clay Osborne who is on the local CBS station--KXLY--every evening for 15 minutes. CBS in New York do not know him, and have written me that the Pacific Coast office advise that he is employed by KXLY. I dislike the use of labels, but he is as fascistic as anything I have heard since Father Coughlin, and his bitter attacks on UN, UNESCO, etc., are something we definitely don't need at this time.

Obviously, the procedure should not be to "get him off the air," --(although that is what I would like to do!). Our feeling is that if we could find out who pays him, perhaps something could be done. Is there any way of getting that information? The station, when we call, states that he is a "sustainer" and that is all. I realize how much you have to do, but this sort of thing worries me at a time like this, and if you can be of help I shall appreciate it very much.

~~"High Pockets"~~ sends his best wishes--we were both very sorry to have missed you last summer. Our best to Janet.

(I have just shown this to Ed & there seems to be some confusion as to whether he is "High Pocket" or "Diamond" - anyway, I mean Ed.)

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Lehan

Leigh, W. Colston

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.
April 28, 1950

Dear Bill:

You were most gracious to send me the correspondence regarding Lady Violet's tour. I understand the situation entirely, and I am sure she will.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. Colston Leigh
W. Colston Leigh, Inc.
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

W. Earlier

W. COLSTON LEIGH
President

W. Colston Leigh, Inc.

NEW YORK - CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Cable COLLEIGH
521 FIFTH AVENUE
New York 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 2-6624

April 21, 1950

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Since you were so helpful to us in our negotiations with Lady Violet Bonham Carter, I feel it only fair to explain to you that the reaction to our announcement of her availability has not been sufficiently encouraging at this time to justify our making definite the guarantee which we were to make to her by June 1. I do not feel it fair to keep this matter in abeyance until that date since we are definitely certain that a guaranteed tour is not possible and I have therefore written to her as per the enclosed copy of letter.

As I have explained, I have lost none of my personal enthusiasm for Lady Violet and am anxious to bring her to this country at the first reasonable opportunity, but I do not think, unless she wants to come for a visit and do some incidental lecturing, that we could make a guarantee at this time.

I am sending you a copy of our announcement and a copy of the folder which we prepared. We have gone to considerable expense in this matter - but the reactions have been so negative (due to a terrific anti-British feeling throughout the country) that I think it is best to call this off now and take it up again when we can promise a better reception.

I do appreciate your great help and want you to understand that this is not a hasty decision, but the result of many months of study and investigation.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill

President

This is the Leigh Bureau

LECTURES

Hallett Abend
Mortimer J. Adler
Herbert Agar
George B. Anderson
Nemone Balfour
James Bender
Alice Dixon Bond
Lady Violet Bonham-Carter
Margaret Bourke-White
David Bradley
Cecil Brown
Ned Calmer
Stuart Chase
Marquis Childs
Mady Christians
Delbert Clark
Dorothy Crawford
Charles M. Crowe
John A. Decker
George V. Denny, Jr.
David Dressler
Will Durant
Clifton Fadiman
Carlos Fallon
Millicent Fenwick
Louis Fischer

Harold Fishbein
Morris Fishbein
Harry W. Flannery
Kumar Goshal
Maurice Hindus
Frank Howley
Michel Jacobs
Malcolm Johnson
Ray Josephs
Douglas M. Kelley
Harold Kennedy
Emily Kimbrough
Beatrice Pitney Lamb
David E. Lilienthal
William Lydgate
Nila Macidoff
Robert Macidoff
Frederic Marquardt
Baldwin McGaw-Emma Knox
Carey McWilliams
James Michener
Allan A. Michie
Jim Moran
Eleanor Arnett Nash
Ogden Nash
F. S. C. Northrop

Wellington Roe
Carlos Romulo
Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt
A. L. Sachar
Cesar Saerchinger
Robert St. John
Gilbert Seldes
Vincent Sheean
Gladys Denny Shultz
Milton Silverman
Nicol Smith
Janet Stang
Jesse Stitt-Julian Flec
Raymond Swing
L. E. Tsao
Louis Untermeyer
William H. Upson
John Vandercook
Gerard Willem Van Loon
Pierre Van Paassen
Edward Weeks
Gerald Wendt
Earl Wilson
Telford H. Work
James R. Young
E. M. Zacharias
Luis Zincone

CONCERTS

Thelma Altman
Frances Bible
Adelaide Bishop
Carol Brice
John Brownlee
Curtis String Quartet

Angna Enters
Daniel Ericourt
Morton Gould
Harry Hochberg
Charles Holland
Amparo Iturbi

Frederick Jagel
Alexander Kipnis
Lucille Manners
Biruta Ramoska
Kenneth Spencer

International Dance Trio
Kipnis Opera Company
Westminster Choir

Lectures • Concerts • Entertainment • Radio

Air Mail

Lady Violet Bonham Carter
40 Gloucester Square,
London W. 2, England

Dear Lady Violet:

I have not written to you since your cabled confirmation of the six week tour to start in February, because I wanted an opportunity to thoughtfully investigate the situation regarding your lectures. As you can see from the enclosed announcement, we have featured your tour as one of our most important ones for next season, and you have already seen the folder we had prepared for you.

Despite all of this, we, frankly, are not sufficiently encouraged to make the guarantee as specified in our contract. Although we have until June 1 to make this guarantee definite, I do not feel that it is fair to you to wait until June 1 to tell you that we do not feel that we are going to be able to make this guarantee definite.

Since February 15 our salesmen throughout the country have been on the road, visiting the sponsors, talking to committees, etc., and we find that at the present time there is so much anti-British feeling that it is not going to be possible for us to continue to work on this tour on a guaranteed basis.

As I may have told you when we talked, I have always considered it a duty to try to help Anglo-American friendships by bringing to this country the kind of British speakers who will do this cause some good. However, the recent Fuchs case and the stories of Strachey have made this very difficult for us, and while I have lost none of my interest or enthusiasm in the possibility of booking a tour for you in this country, I have come to the conclusion that we cannot undertake this during the 1950-51 season on a guaranteed basis. If you are interested in coming here on a visit - and would like some lectures while you are here - we will of course continue to book what we can for you and may even come out as well as the guarantee would have indicated, but right now the sponsors' reaction is not sufficiently good to justify our making the guarantee definite.

I feel very badly about this because I know without any doubt whatsoever that you would be a tremendous success with American audiences, that they would like you personally - just as we in the office here did - and that one tour by you would result in future tours. On the other hand, the resistance is such that

I cannot feel that we will be prepared to make the guarantee called for.

I do hope that you will understand our position in this matter as we are loathe to call off the tour, but as you can understand this is our livelihood and we cannot gamble on this when the odds are so much against us.

Since Mr. Ed Murrow was so helpful in working with you on this, I am sending him an explanatory note and a copy of this letter. If you want to come anyway, I do hope that you will write us by air-mail return so that we may continue our efforts in your behalf.

Please understand that we do want to take this up with you again the very moment we feel that we can get the reaction we should have.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very sincerely,

President

CC Mr. Ed Murrow

copy to Washington 3/15

W. COLSTON LEIGH
President

W. Colston Leigh, Inc.

NEW YORK - CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Cable COLLEIGH
521 FIFTH AVENUE
New York 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 2-6624

March 14, 1950

Mr. Edward B. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I have just received a letter from Lady Violet suggesting the possibility of a postponement of her tour as scheduled for next fall. On the same day (March 7) I wrote to Lady Violet to present a problem which we have faced and to suggest the possibility of our working on a six week tour, instead of ten, with the right to expand it to ten if the business justified this period of time.

The difficulty which we have encountered in suggesting Lady Violet to sponsors is that there is a great deal of anti-British feeling here, which has increased since the Fuchs story and the accusations at John Strachey. I am more than anxious to put this tour over because I know that Lady Violet would be tremendously successful with American audiences and would do so much to help understanding between the two countries.

I have therefore suggested that we would be willing to transfer the tour to start February 5 and to run for six weeks, with our having the right to expand this to ten if the bookings justify it. I have asked Lady Violet to let me know by cable, if possible, if this is agreeable to her.

I am sending you a copy of the folder we have prepared and a copy of our announcement for next season. You can see that we have featured Lady Violet in the most prominent spot in the announcement, and it is our sincere hope and desire to book a profitable tour for her here.

Inasmuch as she has told me that she discussed this with you, I thought you might be interested to know how the matter stands now.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Bill
President

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Wellington Roe
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Raymond Swing
L. E. Tsao
Louis Untermeyer
William H. Upson
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Gerard Willem Van L
Pierre Van Paassen
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One of Britain's
Most Distinguished Speakers

Lady Violet Bonham CARTER

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LADY VIOL

A LEADER OF INTERNATIONAL REPU the social, political and c
life in Britain, Lady Violet Bonham Carter is the d l of
Asquith. Her father, the Right Honorable H. H. Asquith lead
Party and one of England's most celebrated Prime M
1908 to 1916. Lady Violet was educated at home, in Paris an
international background was undoubtedly one of several fac
long interest in politics. For many years Lady Violet has taken
of the party which her father led so brilliantly. In 1944 she was cho
of the Liberal Party Organization.

WINSTON CHURCHILL IN HIS BOOK, GREAT CONTEMPORA
WRITES:

"The political activities of Henry Asquith's daughter, Lady V Bo
Carter, are well known. Her father found in his daughter cham
able even in the first rank of Party orators. The Liberal masses in the di
of the Coalition period saw with enthusiasm a gleaming able of deal
ing with the gravest questions and the larges issues with passion, eloqu
and wit. In the years when her father's needs required it she displa
and talent equalled by no woman in British politi."

BEST COP

M CARTER

TH MANY IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENTS
ight is Vice-Chairman under Winston Churchill of the
with other similar organizations, paved the way for the
rary president of the United Nations Association which,
eague of Nations Union — on whose executive board she
is established to encourage popular interest in international
need for building a strong U.N. In 1949 she came to Canada as
Commonwealth Relations Conference and made her second visit

VE IN BRITAIN'S CULTURAL LIFE as well as in politics, Lady Violet
(director) of the British Broadcasting Corporation from 1941 to 1946.
been a Governor of the Old Vic, the famous London Shakespearean
and served in a similar capacity for the Sadler's Wells Company. In
member of the Royal Commission on the Press, whose findings pro-
debate in the House of Commons in 1949.

NOWLEDG AS ONE OF BRITAIN'S LEADING PUBLIC SPEAKERS
writers, Lady Violet is a frequent contributor to many of her country's news-
periodicals and her voice is well known over many BBC programs.

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Lecture Subj

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD

A survey and appraisal of the changes in Britis
over the years. In this lecture she discusses the
by wars and economic instability, the effects of
women, the new status of childhood, "society"
tudes toward ethics, taste and manners. A lucid cou
"mores" of today.

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A well rounded picture of Britain at the time that Lady Vio
The effects of the General Elections on Britain's interna
Labor Party's socialization program be implemented or
the minority party play in British politics? Britain's
difficulties and her progress at home.

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During her lifetime in the forefront of the British scene,
well many of its foremost leaders of thought and
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Ministers Churchill, Gladstone and Asquith; in literat
Henry James and Rupert Brooke; military heroes —
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"America and the Middle East," etc.

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"The Price of Greatness," etc.

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The author of "Vogue's Book of Etiquette" has scored a notable success as a lecturer on manners and social customs.
"Good Taste—Here and Abroad"
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Contralto
CAROL BRICE

Tenors
CHARLES HOLLAND
FREDERICK JAGEL
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Baritone
*JOHN BROWNLEE

Bassos
ALEXANDER KIPNIS
KENNETH SPENCER

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The KIPNIS OPERA

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CRAWFORD

One of the great contemporary monologuists with new galaxy of memorable portraits in her "ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES."

Angna
ENTERS

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Originators of a unique two-person theatre, this attractive duo present a lavishly costumed, diversified new program of play adaptations in "DRAMATIC DUETS."

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WILLIAM H. UPSON
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...ERRE VAN PAASSEN
EDWARD WEEKS
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... L. WHYTE
...WILSON
... YOUNG
...S
ONE...

RA... LOUIS ...ITZ
WILLIAM HAZ...
JOHN W. VA...
GERARD WILLEM ...PAASSEN
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DR. GERALD WENDT
WALT... EA...
JAMES R. YOUNG
REAR ADM. ELL...

The WESTMINSTER CHOIR

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Lemmon, Walter

July 11, 1951

Dear Walter:

This is the first day of my vacation and I find to my dismay that I failed to answer your letter of February 17. My own nightly news show, plus Hear It Now has caused me to fall disgracefully behind in my correspondence. You know, I am sure, that I would not willingly delay so long in answering a letter from you, particularly when you make a wholly valid point. I could have, of course, replied that we were dealing exclusively with a government function, but the fact of the matter is I could have written a piece on WRUL out of my own memory and my own experience since I used to listen to it in Europe. But, somewhere, somehow, I was caught in a sort of mental skip distance and just plain forgot it. You have my deepest apology. And the next time we have occasion to deal with this area we shall put this error right.

I shall be back in New York in mid-September and it would give me great pleasure to see you again when next you are in town. I am sure that you will regard my error as being entirely without malice, particularly since I have been in some controversy with my friend in the State Department during recent weeks for doing a broadcast advocating that the whole Voice of America operation be taken out of the State Department. Thanks again for the generous and gracious tone of your letter.

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter S. Lemmon
1 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

WORLD WIDE BROADCASTING FOUNDATION

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

28

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PROF. RALPH BARTON PERRY
MRS. WILLIAM BRACE PRATT
DR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE
MRS. WILLIAM MARSTON SEABURY
ELIE SOKRIN
MRS. T. MOTT SHAW
RT. REV. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER
DR. JAMES T. SHOTWELL
JOSEPH C. SPANG
EDWARD A. TAFT
MISS SARAH WAMBAUGH
MRS. SAMUEL D. WARREN
MISS MAUDE A. K. WETMORE
MRS. EDWARD C. WHEELER
MRS. CLARK WILLIAMS
FREDERIC WINTHROP, JR.

PROGRAMS OVER

WRUL

"The Voice of Freedom"

133 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS

KENMORE 6-7460

ADDRESS REPLY TO
1 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

PLAZA 3-0484

February 17, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Last night I listened with keen interest to your broadcast "Hear It Now" over the Columbia Broadcasting System. Although you devoted a large segment of this hour to describing the broadcasts being sent overseas by the State Department I did not hear even a mention of the work being carried forward by this Foundation over international radio station WRUL in Boston.

As you probably know, this is the only source of information sent by radio from the U.S.A. to people overseas, other than the official government broadcasts. WRUL also carries the official "Voice of America" programs a large portion of each broadcasting day, but some time is reserved for this private enterprise operation which by its very existence illustrates the freedom which happily is still the heritage of Americans. As one astonished listener wrote us from Poland--"Can it be true that you are not government-controlled?"

You may recall that this operation was started back in 1935 partially from the same philanthropic sources which launched you on your own radio career--a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Since then it has been carried on persistently with the exception of the war years in a service which has benefited listeners in 58 different countries around the world.

Our present mission supplements the government-controlled "Voice of America" by developing many broadcasts which they do not cover. Some of these programs on a People to People basis are illustrated in the enclosed folders. While

broadcasts reach through the so-called Iron Curtain, we rather concentrated on building friendships with the the countries of Western Europe. We have also ple in Latin America informed of the progress of our rivate enterprise system and the daily achievements industry in various fields.

In developing this citizen's voice, we have had ion of many individuals and a few of our large rporations with overseas interests who realize the value of aintaining such an independent source of truthful information bout American traditions and ideals. Unfortunately, we do not have an annual appeal for the Congressional millions of axpayers' dollars, but we feel that an effective supplementary vate program can also be carried forward for just a small tion of these governmental expenditures. That these ts are effective is attested by the thousands of letters received from our audience abroad.

I was amazed as I listened last night that an and earnest commentator of your stature so completely over his privately supported active project to tell the truth about our American Way. Perhaps we have been remiss in not getting some of this information to you at an earlier date.

Why not get together some time soon and I will be glad to give you some further information on our current activities. At the same time we can exchange views on this subject of international broadcasting which I know has been of considerable interest to you for a long time.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

Walter

Walter S. Lemmon
President

WSL.h

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Lewis, James R.

HEADQUARTERS
NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY

TEL. FORT DIX 2000; EXT. 4189 AND 21226

13 October 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As per our telephone conversation yesterday regarding your proposed visit to this Training Division, I shall contact you again about the 26th of October.

It shall be a distinct pleasure for General Harrison and his staff to have you with us on any date your busy schedule will permit.

Although we may make definite plans regarding your visit when I speak with you again, I should like to offer the following suggestions. Arrangements may be made to meet you in New York and bring you to Dix via Army sedan. Such lectures are usually held at 11 o'clock, however, the program may be arranged for your convenience.

Realizing that you have just returned from the combat area, I am somewhat reluctant to make the following suggestion, however, if you are interested, it shall be a pleasure for me to arrange a short tour of the training facilities here.

Looking forward to the pleasure of your visit in the near future, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES R. LEWIS,
Captain, Infantry
Public Information Officer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Lewis, Mark

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

No answer

December 6

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to thank you for your time yesterday. It was kind of you introduce me to Mr. Church. I'm sending him a couple of news shows and commentary discs.

The...uh..smell at CBS was good. I felt like things "just don't happen". There's a blueprint somewhere. Like the coach drawing plays on a blackboard--or a bunch of wires all connecting at the right spots in a machine. You can hear the result, too.

Gratefully,

Mark Lewis

Mark Lewis

Lewis, William B.

July 12, 1951

Dear Bill:

Murrow's correspondence finally somehow gets answered. This is literally my first opportunity to answer your note of January 25, and to thank you and Larry for the masterpieces of our hunting expedition in Dutchess County. This is the first day of my vacation which I am spending in our log house just above the Rod and Gun Club, and I could not let it pass without saying my thanks. The absence of Murrow in the photography is not in the least distressing because I find one excellent print where a pheasant has obviously been broken and that must have been done by Lewis which is a gratifying spectacle to contemplate on cold winter nights. Come autumn we must do it again.

As ever yours,

E R Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. William B. Lewis
Dunyan & Rothschild, Inc.
247 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

KENYON & ECKHARDT INC.

Advertising

WILLIAM B. LEWIS
VICE-PRESIDENT

59

NEW YORK 17: *247 Park Avenue*

January 25, 1951

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a set of Larry's masterpieces as a memento of our hunting trip in Dutchess County.

I am sorry that there is little or no Murrow in this exhibition. The morning pictures were ruined by the clumsiness of a camera store employee who tried to remove the roll of film without completely re-winding it; and, as you will remember, you were absent from most of the immediate action in the afternoon in order to immunize yourself as completely as possible from the widely-waving gun toting by Mr. Newell's guest.

Larry and I still remember the day with pleasure and talk often about your kindness in asking us.

Cordially,

Bill

William B. Lewis

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Levy, Isaac D.

ISAAC D. LEVY
123 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

February 20, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

This is the letter I spoke to you about.

Cordially,

IDL:F
Encl.

O
P
Y

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
RCA VICTOR DIVISION
Camden 2, New Jersey

January 12, 1951

TO RCA VICTOR DISTRIBUTORS:

Subject: Local Television Program

OFFICIAL TELEVISION INC., a New York organization, has recently advised us that they have a very extensive library of short films from which they can build local television programs on a five, fifteen, thirty, or sixty minutes basis. These films provide more than 1,000 novelty and musical acts featuring outstanding names in the motion picture, radio, and theatre fields.

They have proposed that excellent local television programs could be built from this series which would maintain the quality of a high cost network show and at the same time serve to identify dealers as sponsors. The name "CLUB VICTOR" has tentatively been assigned to this program package.

While many of the principals in these films are not RCA Victor artists, they are, for the most part, important names in the field of entertainment. Through these films, a local sponsor would be in a position to present rich selections of music appealing to all sorts of tastes -- light classics, jazz, latin rhythms, Irish lullabys, symphony music, as well as novelty acts, tap dancing, etc.

OFFICIAL TELEVISION, INC., has stated that the variety of subjects and techniques, from which a local program could be designed, would provide the kind of change of pace and tempo needed to build and hold audience attention. They have further indicated that this type of program is excellently suited to local commercials inasmuch as most of these films are three minutes in length, and it is obvious that a sound commercial pattern could be integrated at the local level.

Incidentally, the quality of the film has been declared by network experts as acceptable in every respect. Owned and operated NBC stations in Chicago, Washington, and Los Angeles have used these films with satisfactory results.

In the event you are interested in possible material for local five-minute shows -- which seems to us to be the most logical time period for this type of program -- we have shown below the weekly film costs for utilizing this program in your market on five five-minute programs per week on a 13 week cycle basis. To this cost, of course, must be added local NBC station time. Obviously, it would be impossible to preview these films for each distributor. However, if there is any other information you may require, do not hesitate to call us.

5 Minutes -- 5 Times Per Week
on a Thirteen Week Basis

Film Costs Per Week _____

For Station Costs, See Local NBC Station.

The cost of these programs would be chargeable to co-op funds. If you desire to use them, please advise and we will work out the necessary procedure.

(Signed) Ralston H. Coffin
R.H.COFFIN, Director
Adv. and Sales Prom.
Consumer Products

Levy, Isaac D.

ISAAC D. LEVY
123 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

May 19, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

This letter is a reminder for you to make arrangements for Aaron Katz, President of Official Films, to see someone in authority at the British Broadcasting Company. Katz will be in London about the fifth of June.

Cordially,

Ike

IDL/hr

See you at Century Club Tues at 1

Likert, Rensis

June 14, 1951

Dear Mr. Likert:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to thank you for your letter of February 21 about our HEAR IT NOW piece on the Voice of America; he has been buried for the past few months and hopes you will forgive him for not writing before this.

Mr. Murrow would very much enjoy talking with you when you are in New York. Would you let him know when next you expect to be here.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Rensis Likert, Director
Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
STITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
RENSIS LIKERT, DIRECTOR

Man, Phone call. Will see.

YNAMICS

February 21, 1951

r. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was very much interested in the Voice of America feature which you used on "Hear It Now" last Friday. Psychological warfare, especially this aspect of it, has been too long neglected and too little exploited. Your presentation of the existing situation and your suggestions will, I hope, arouse others to the realization that further efforts along these lines could prove very advantageous in today's international set-up.

There is one important factor in the use of propaganda which has been given much too little attention. Obviously, we cannot hope to correct false impressions of our country and its motives until we have accurate information regarding existing impressions and the causes of them. Knowing this, we would then be able to use more effectively our psychological weapons. It is also important to present our arguments in concepts which are understandable to the audience we hope to influence.

We, here at the Institute, have been concerned with this problem for some time and many of our studies have dealt with the attitudes and opinions of various groups in industry, government and among national populations. I am enclosing a copy of a proposal which we submitted recently to the Michigan Memorial Phoenix Project outlining a plan of research to help establish international control of atomic energy. The basic principles would, of course, apply to studies of attitudes on other questions. I thought that you would be interested in the sections I have marked, especially those between pages 7 and 14.

If you would like any further information, I would be glad to discuss the matter with you on one of my coming trips to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Rensis Likert

Rensis Likert

rl/ab

A PROPOSAL FOR APPLYING THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD TO HELPING SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL

Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan
December 15, 1950

pp 7-14
Also - Supplement

Building World-Wide Support for Democratic Government

Perhaps the best way to indicate how the scientific method could assist us in solving our international problem is to examine what we are now doing and point out how the effectiveness of our present efforts could be increased by means of research. Through the Marshall Plan we are providing billions of dollars of food, machinery, etc. to help chiefly European countries reestablish their economies and push themselves to new levels of productivity. We are starting to help backward countries through the Point Four program to benefit by the use of modern technology and health practices. We are giving many countries military assistance in the form of arms and equipment as, for example, in helping the countries in the North Atlantic Pact. We are also giving direct military support as, for example, through the United Nations in Korea. Throughout all of these efforts we have endeavored to work with other nations in a cooperative democratic manner and to foster the democratic way of life by our practices and example.

Without question many of our efforts have achieved significant success. The Economic Cooperation Administration has been appreciably more successful than most people thought possible. But we are trying to accomplish changes in a few years which formerly would have taken decades or centuries. Backward or autocratic nations do not easily nor rapidly develop into effectively functioning democracies. Consequently, it is not surpirsing that some of our efforts are yielding disappointing results. Something went wrong in China. All is not well in the Philippines. Elsewhere in the world there is evidence that we have not been successful in developing effective democratic leadership and strong democratic traditions.

A recent dispatch to the New York Times from a meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva, Switzerland included the following:

> "The policy of the United States has been to establish order, provide economic assistance, require local authorities to carry out free elections and then say in effect: 'Now take care of yourselves.' It has felt that its mission was accomplished when forms of constitutional government like those with which Americans are familiar have been established without fully realizing that these forms are 'meaningless' to most of the people in countries like Korea, Japan, and even Germany and Greece. Reports of the deterioration of social conditions and public order in the Philippines have done much to strengthen this view."

Results of recent research on leadership, principles of organization, attitudes, and changing attitudes and behavior indicate that we should expect the results that the United States has obtained from the methods that have been used. During the last few years, for example, considerable research[1] has been done to discover what principles of leadership and what forms of organizational structure produce the highest productivity and the greatest satisfaction to the employees or persons concerned. Although this work has been done chiefly in industry, research in other fields indicates that the conclusions derived seem to be generally applicable.

It is significant for our way of life that the results obtained indicate that those principles of leadership which are most productive and most satisfying to the workers are those which are most democratic. Charts 1 through 6 present some of these results. But more relevant to this discussion are the results which prove that supervisors do not become skilled and effective by being given the machinery or equipment required for the job. Assuring them of adequate police protection and support also does not facilitate their learning the best methods of supervision. Telling them the best principles and methods also proved relatively ineffective in improving their capacity for democratic leadership. In one famous experiment[2] it was discovered that telling leaders of boys' groups to practice "democratic" leadership resulted in their using methods which could most correctly be described as "laissez-faire". It is significant that these leaders were well educated persons who had lived their lifetime in a well-developed democracy. No wonder "telling" people in different countries how to be democratic leaders is so ineffective.

---

1 Coch, Lester and French, John R. P., Jr.: Overcoming Resistance to Change, Human Relations, Vol. I, No. 4, 1948.

French, John R. P., Jr. and Zander, Alvin: The Group Dynamics Approach, Psychology of Labor-Management Relations, Industrial Relations Research Association, 1949, pp. 71-80.

Jacobson, Eugene: An Analysis of Foreman-Steward Power-Relationships, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan.

Katz, Daniel: Employee Groups: What Motivates Them and How They Perform, Advanced Management, The Society for the Advancement of Management, September, 1949.

(Continued on Page 9)

2 Lippitt, Ronald: An Experimental Study of Authoritarian and Democratic Group Atmospheres. In Lewin, Kurt; Lippitt, Ronald; and Escalona, Sibylle; Korsch; Studies in Topological and Vector Psychology I. Iowa City, University of Iowa Press, Vol XVII, No. 3, 1940, pp. 45-198.

Supervisors of High Producing Groups are More Democratic in Their Dealings With Their Employes

DEMOCRATIC

"I ALSO TRY TO DISCUSS EVERYTHING WITH THEM... AND I WOULD CHANGE MY IDEA IF THEIRS SEEMS TO BE BETTER. THAT'S WHY WE HAVE DISCUSSIONS...."

Whereas Supervisors of Low Producing Groups Tend to be Authoritarian

AUTHORITARIAN

"IT'S MY JOB TO GET THE EMPLOYE... TO PRODUCE. HAVE TO WORK UP EFFICIENCY CHARTS THEY ARE MY ARGUMENT IF I HAVE TO MAKE ANY COMPLAINTS."

CHART I

Low-production section heads are more closely supervised than are high-production heads . . .

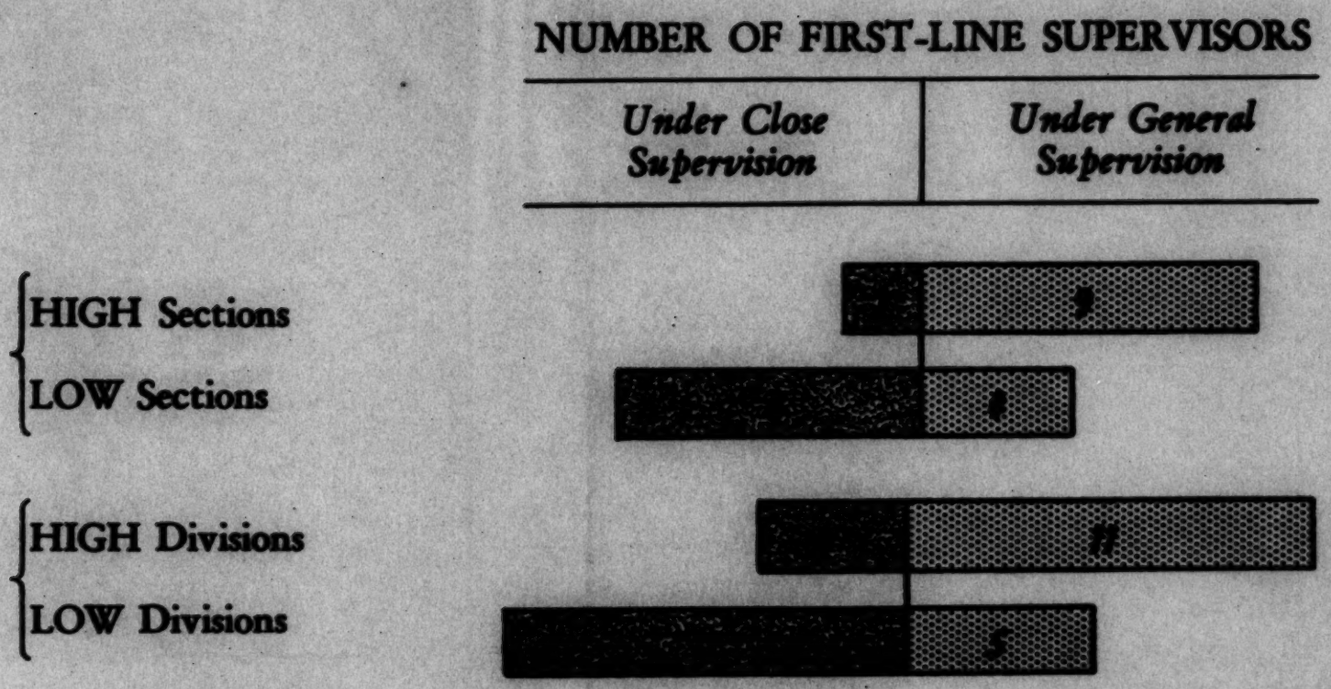

CHART 2

"Employee-centered" supervisors are higher producers than "production-centered" supervisors . . .

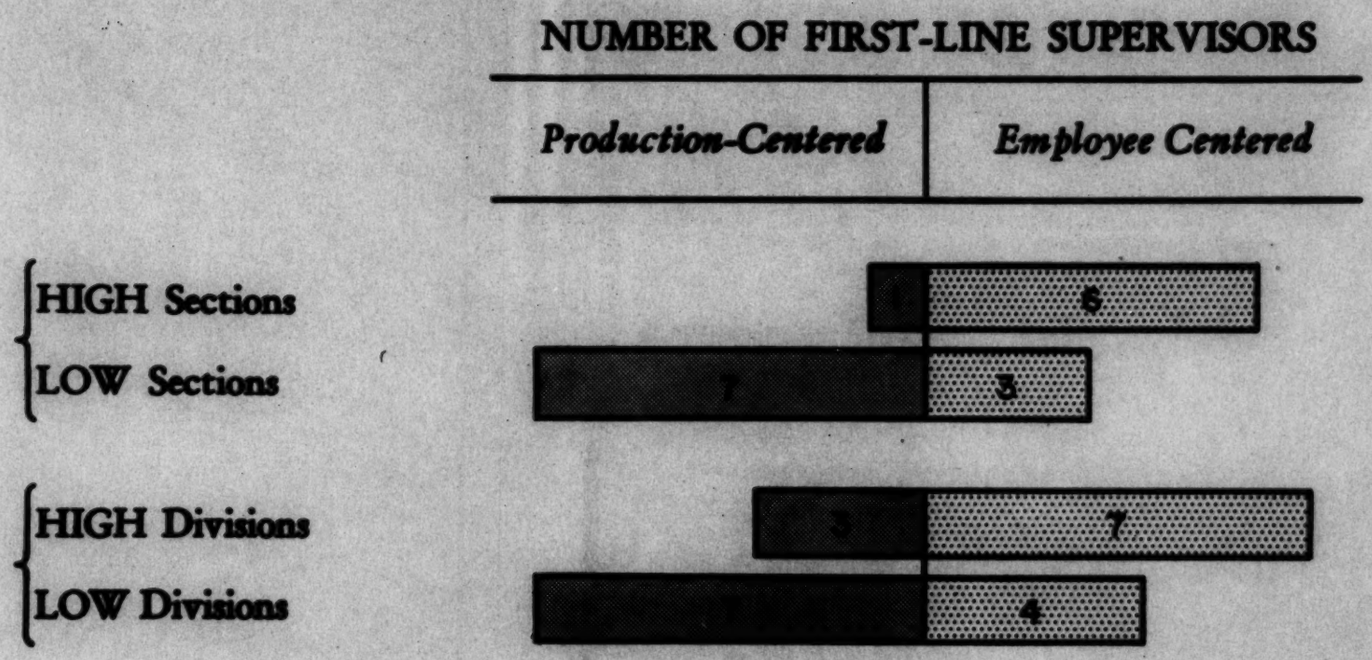

CHART 14

In turn, non-supervisory employees in low-production sections are under more detailed supervision . . .

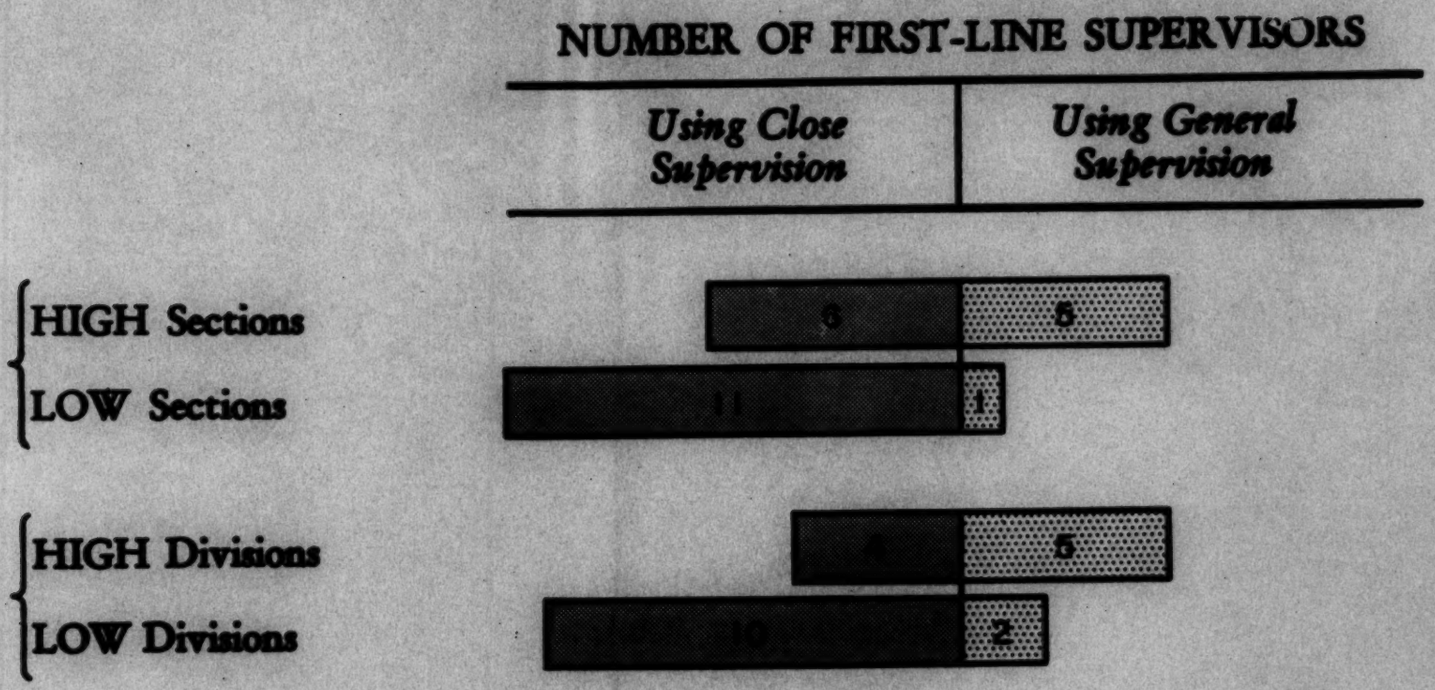

CHART 3

The high-producing foreman is helpful and understanding when his men do a poor job.

FOREMAN'S REACTION TO A POOR JOB

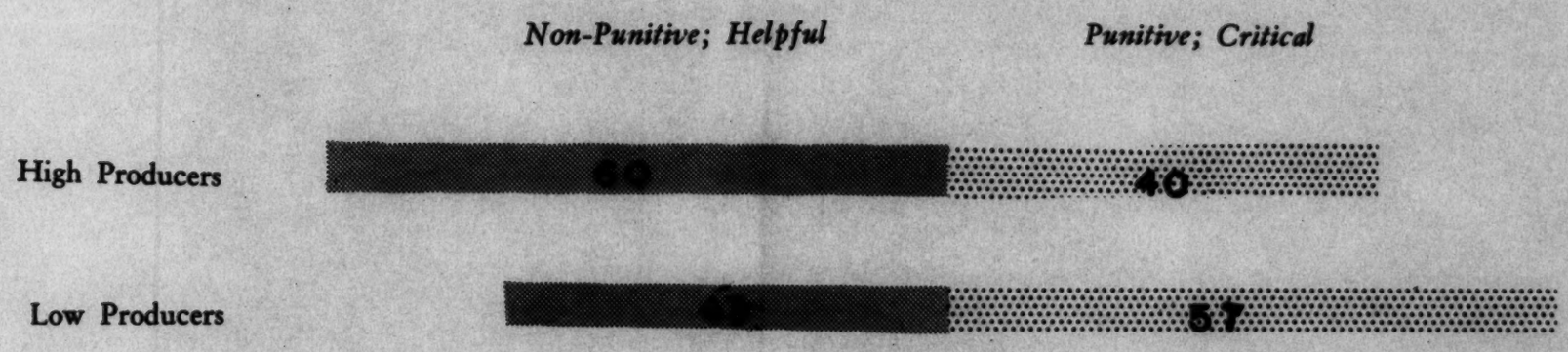

CHART 5

Percentages of high and low morale groups describing what their supervisors do

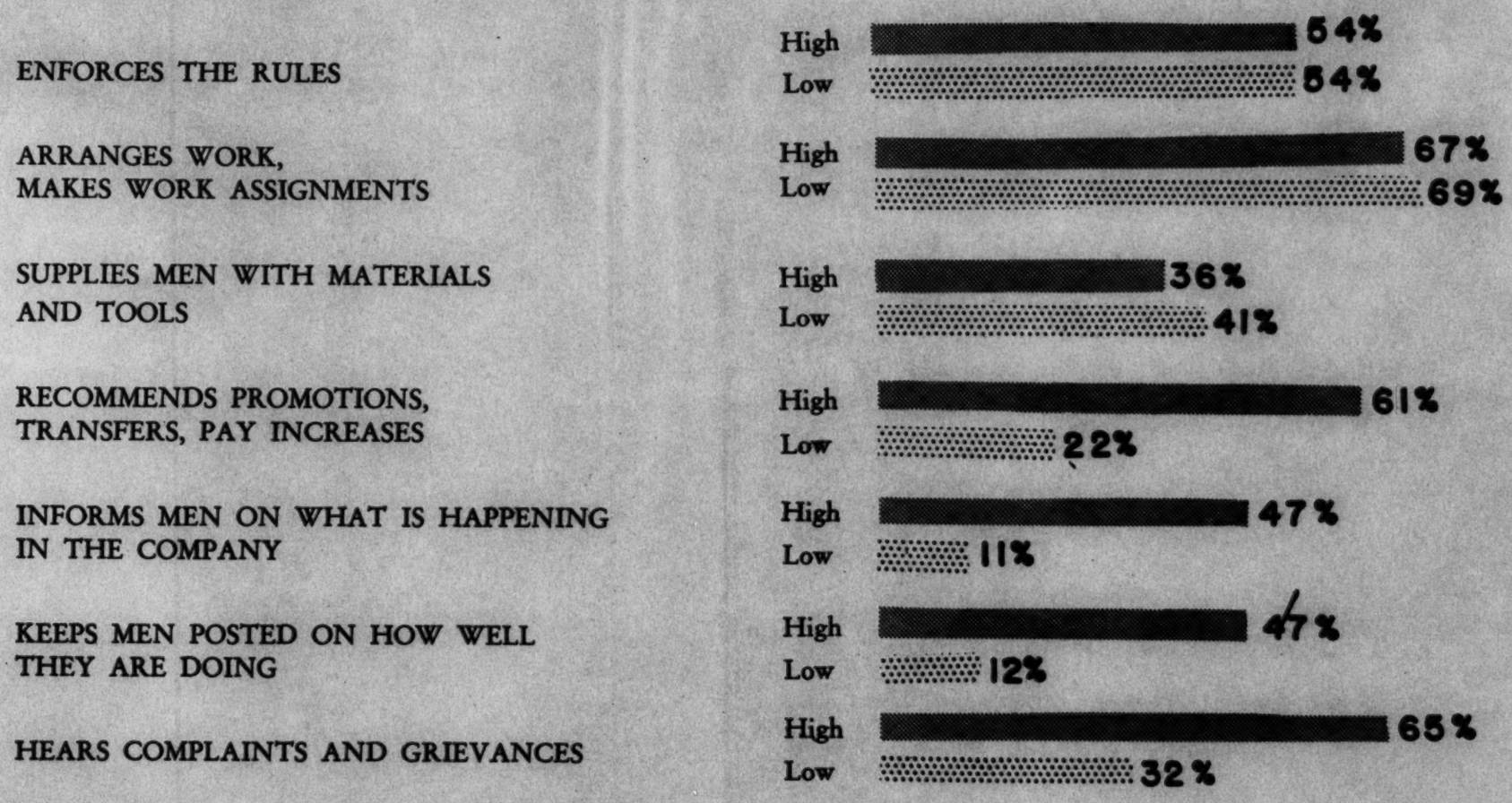

CHART 6

Although relatively little research has been done on how to train supervisors to use effective principles of leadership, yet enough work has been done to show that there are wide differences in the results produced by different methods. Moreover, those methods which seem to be most effective[3] employ principles which other research has shown to be most effective in improving skills in leadership in other types of situations. Experimentation currently underway by the Survey Research Center

---

1 (Cont.)
Katz, Daniel: Morale and Motivation in Industry, Current Trends in Industrial Psychology, pp. 145-171, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1949.

Katz, Daniel: The Role of Quantitative Research in Group Organization and Group Function, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, March, 1949.

Katz, Daniel: The Attitude-Survey Approach to Labor-Management Relations, Proceedings of the Industrial Relations Research Association, 1949.

Katz, Daniel and Likert, Rensis: Supervisory Practices and Organizational Structures as They Affect Employee Productivity and Morale, Personnel Series No. 120, American Management Association, 1948.

Maccoby, Nathan: The Relationship of Supervisory Behavior and Attitudes to Group Productivity in Two Widely Different Industrial Settings, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1949.

Maccoby, Nathan: Research Findings on Productivity, Supervision and Morale, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, March, 1949.

Productivity, Supervision and Employee Morale, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, November, 1948.

A Program of Research on the Fundamental Problems of Organizing Human Behavior, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, March, 1947.

Productivity, Supervision and Morale in an Office Situation, Human Relations Report 1, Series 2, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, December, 1950.

3 Mann, Floyd C. and Likert, Rensis: The Need for Research on Communicating Research Results, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1949.

Zander, Alvin: Resistance to Change: Its Analysis and Prevention, Advanced Management, 1950, Vol. XV, No. 1, pp. 9-11.

the Research Center for Group Dynamics of the University of Michigan demonstrating that substantial improvement in democratic leadership supervisors can be achieved and within a reasonable period of time. experimentation is partly in industry and government and, through the National Training Laboratory in Group Development, partly in education, social welfare agencies, and similar organizations.

The significance of the research results that have been mentioned for the course of action that the United States should pursue in dealing with the international situation is extremely important. The fact that we can measure the attitudes of any population and the skills of their leadership means that for any nation or group of people we can measure how democratic they are and appraise what practices on our part will facilitate the development of democratic traditions in the population and the emergence of leaders skilled in democratic procedures.

The evidence is perfectly clear. It is not sufficient to help people economically, give them military aid or even the forms of democratic government. Important as these steps are, they are not sufficient. To defeat communism in each nation and locality, the local leadership and people generally must understand and skillfully use democratic procedures and have a deep devotion, derived from experience, to the democratic way of life. Throughout the world people need to acquire the processes and traditions of democracy in a form suited to their cultural heritage. At present we are depending upon trial and error and bungling ultimately to achieve this result but there is not time for this slow, wasteful process. Democratic leadership in government, as in business, appears to be more difficult to learn than other forms of leadership. Its greater effectiveness does not seem to result in people readily stumbling on to it. Measurement and an experimental approach can be used to help nations throughout the world to acquire skills in the democratic process, to develop democratic leadership at the grass roots and national level, and to make the democratic tradition an integral part of their culture, and thus become effectively functioning democracies. The procedures for utilizing the scientific method to achieve these objectives will not differ substantially from that employed in discovering in industry and government the leadership principles which are most productive and most satisfying to all concerned and how most effectively to train people to apply these principles.

At the present time, the United States is not utilizing this approach in our efforts to establish effective democratic traditions and government in Germany, Asia, South America or anywhere else. Our efforts to develop powerful, cooperative support from all parts of the world for free, democratic negotiation and agreement on international problems is likely to fail if we rely solely on such influences as dollars, food and armaments. If we wish to build the powerful support that Acheson has so clearly indicated is necessary, it is imperative that we buttress our efforts by building this support with the full power of the scientific method.

World-Wide Public Opinion Support Is Needed

In marshalling world-wide support for the democratic approach it is also important that public opinion be mobilized. The development of democratic traditions at the local level will contribute greatly to this but more general efforts are also needed. The public opinion of the world needs to become sufficiently aroused about the basic international problem to support fully those political leaders who are prepared to take the drastic and unorthodox steps required to solve the problem in the time available. The slow steps of traditional diplomacy will not evolve an effective solution to the problem in time.

An essential step in achieving effective international support behind democratic procedures is marshalling the public opinion of the world firmly and positively behind such an approach. The importance of informing people throughout the world as to the basic issues involved and of giving them an opportunity to exert their influence on policy was clearly stated by Senator McMahon. In his address he said:

> "If a crusade for peace is not to miss its objective, as did the peace effort which we launched with such high hopes in 1946, we must not only crack the Iron Curtain and gain the ear of the Russian people -- we must also gain the ear of people on the near side of the barrier, including the many in our own country who do not yet grasp what is at stake.
>
> "We have spent $29,000,000 a year on what we are pleased to call the Voice of America. It should be called the Whisper of America. We spend over $30,000,000 a year to advertise cosmetics --- and $29,000,000 I repeat, to sell the precious commodity of freedom.
>
> "All over the world today -- perhaps because listlessness and mediocrity have characterized our attempts to sell what America is, what America wants and what America intends -- there exists misunderstanding as to our attitude.
>
> "The thirty years of vilification emanating from behind the Iron Curtain in Moscow have taken a toll on our reputation as a peace-loving and a peace-living nation. There are millions of people abroad who observe our armaments expenditures and fail to grasp that these are for self-defense.
>
> "They should appreciate the truth, but they do not. We assume that our actual good intentions and actual good feelings must be known to them; but they see that we devote billions to guns, tanks, planes and atomic weapons --

and day and night the Communist propaganda machine hammers into them the theme that American armaments are designed for conquest.

"Even worse, they do not see -- at least with the same clarity -- the huge resources being diverted to munitions inside Russia; for the Iron Curtain conceals such activity and even enables Mr. Vishinsky to deceive multitudes by claiming that his country uses atomic energy to 'move mountains'.

"I advocate, Mr. President, a United States program of attention-arresting foreign broadcasts that would compare in size and scope to the Soviet effort along this line and that would genuinely deserve the name, Voice of America. I favor exploring the efficacy of printing millions of leaflets for world-wide circulation, explaining a new United States proposal for atomic peace."

Senator McMahon's address clearly states the need for marshalling opinion throughout the world firmly behind the democratic objective. He also presents convincingly the need for tackling the problem on an adequate scale. What is overlooked is that the volume of the effort does not determine the success achieved. Unless facts are presented to the different peoples of the world not only in their languages, but by sources they trust, in concepts they understand, and stressing what they feel is important, the impact of such facts is likely to be very disappointing. To present information effectively requires the full utilization of available social science research resources.

Fortunately, there is a substantial body of existing scientific findings available to guide any informational efforts, but even more useful are the methods available for measuring the success of each step and learning why it was or was not successful and what needs to be done to assure that the next step will have maximum effectiveness. This process of continuous measurement to appraise each step and guide the next can be applied to efforts to influence peoples' knowledge, opinions and behavior. Moreover, it can be done separately for each large and important group. Some of the kinds of groups for which the results might well be analyzed separately are geographical, political, cultural, economic, and educational. Results might also be analyzed separately for the leaders of large groups. The available research methods can be used to discover:

(1) how best to present the case for the need of finding a constructive solution to the international problem;

(2) how to stimulate constructive thought and discussion of the problem; and

(3) how best to obtain understanding and support for those suggested plans of action which, after careful and widespread study and analysis, appear most promising.

This research to guide the development of public understanding and public opinion can be done in all parts of the world, even behind the Iron Curtain, although the accuracy of these latter measurements will necessarily be less than where more direct measurements are possible. Studies demonstraing that this can be done have already been completed.

The University of Michigan is especially well qualified to engage in this research since its Survey Research Center (a division of the Institute for Social Research) is one of the best-equipped research organizations of the world to conduct surveys with these objectives.[4] Studies have already been made by members of the Center's staff utilizing in other languages and countries the methods of the Center.[5]

---

4 Some publications illustrating or describing the work of the Survey Research Center are:

a. Campbell, Angus, et al: Measuring Public Attitudes, The Journal of Social Issues, May 1, 1946.

b. Campbell, Angus, and Metzner, Charles: Public Use of the Library, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, March, 1950.

c. Cartwright, Dorwin: Surveys of the War Finance Program, Proceedings of the Conference on Consumers' Interests. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1947.

d. Cartwright, Dorwin: Some Principles of Mass Persuasion, Human Relations, Vol. II, No. 3, pp. 253-267, 1949.

e. Likert, Rensis: The Sample Interview Survey, Current Trends in Psychology, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1947.

(Continued on Page 14)

5 Illustrative of these studies are:
United States Strategic Bombing Survey: Morale Division Report on Germany, I: Morale Division Report on Germany, II: Morale Division Report on Japan, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., 1946-1947.

The methods used by the Survey Research Center differ fundamentally from those used by the polling organizations. For example, in contrast to the procedures employed by the polls, the Center's interviewers have no choice in selecting respondents. The specific addresses and persons to be interviewed are selected by means of unbiased procedures in the Center's sampling section in Ann Arbor. The interview is not a ten-minute, door-step affair with questions and short answers, but a series of questions, many of them quite general, which usually takes an hour or so to cover. These questions are designed to introduce the topic and the respondent is encouraged to answer the questions fully concerning how he sees the problem and with whatever elaborations he wishes. Other important differences also exist in the methods of interview analysis. The basic research designs used in the surveys and all the steps in the process differ from simple polling procedures.

In building a world public opinion which powerfully supports the democratic approach to international problems, it is not sufficient to tell the people of the world about the urgency of establishing control over the A-Bomb and the H-Bomb or about our sincere and generous intentions. For it is not what people are told that counts -- it is what they accept. There is much evidence that many persons throughout the world do not now believe what we are honestly and sincerely telling them. We must and we can use the scientific method to discover why they do not believe us and how to modify what we say and what we do in such a way as to make our honest attitudes clear to all.

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4 (Cont.)

f. Likert, Rensis: Opinion Studies and Government Policy, reprint from Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 92, No. 5, 1948.

g. An Appraisal of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Victory War Loan Drives, Division of Program Surveys, 1943-46.

h. A National Survey of Liquid Assets, Federal Reserve Bulletin, June, July, August, September, 1946.

i. Survey of Consumer Finances, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, Federal Reserve Bulletin, 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950.

j. The American Public Discuss Cancer and the American Cancer Society Campaign, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1948.

Lindsay, Kenneth

May 24, 1950

Dear Kenneth Lindsay:

Since receipt of your letter of March 15th, I have talked with three lecture agents, and something seems to have happened to the lecture market in general; maybe television has affected it - I don't know. This fact plus the autumn elections makes them reluctant to add to their schedules. I'm sorry I can't be more helpful, but there doesn't seem to be anything more I can do.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kenneth Lindsay
39, Hill Street, W.1
London, England

April 3, 1950

Dear Mr. Lindsay:

Your letter of March 15th has been received here in Mr. Murphy's absence. This is just to tell you that it will be brought to his attention upon his return early in May.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Kenneth Lindsay
39, Hill Street, W.1
London, England

Hill St.

TELEPHONE
WHITEHALL 4543
TELEGRAMS
WILLEMST, PICCA

~~THE ATHENÆUM~~
~~PALL MALL~~ S.W.1

March 15

Dear Ed Morrow,

Thank you so much for your efforts + cables. I do appreciate, especially after a talk with Douglas Ritchie, that I have missed the boat for the spring.

It is possible that I may do Summer School in U.S.A. + in that case or even if I stay here would consider an early Autumn tour. Of course your elections may be an obstacle.

But I am writing to you frankly for an opinion [illegible] the agencies you consider would be interested in an autumn lecture tour. It would be unwise to consult them before getting this information.

If they were interested I would include alternative subjects :-

1. Britains Welfare State - the problem of the Middle classes
2. Personalities & Parties in Britain.
3. The European Movement & Britain
4. The British Election - Its inner significance

TELEPHONE
WHITEHALL 4843
TELEGRAMS
SOUTHLEST (PICCY)

~~THE ATHENÆUM~~
~~PALL MALL S.W.1~~

Forgive my appearing to <u>use</u> you in this way, but as you were kind enough to make the first soundings I thought it unwise to take the next step without your advice. Otherwise I would not dream of writing thus.

The situation continues to be critical. I saw Megan L.G. this morning & my impression & hers is that a modus

Vivaldi may be [illegible] for continuing rather longer than [illegible]. They were very first bit. The Radio Doctor is quite a different cock of the inside the House: li-[illegible] may well increase at Shoalbury & elsewhere: the gold reserves are much better etc etc. The Divisions were inevitable the first week to blow off steam.

But who can really tell?

Yours most sincerely

Kenneth Lindsay

MARCH 10, 1950

KENNETH LINDSAY
39 HILL STREET W1
LONDON

WILLIAM RICHMOND
DAILY MAIL
LONDON

REGRET REPORT THAT TWO LECTURE AGENCIES WITH WHICH
I HAVE COMMUNICATED SEE NO POSSIBILITY ARRANGING LECUTRE
TOUR THIS SPRING SORRY IN FAILED REGARDS

ED MURROW

US 1096 OPR1140 LONDON
VIA NEWYORK
BUSINESS
FROM KENNETH LINDSAY
THE PARLIAMENTARY SETTING

CEIVED
MAR -9 PM 12:00
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

MMUNICATIONS, INC. RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC. RCA COMMUNICATIONS

0

PCG/RC1 ZJ US 1096 OPH1140 LONDON 22 9 1607

LC COLUMBIA NEWYORK

FOR MURROW FROM KENNETH LINDSEY THANKS CABLE WILL AWAIT YOUR ADVICE STOP PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION LIVELY AND INTERESTING

REGARDS

101 P SMITH

MARCH 7, 1950

KENNETH LINDSAY
39 HILL STREET, MAYF
LONDON, W.1, ENGLAND

HAVE SUBMITTED YOUR CURRICULUM VITAE TO LECTURE AGENCIES

WILL ADVISE PROSPECTS BY WEEKEND. REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

March 7, 1950

Dear Miss Giesen:

I shall call you tomorrow about these two people.

As ever yours,

Miss Edna Giesen
Columbia Lecture Bureau
113 West 57th Street
New York, New York

re William Richmond +
Kenneth Lindsay

~~House of Commons,~~

~~London, S.W.1~~

This address finds me

→ 39, Hill Street W.1

GRO 3484

Sunday March. 5

Dear Ed. Murrow,

Enclosed is a synopsis: the proportions of the lecture would in fact be different, less on background & more on the election & future prospects, though background is vital.

Forgive personal history, but it may help a bit in orientation.

It is kind of you to help. I might do some return traffic by interpreting American re-action in this country.

As soon as I hear from you, I am ready to start* & will cable a few Universities about May. Hope very much something can be managed, even if a short tour.

Bon voyage! Kenneth Lindsay

* This week

Lindsay, Bill

March 20, 1950

Dear Mr. Lindsay:

I enclose the picture you requested in your letter of January 4th, with apologies for the delay.

Luckily, we managed to catch Mr. Murrow in New York for a few days enroute from London to Washington, so he was at least able to autograph the picture -- however, there was no time to write letters, which explains my writing on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Bill Lindsay
Program Director
Station KLAS
Hotel Elwell
Las Vegas, Nevada

KS, NEVADA
"THE SUNSHINE CAPITAL OF THE OLD WEST"
L OFFICES AND STUDIOS, HOTEL ELWELL • BOX 1510 • PHONE 4646

January 4, 1950

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

KLAS, CBS in Fabulous Las Vegas, is shortly moving its office and studio facilities to the Desert Inn, a swank new resort hotel.

Is there any chance of getting an 8 x 10" autographed picture of you for my office? Certainly would appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Bill

Bill Lindsey,
Program Director

Linn, Leon
Col.

AUGUST 13, 1951

COLONEL LEON LINN
ATTERBURY ~~AIR FORCE BASE~~
ATTERBURY, INDIANA

MR. MURROW TERRIBLY SORRY BUT WILL TIED UP HERE AND UNABLE TO MAKE SOUTHERN PINES.

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH
SECRETARY

Linn, Leon

January 25, 1951

Dear Leon:

Nobody can put Godfrey straight -- many have tried, but what do you expect of a Navy man!

I'm off for a week in Pinehurst on Saturday. If you can make it call Miss McDonough here who can tell you where the body is.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leon Linn
P.R.Mallory & Co., Inc.
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

Television

[illegible] the [illegible] Mur-[illegible] re-[illegible] there [illegible] no [illegible] like a [illegible] but the [illegible] en-[illegible] present. It doesn't, unfortu-[illegible]; but Murrow's rounding of news with computers [illegible] flown in from [illegible] news centers, [illegible] what [illegible] vision could do [illegible] it [illegible] presumption.

Immediately [illegible] however, was an [illegible] Hundred Years," [illegible] soap opera. This [illegible] out piece of bad acting was adapted from a short-run radio show on ABC about a year ago. It hasn't improved in stretching out 15 minutes daily. Surely even soap operas can do better than this.

P. R. MALLORY & Co., Inc.

INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

CABLE ADDRESS "PELMALLO"

January 12th, 1951

Dear Ed:-

I saw your most excellent television show on the first of January, and I thought you might be interested in a clipping from one of the local newspapers commenting on your telecast.

By the way, I wonder if you would straighten out friend Godfrey on an item. The Air Force Reserve is not a part of the National Guard, which I have heard him comment on a couple of times.

Don't know when I will be in New York again, but be sure to say "hello" to Larry for me. My best to Casey and Janet, and hope you get out this way some time before Spring.

Incidentally, you missed an awfully good duck hunt, as everyone got their limit in about an hour's hunting.

Sincerely,

Leon Linn

ls

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

February 20, 1950

Dear Mr. Linn:

Mr. Murrow left on Friday for two weeks in London and in his absence I am writing just to say that we received your message by way of Mr. Ricca and have asked Columbia Records to send you the albums. You should be receiving them this week.

And Mr. Murrow asked if you would accept them with his compliments.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Leon Linn
2747 Washington Boulevard
North Drive
Indianapolis, Indiana

Listowel, Countess
Judy

July 7, 1950

Dear Judy:

This is written in great haste; I am just leaving for Korea.

A check is on its way to you for the subscription to "Free Europe".

Maybe I will stop in London on my way back from the Far East to see whether the anniversary of Dunkirk was just a myth.

As ever yours,

The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Listowel
16 Chester Row
London, S.W.1
England

1950.

I thought
be of some
I had
it because it
long. But
there a capitalist
country in the world
where this kind
of thing can hap-
pen?

By the way, the

Internati
of Free
ing for
to whom
free a gra
it because it dig
not come from a
Saxon source! Hmm
The $1.800 a month
ther set is not very
well spent.

Love Judith

June 8th 1950.

The Rt. Hon. The Countess of Listowel

16 CHESTER ROW.
S.W.1.
SLOANE 8204

Dear Ed,

Enclosed is the current issue of East Europe. The other five copies will go under separate cover by second rate airmail. It is good of you to take out six subscriptions, the price is £ 8 per annum - totalling £ 48. The airmail - alas - has to be added on, but a proper invoice will be put in with the five copies. I do not know exactly how much the second-rate airmail is, much less anyhow then the first rate.

I have pondered the possibilities of finding suitable broadcasting teams for East Europe. I will send you during the week-end a memo. for Hungary, Poland, Rumania. For Hungary my brother has a good suggestion. One of the most popular Hungarians alive is a brilliant football player called Sárosi. He is the Denis Compton of Hungary. He has a good anti-Nazi record and Rákosi wanted to make him Hungarian Sports Leader, but as he does not want to serve the Communists either, he escaped abroad. He is a lawyer by profession, has broadcast - we can send you some of his records if this seems to you a good idea. Frankly, I do not think you could find a better personality, known to every man, woman and child and madly popular. At the moment the British Football Association wants to bring him to England as a coach, but I have no doubt that he would prefer to broadcast.

He is in Paris.

We have someone equally good in mind for Poland - a Socialist who fought in the Underground throughout the war and only escaped in 1947. For Rumania I think Viorel Tilea would be excellent to organise it, he is intelligent, was for 10 years the propaganda chief of the National Peasant Party and during the war was in charge of the Rumanian Radio over here. I do not mean him to broadcast - someone who has been through it all in Rumania ought to do that - but he could find the team. Tilea has a farm, is financially independent, politically clean, and I visualise him as the person who would get the Rumanian team going.

Over the week-end I shall put these ideas together in the form of a memo., let me know what you think about it.

The other night I had an enchanted evening celebrating the anniversary of Dunkirk. Like all enchantment, it suddenly was over. Perhaps it never happened.

Ever

Government By Joint Decree.

Since Premier Vulko Czervenkov ~~has come to power~~ became Premier, the Bulgarian Government functions like an appendage of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Since last March, ~~xxxxxx decrees were jointly issued by~~ important the Government and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party have issued joint decrees. ~~All of them~~ criticised in violent ~~language~~ terms the shortcomings of the Administration, the Party, the economic enterprises and the workers organisations, revealing ~~the chaotic state to which Bulgaria has been reduced by her communist rulers~~.

~~It is puzzling why Premier Czervenkov has~~ chosen this method of open ~~attack, which gixxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ discloses incompetence, bureaucratic muddle and a lack of interest in the people - bordering on dishonesty. No better anti-communist propaganda could be devised than publishing these decrees - endorsed by the Government and the Central Committee of the Party.

On January 20th 1950, at the first session of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers elected by the new National Assembly, ~~xxx~~ Czervenkov said,

> "Even in the Council of Ministers there should be an atmosphere of mutual criticism and self-criticism. ... We must never forget that there is no one to criticise us if we do not criticise ourselves. There is no Opposition in our country and there will be none in the future."

~~xxxx~~ Ten days later Czervenkov was Premier. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Early in April the former ~~xxxxxxx~~ all-powerful Minister of the Interior, Anton Yugov, ~~as~~ demoted to Minister of Industry, criticised himself for having allowed

> "the Titoite agents and members of Trycho Kostov's gang to infiltrate the Ministry of the Interior" and for having tolerate" grave shortcomings in Bulgarian industry. ... Some industries are lagging behind in essential production. ~~M~~ ... Many directors must be dismissed, not only because too little has been produced, but because the quality of the goods ~~xxx~~ is extremely shoddy and labour discipline is unsatisfactory."

Early in May, the Government and the Central Committee jointly revoked the directives of March 7th regarding enforced collectivisation, accusing the Ministry of Agriculture of having violated Party

and Government instructions. At the same time, hair-raising examples of malice, incompetence and selfish bureaucracy in agriculture and industry were printed and broadcast, as well as the draconic measures to put right "scandals provoked by the lawless actions" of the Party and Government bureaucrats.

On June 6th ~~the Government and the Party issued~~ there issued a joint decree ~~on the shortcomings~~ denouncing in the distribution of goods. All Ministries were ~~accused of~~ extravagant; ~~large quantities of goods, and were assigned for the general public; were bought up by them~~ of having bought up her had to set up. In 1949, 47% of ~~the~~ all woollen cloth ~~produced~~; 31% of ~~all~~ cotton fabrics, 45% of ~~the~~ all shoes, 40% of ~~all~~ China, 55% of ~~all~~ bedsteads were acquired by them. ~~A particular scandal had occurred in connection with~~ Nearly all shoe leather, ~~nearly all of which~~ had been bought up by public and State institutions, nothing being left for the public. In the Second half of 1949, the People's Councils had arbitrarily ~~put~~ set aside ~~larger quantities of goods, as for instance~~ 25% of the ~~total allotment~~ of electric bulbs; 20% of ~~all~~ the window glass, and so on. In Kazanlik out of 4,400 bulbs only 400 had been sold to the public. ~~In~~ During nine months of 1949, the central offices of the Ministries, ~~not counting the trade unions and directorates,~~ had bought 1,520 desks and 8,000 other pieces of furniture for 800,000,000 leva. Their local offices ~~also~~ had replaced old furniture irrespective of need. The managements of boarding houses, central restaurants and other centres spent money like water ~~on goods destined for the population~~. Instead of building brick stoves and wooden bedsteads, they had bought 12,000 stoves and 17,000 beds, all manufactured from materials imported from the Soviet Union. To embellish the premises of the 12 Ministries, during 1949 1,600,000 metres of cloth had been distributed among them. Officials living in communal centres had received at ~~the~~ State expence ~~of the State~~ large quantities of clothing and linen, ~~as intended for the population. Uniforms had been~~ ordered for the employees ~~even if~~ whether they ~~did not~~ need them or not. ~~As a result of this~~, 770,000 metres of woollen cloth were used for uniforms ~~not counting materials for summer clothing~~. The directors of State institutions

and enterprises arbitrarily distributed working clothing, ~~and~~ in 1949 they squandered 6,166,000 metres of special fabrics ~~only during 1949.~~

All ~~these~~ State institutions had presented exaggerated demands ~~with no regard for the needs of the population~~ and accumulated enormous stocks of material for their employees. The Ministry of Social Welfare ~~has been found to~~ in possession of 140,000 metres of cotton fabrics and 9,000 metres of woollen material; the Ministry of Public Health 373,000 metres of cotton and 27,000 metres of woollen fabrics. Practically all the Ministries had sufficient stocks in hand to last them for well over a year. In September 1949 one of them had 135,000 metres of cotton fabrics in excess of its 1950 needs.

~~In face of this horrifying situation~~, The Government and the Party decided that this appalling squandering of goods ~~and their diversion from the populat use~~ had been caused by the "Traycho Kostov's gang, who deliberately tried to destroy trade."

Similar scandals have occurred with raw materials bought abroad; ~~on the insistence of the Ministry of Communal Economy, but because of~~ owing to faulty distribution, ~~many of these materials~~ had been wasted ~~and~~ or used for speculation. The Ministry of Home Trade and the Cooperative Unions had taken no interest in ~~the~~ consumers' needs and ~~established no control over~~ had not checked the delivery, quality and variety of goods. They even ~~encouraged the sale of poor quality goods, opening~~ had ~~so~~ opened shops for the sale of defective goods, ~~which were richly~~ the only ones to be well stocked. The September 9th factory in Sofia ~~was~~ had produced men's stockings from uneven and part-coloured yarn. ~~The same factory was had produced~~ shoes with crooked and badly sown seams, of creased leather and in only one colour, something between black and brown. The soles of these shoes came off when worn for the third time.

~~The soap factories had produced soap which dissolved became soupy when used for washing.~~

~~Ixxxxx We cannot enumerate all the examples~~ enumerates many horrifying examples the decree ~~mentions~~ ~~with masochistic pleasures~~. Rationing coupons for all goods had been distributed to friends or members of the bureaucracy; ~~and of~~ the professional organisations had turned themselves into supply organisations. The trade union com-

committees had been acquiring and distributing to their members large quantities of food, clothing, shoes, textiles, radio sets, and so on.

Instead of organising ~~ix~~ retail trade, the Ministry of Home trade had used the trade centres as offices, workshops, bookstores and warehouses, ~~but not for retail trade~~. In Sofia the Stalin Boulevard, between Lenin Square and Patriarch Eufim Boulevard, hitherto the shopping centre of the capital, had been transformed into an office centre. In the provinces ~~As for premises, the situation was still worse~~. The People's Councils had ~~did~~ not opened retail shops, although they had allowed the opening of illegal bars, beer parlours, public houses and "similar establishments" which aimed at big and rapid profits, ~~but did not satisfy essential needs. Moreover,~~ All the trade centres of the Ministry of Home Trade and the Cooperative Unions, had distinguished themselves by lack of courtesy and "the undemocratic attitude~~s~~ of their personnel".

In conclusion the decree ~~concluded by radical laying~~ laid down radical measures to put an end to the above scandals, ~~and once more reiterated accusations against "Traycho Kostovite's treacherous gang"~~.

The decadence of Bulgaria's economic, industrial and agricultural life, modelled on the Soviet pattern ~~and~~ under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party, is evident. ~~The population is fully aware of this, reality at every turn, for it can not be hidden~~. Czervenkov's method of "revelations and accusations" aims at ~~rejecting~~ shifting responsibilty from the communist system on the Traycho Kostovite gang and the lower rungs of the official ladder, by ~~Czervenkov is trying~~ his Olympian fury he tries to save the authority of the communist leadership ~~and the communist system and~~ to explain away its deficiencies, ~~by his Olympian rage~~. But as he has said himself last January, "there is no Opposition in our ~~Bulgaria~~ country and there will be none in the future." The Bulgarian workers and peasants know very well who is responsible for the abuses of the communist bureaucracy because of which they suffer every hour of every day.

Lloyd, Mrs. A.C.

MRS. ARTHUR CLELAND LLOYD
24 KINGSTON ROAD
SCARSDALE, N. Y.

summer mail address
Lenox, Mass.
July 17th 1951.

Dear Ed:

It was so nice to hear from you, and don't worry about the tardy reply. I fully realize how busy you must be, and am glad to know you are able to have some vacation. Quaker Hill is lovely, and your log house sounds fine.

I doubt whether we will get down there during July, as we are spending the summer up here in the Berkshires in our new cottage. We built last year here in Stockbridge right in the woods, and just love it. I wish you all could get up here. Are you by chance planning to go to a concert at Tanglewood? We are very near that. If you are, let me know and I'll give you better directions.

Very best regards to Janet..I sure would like to see Casey..

Sincerely,

Edith

Lloyd, Mrs. 9

July 9, 1951

Dear Edith:

What a miserable world this is. Your letter arrived on January 8 and this is almost literally my first opportunity to answer it. This is the first day of my vacation which I am spending in a log house we have on Quaker Hill near Pawling so if you and your husband should be passing this way one weekend I shall be delighted to see you. I need not assure you that our small son, Casey, would be equally delighted to see you.

Last summer I wasted away—and came to understand that I am now an old man—in Korea.

I am delighted that you are happy and since you live in Scarsdale, Janet and I hope that we may see you sometime in the course of the summer. If you should come to Pawling on Route 22 and turn right for Quaker Hill and search for the Golf Course you will find our log house just at the end of the road. We shall probably be here during all of July and during August I shall be off to Yugoslavia, Iran or some other interesting uncomfortable spot.

I was delighted to hear from you again and I hope that we shall meet before too long.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Arthur Cleland Lloyd
24 Kingston Road
Scarsdale, N.Y.

MRS. ARTHUR CLELAND LLOYD
34 KINGSTON ROAD
SCARSDALE, N. Y.

January 7, 1951.

Dear Ed:

May a voice from the past add praise to your career in general, and to your current "Hear It Now" program in particular? It may interest you to know that I have heard a good deal of very favorable comment on it among my friends here in Scarsdale. I listened attentively myself, and think it is excellent and serves a real purpose in these complicated, dark days of world affairs. I find it very thrilling, and am glad to be able to think to myself - "I knew him 'way back when".

A lot of water has gone over the dam since STCA and the Holland America Line days, and the names of Stan Robbins, Jack McCarthy and Louisa Amundson seem dim memories. They were pretty wonderful days, though, weren't they, and a lot of fun. I am amazed to find myself Edith Waje Ostrom Lloyd, and perhaps I'd better identify myself that way as the above letterhead may mean nothing to you. I have thought of you and Janet often in the past years, Ed, and recalled dinners in our Parisian apartment when you were trying to decide whether to leave the Institute of International Education and enter radio, and French street fairs where you and John Ostrom threw balls at something or other and won bottles and bottles of champagne, and then we drank them up with you and Janet in that funny apartment. Then came the war, and many things

changed completely. The John Ostrom I knew never came back. Perhaps you heard..there was a divorce, and I found myself alone with two children. At that point I took my young daughter to see Mr. Lloyd about music lessons, and lo and behold, to my astonishment I found myself marrying him. Arthur is a very unusual person. I hope some day you will meet him. He is 42, six feet two, prematurely white haired, and a very fine musician. He has been teaching piano and theory of music for twenty years, privately here at his studio in Scarsdale, and on the faculty of the Manhattan School of Music in New York. He has given many concerts and recitalsiin various places, and has done some radio work. I wish he could do more radio and perhaps television work, as that is the coming field and where the financial return lies. You well know how underpaid the field of education is! You don't want any nice piano background music for "Hear It Now", do you? I am half-kidding and half-serious. If you know of any opening in any musical work in radio, let me know. He would probably be very angry with me if he knew I mentioned this, but after all, I know you well enough to do so, I think. I feel rather like your sheriff on the radio last week who had everybody asking favors of him! I certainly don't mean to do that. Arthur is so busy teaching that he has practically no time at all, but he is an excellent musician, a tireless worker with choral and voice experience as well as piano, and I'd like to see him give up some of his teaching hours to do some radio work.

My boy is now 13, my daughter 10, and we have a new addition, Betsy aged one and a half. I believe you have a son. I know how busy you must be, but if some evening or Sunday afternoon, you'd like a quiet hour before the fire in Scarsdale, we'd be delighted to see you and Janet, and son, too. Please give Janet my best. I still use her yeast roll recipe.

MRS. ARTHUR CLELAND LLOYD
34 KINGSTON ROAD
SCARSDALE, N. Y.

I heard from Budd and Harriet Wilson this Christmas, and from Harold and Freddie Russo. We all went up to Greenwich, Conn., for dinner one Sunday at the John McCarthy's. He, as a ripe, old bachelor, married a divorcee with three children. They promptly had two of their own, so now have a brood of five! He is doing very well with some connection with the movie industry in New York.

I hope you won't mind my writing. I have thought of you so often, and was moved into action by the excellence of your new radio program. Congratulations!

Sincerely,

Edith W. Lloyd

Lockhart, Dorothy

June 5, 1951

Dear Dorothy:

Belatedly my best thanks for your note about the HEAR IT NOW award.

I have been trying for a couple of weeks to find a peg on which to hang a story about the whole Rollins situation, and Janet has been beating me over the head to do so, but I haven't honestly been able to devise a piece which I thought would be of national interest. This is undoubtedly due to my own limitations and lack of knowledge, but that is the way it is.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Dorothy Lockhart
Wilderness Hollow
600 Elizabeth Drive
Winter Park, Florida

WILDERNESSE HOLLOW
600 ELIZABETH DRIVE
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

April 26.1951

23.

Dear Ed –

I have just heard that "Hear It Now" will be honored on Thursday with the Peabody Award — This is wonderful news and I know that you must feel very gratified after the long hours you have spent making it such a fine presentation.

Rhea and I want to be among the first to say "Congratulations"! As always.

Lickhart Dutton.

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.
May 12, 1950

Dear Dorothy:

You were indeed thoughtful to write about the house. However, I have been working out of Washington just temporarily and, as a matter of fact, we will be going back to New York next week.

Our best wishes to you both.

As ever yours,

Miss Dorothy Lockhart
The Town Hall Series
Winter Park, Florida

DOROTHY LOCKHART

presents

The Town Hall Series

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

Wednesday

Dear Ed,-

Just a note that might be of interest to you in case your plans keep you in Washington next year and you have not as yet located a house. A friend of mine, George Keiser, is giving up the house he is in, which belongs to a mutual friend who is now with the Military Government in Germany. The house is completely furnished and very well located, in the Wesley Heights section, just three blocks from Foxhall Rd., and within a 15 minute drive from the centre of town. It is in the highest part of Washington and just a block from where we stay in the summer, and the coolest part of town in hot weather. It is not too far from a very fine school for small children.

If you are interested, I suggest you telephone George Keiser, when he arrives home the beginning of the week and ask him to allow you to see the house. Address is 4331 Garfield, N.W., telephone Emerson 1438. As George has two small children, he could tell you the advantages etc., and he has lived there for the past two years, and is only leaving because he has purchased a house in the same location. I think the rental is quite a fair one, too.

Rhea and I wish we could have been at the Shriner's circus with you.

As always much love to you and Janet.

Dorothy.

You go down the street near the Westchester Apts to reach this part of Garfield.

Lockhart, Dorot

January 3, 1950

Dear Dorothy:

Here's the piece on Lilienthal's book and, of course, you have my permission to use it for publicity purposes.

Season's greetings and our best wishes to you and Rhea.

As ever yours,

Miss Dorothy Lockhart
The Town Hall Service
Winter Park, Florida

DOROTHY LOCKHART

presents

The Town Hall Series

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

December 21, 1949

Dear Ed,-

I shall sleep quietly tonight for the first time in days! It is too wonderful to think that Mr. Lilenthal is really coming and I know that I have only you to thank for my good fortune. Someday perhaps Rhea and I will be able to do something for you to help repay this great favor you did for us.

By the way in tonight's paper Mr. Lilenthal's book heads the list in Xmas sales in Winter Park Bookshops. That is a good indication--I hope the countryside flocks to hear him--first because I think everybody should hear him--and secondly--I have gone way over the budget-- if they don't Rhea and I will eat rice for the rest of the year, but it will be worth it!

About two weeks ago you gave a long talk about Mr. Lilenthal's book--if if is possible for you to send me a copy of it, without going to too much trouble, I would certainly appreciate it--it was wonderfully expressed and I know with your permission to use some of it in my publicity I could boost the sale for the book no end around here.

Rhea said last night when he was listening to Mr. Lilenthal on your record that it was the finest declaration of democracy he had ever heard. By the way the title he will use is THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF THE ATOM. How I wish you could be here to hear him.

Have a wonderfully gay Christmas--I know you will with all your family with you. Lots of love to you and Janet from us, as always,

Dorothy

Loesch, Russell T, Reverend

April 9

March 27, 1951

Dear Mr. Loesch:

Since Mr. Murrow is in Washington for a few days I am sending the tickets requested in your letter of March 20 directly on to you.

Mr. Murrow asked me to tell you that he hoped he would have the opportunity of seeing you on April 9. However, when he left on Friday, he said he might possibly be in Washington again.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Reverend Russell T. Loesch
The Melrose Highlands Congregational Church
Franklin and Ashland Streets
Melrose 76, Massachusetts

Reverend Russell T. Leesch, Pastor

The
Melrose Highlands
Congregational Church

Franklin and Ashland Streets, Melrose 76, Massachusetts

March 20, 1951.

Dear Ed:

Just this note to say that Polly and I are coming down to the Big Town on the afternoon of April 8th and will stay through the morning of the 11th. We are coming down for a U.N. Conference. Polly is going to give one lecture at Columbia.

Would it be too much trouble to ask your good secretary if she would attempt to get four tickets for some of the good T.V. shows on Sunday and Monday nights, April 8th and 9th. The other nights will be tied up with program. I hope that we will get the chance to see you on the night of the 9th at least for a short time.

ordered DM

I am glad they got you away for a short vacation. You certainly sound much more rested now than you did.

If your secretary can get some tickets will you ask her to send them up to me since I won't be able to see you on the Sunday evening.

Another couple is coming down with us so we would like to see one or two of the good shows.

Is there any more likelihood of your coming to Melrose to speak for the Rotary Foundation as we have talked about. How about the first part of May. Then you could stay over and we could get a game of golf in and give you a bit of relaxation.

We'll see you on the 9th.

Yours,

Russell

December 29, 1950

Dear Russell:

Please forgive this very belated reply to yours of November 20th. I have been buried with the launching of a new series of broadcasts--a full-hour show every Friday night--and I regret to say that for the next month or so it will be impossible for me to undertake any out-of-town engagements.

I shall hope to be able to come to Melrose in the not too distant future. Meanwhile, my best wishes for the New Year; let me know when next you will be in New York.

As ever yours,

Reverend Russell F. Loesch
The Melrose Highlands Congregational Church
Franklin and Ashland Streets
Melrose 76, Massachusetts

Reverend Russell T. Loesch, Pastor

The
Melrose Highlands
Congregational Church

Franklin and Ashland Streets, Melrose 76, Massachusetts

November 20, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

The committee here at the Rotary Club have finally gotten around to considering the proposition of having you come to Melrose for a lecture to aid our Paul Harris Foundation Fund which is the fund, if you do not already know is concerned with sending students abroad for study.

You may remember that we talked about this when I was in New York a long time ago. Does it still hold that you cannot be available except on a Saturday evening? Or has Amoco the desire for you to get out of the big city from time to time?

Let me know how your schedule is lined up for January, if possible, so that I can report back to the club to see what they want to do in relation to setting a date. We certainly would love to have you up here for the opportunity of hearing some of the real facts about the world today.

Ken tells me that he sees you every so often. It is good to know that he is back in the area again. Both he and Mary look grand and seem to be really happy.

All the best to you and Jan and the new young un.

Yours,

Russell

Russell T. Loesch

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

RECEIVED
1950 FEB 14 PM 3:42
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

[illegible] PD

[illegible] MASS FEB 14 1155A

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO

LEAVING FOR DETROIT TOMORROW WILL BE IN NEW YORK MONDAY

20TH HOW ABOUT LUNCH TOGETHER THEN

RUSSELL T LOESCH 3 SEARS AVE MELROSE MASS

1258P

20TH 3..

FEBRUARY 14, 1950

REV. RUSSELL T. LOESCH
3 SEARS AVENUE
MELROSE, MASS.

TERRIBLY SORRY ABOUT THE 20TH WILL BE LEAVING FOR LONDON

ON SEVENTEENTH. REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

February 9, 1950

Dear Russell:

I'm sorry to be so vague, but it looks now as though I would be working out of Washington or on the West Coast in May. I probably won't know definitely until we get back from London the first week of March. As soon as things straighten out (if they ever do) I will give you a shout.

I enjoyed the quotation, but am sorry to say it was received too late to be eligible in the contest which ended last week.

As ever yours,

Reverend Russell T. Loesch, Pastor
The Melrose Highlands Congregational Church
Franklin and Ashland Streets
Melrose 76, Massachusetts

Reverend Russell T. Loesch, Pastor

Church

Massachusetts

January 31, 1950.

Co.,
Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for the lovely note either you or Janet sent up in response to the Christmas Letter. We have had many responses from all over the country to our little news letter. Things are brightening up now a bit since the boys seem to be out of the woods as far as the polio is concerned. It was a bit of a rough time for a little while. But God has given us strength to take it.

In line with the speaking engagement we talked of when we were in New York: The Rotary Club have been talking about having you come up some Saturday in May. How does that strike you? We want to put the money from your lecture into the Rotary Foundation Fund which you may know, uses this money for the sending of capable young men to study in other countries than their own. It has been a very effective means of aiding relations between the countries because these chaps have been good ambassadors.

I am enclosing a quotation on the back of a Franco American label for you to throw into the pot for your evening quotation which is so very effective.

Let me know how you are booked in May and if the offer is still good.

All the best to you and the family.

Yours,

Russell

"There are two things needed in these days, first, for rich men to find out how poor men live; and second, for poor men to find out how rich men work."

Edward Atkinson.

Submitted by:
Rev. Russell T. Loesch,
3 Sears Ave.,
Melrose, Mass.

Lowrie, D. A.

April 24, 1950

Dear Mr. Lowrie:

Your letter of the 19th has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. As he is not returning to New York until the second week in May, I am afraid that it will not be possible for you to see him before you leave for Paris on the 28th. I am sorry; perhaps he will be in town after your return.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Donald A. Lowrie
International Committee of
Y.M.C.A.
291 Broadway
New York 7, N. Y.

ELLIOTT H. LEE
TREASURER

EUGENE E. BARNETT
GENERAL SECRETARY

DONNELL, II WILLIAM E. SPEERS CLEVELAND E. DODGE JOHN B. FROSST
VICE-CHAIRMEN

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

CORPORATE BODY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE Y.M.C.A.'S IN THE U.S.A.
AGENT FOR WORLD SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCILS OF THE Y.M.C.A.'S
IN THE U.S.A. AND IN CANADA

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: FORSEC, NEW YORK

April 19th, 1950

Mr. E. S. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Radio City,
5th Avenue & 50th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My Dear Murrow :

What can be done to counteract the panicky effect of most American newspaper headlines and, alas, of most radio commentators ?

I have been spending the past six weeks travelling over the north-eastern part of our continent, my chief purpose being a "report to the stockholders" of the World Service of the Y.M.C.A. And, naturally, speaking of European problems, I talk about some of the constructive approaches to their solution. In a dozen places people have expressed their pleasure at hearing something other than ominous news, and have repeatedly asked me why they do not get, from newspapers or radio, more of the hopeful and constructive [illegible] of life in Europe today. Of course, we all know that [illegible] must bite the dog, if it is to be news. On the other [illegible] impression of this country, perhaps superficial, is that many people are unnecessarily alarmed and anxious about world affairs and that this is at least partially due to the unbalanced diet in their news.

Among the people and institutions who can do something about this situation are the broadcasting companies. I am writing you, therefore, to suggest that somewhere in the regular program of C.B.S. there should be more emphasis on the constructive and hopeful phases of the day's news and the processes of current history. Some such news items, incidentally, are just as dramatic as the scare-head tales about Moscow having the atomic bomb, or the proposed Communist march on western Berlin. This "constructive material" could be either positive or negative: you could report the success of such things as the Quakers' demonstration centres of democracy in Germany, or good news about the Marshall Plan. On the other hand, you could talk about some of Stalin's worst headaches (I have practically decided to use that topic in all my future speeches before Rotary Clubs), or why the French Communist party is steadily losing members.

Mr. E. S. Murrow April 19th, 1950

Undue anxiety or hysteria is good for no one save those who seek to cultivate tension and distress. A balanced diet in the news would permit a certain balance in popular thinking, which was never more needed than in our day. I believe this situation deserves serious consideration by any organization like yours, with its vast responsibility for making public opinion.

All this, I am sure, must have been said many times before, but I wanted, nevertheless, to pass on to you my impressions.

I am going to be in New York for three days before I take off again for Paris on April 28th, and would be glad to talk over this idea and others, with you, if you had time.

Yours very sincerely,

Donald A. Lowrie

Donald A. Lowrie

Lunt, Mr. & Mrs. Alfr

October 25, 1950

Dear Lynn and Alfred:

This is to say my belated thanks for your heart-warming wire of July 8th, which arrived just as I was leaving. I couldn't think of any adequate way of saying thanks then, and I still can't.

As ever yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lunt
130 East 75th Street
New York, N. Y.

WU 015 PD

WAUKESHA WIS JUL 8 1002A

EDWARD R MORROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CORP

GOD BLESS YOU AND GOOD LUCK

LYNN AND ALFRED

1202p..

130' E. 75

Hold for my return

Lynch, C. B.

July 12, 1951

Dear Mr. Lynch:

I persist in my futile wrestling bout with what is laughingly referred to as the "management" of CBS about Reuters service. I am indicating herwith another rude memo and will let you know the outcome.

Sincerely yours,

E R Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. Charles R. Lynch
REUTERS LIMITED
229 West 43rd Street
New York 18, New York

Lynch, Chas. B.

July 3, 1951

Dear Mr. Lynch:

This is merely a note to tell you that Mr. Murrow is now on vacation and that in his absence I have taken the liberty of passing on your REUTERS Centenary story to the Newsroom so that it can be brought to the attention of the other broadcasters.

Mr. Murrow went off the air for the summer on June 29 and will return on August 27.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Charles B. Lynch
Reuters Limited
289 West 43rd Street
New York 18, New York

THE CENTENARY YEAR OF REUTERS

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

REUTERS LIMITED

TIMES BUILDING
229 WEST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

July 2, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is something special.

REUTERS is 100 years old this month, but still (we hope you will agree) very spry.

A Centenary is a time for looking forward, and a time for looking back. To tell something of what REUTERS century means, we have prepared a news story which we hope you will find interesting.

In addition to this principal story on the Centenary, we have some additional material describing some incidents in the history of REUTERS. These are available to you on request. They are designed to show, in a small way, what lies behind our name on a news story.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles Lynch

Charles B. Lynch
Editor
North American Service

CBL/b

Lynch, Charles B.

BRYANT 9-8558

THE CENTENARY YEAR OF REUTERS

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

REUTERS LIMITED

TIMES BUILDING
229 WEST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

Tues 2/26 2:30
Yes - Tues

Personal and Private

February 23, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I've just had a raspberry from Tony Cole in London for my continued inability to get through to you on the telephone. Have tried it several times in the last three weeks, but my greatest achievement has been to have a record made of the fact that I called. Tony refuses to believe that you are that inaccessible.

Is there any way that I can get the right combination for reaching you? What I have to say has to do with the Reuters service, and, plus delivery of the greetings I bring you from Tony and Sid Mason in London, should not take more than five minutes if you will see me. I have only recently arrived from London to take over this job.

May I say I realize how busy you are - am a regular listener to your nightly programs, as well as Hear It Now, and can well appreciate how little time you must have for anything else.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles B. Lynch

Charles B. Lynch
Editor, ~~North American~~ Service

CBL:cs

Maashard, Mrs. John

June 1, 1951

Dear Brigid:

Thanks for your letter. It was delightful to hear from you again. I wish that I might be immediately helpful, but I no longer have anything to do with CBS personnel or programs. The only thing I suggest is you give my old friend Eric Sevareid a ring at WTOP and stop by and have a chat with him. I think his advice would probably be more helpful than anyone I know in Washington.

Sincerely,

Mrs. John Maashard
120 Wolfe Street
Alexandria, Virginia

4.

120 Wolfe Street,

Alexandria, Va.

5.25.51.

Dear Ed,

It's a long time; it must be five years since I last called on you. I'm afraid I am asking for the same thing now as I was then but, at least, you can't say I exactly pester you for help. Do you know anybody who might give me some work to do? In Washington, this time, and not a job - work, work that I can do more or less in my own time. That is, I can't guarantee to sit behind a desk for a given number of hours a day but I can do anything else, like going to see people or collecting information, and I would welcome any type of work, within my scope, ghosting, research, government writing or what have you, as I know the amount of actual radio-scripting done in Washington is fairly small.

John is with Central Intelligence now and we have been living here, in Alexandria, for about six months, after a two and a half year's spell in England. I have never had any occasion to meet radio people in Washington, nor did I ever think I would need to with a husband and two little girls to provide me with a full-time job. Unfortunately, an injury to my back has made me an inadequate housewife, as I cannot undertake any physical activity, but I see no reason why such mental activity as I still have should not be put to some use. The trouble is I don't know where to begin, so, if you could possibly spare a moment to let me know the names of any people I could go and see, I should be immeasurably grateful.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Brigid Maas Lay

Maasland

Macadam Ivison

JAN. 17, 1950

IVISON MACADAM
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
10 ST JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON SW1

~~BEEEEX~~ SORRY MAC DON'T SEE HOW I CAN DO IT ARRIVING EIGHTEENTH STAYING FORTNIGHT DOING ABOUT TEN BROADCASTS WEEKLY ALSO THINK GOOD TIME VISITING AMERICANS KEEP SILENT STOP THANKS ANYHOW SEE YOU SOON

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHATHAM HOUSE

10 ST JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: Whitehall 2233
Inland Telegrams: Areopagus, Piccy, London
Foreign Telegrams: Areopagus, London

ron
IS MAJESTY THE KING

sidents
HE RIGHT HON. ERNEST BEVIN, M.P.
HE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD, K.C.
HE RIGHT HON. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, O.M., C.H., M.P.
IONEL CURTIS
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Honorary Treasurer
SIR ALAN RAE SMITH, K.B.E.

Director General
IVISON S. MACADAM, C.B.E., M.V.O.

12 January 1950

Dear Ed,

Ralph Poston is ill with 'flu, so I am writing to say how very much we are all looking forward to seeing you when you come over to cover the General Election, and how delighted we are to hear that you hope to be able to speak at Chatham House.

I have sent you to-day the following cable:

"Delighted to hear you hope to speak Chatham House during visit. Eight-thirty any of following evenings would suit us: February ninth or sixteenth or March second. All the best. Ivison Macadam."

If these dates are not suitable we could switch things round so as to fit in with your broadcast arrangements.

Is there any chance that Janet will be coming with you ? Caroline and I would love to see her.

All the best for the New Year.

Yours ever

Ivison.

Mr Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.

RADIOGRAM

JAN 18 1950

RX163

USW433 LRS179 LONDON 44 12 1914

NLT

EDWARD MURROW FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FIVE MADISON AVENUE NEWYORKTWENTYTWO

DELIGHTED TO HEAR YOU HOPE SPEAK CHATHAM HOUSE DURING VISIT STOP EIGHT THIRTY ANY OF FOLLOWING EVENINGS WOULD SUIT US FEBRUARY NINTH OR SIXTEENTH OR MARCH SECOND STOP ALL THE BEST IVISON MACADAM

RADIOGRAM

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, N.Y., TEL. CI 7-5525

McClure, Mrs R.A.

December 13, 1951

Dear Marjory:

Many thanks for yours of the 6th.

We do not have recordings of our blood piece here but I have asked Charles Sterritt at Red Cross headquarters in Washington to send you one.

Our best regards to you both.

Sincerely,

Mrs. R. A. McClure
304 Strathmeade Street
Falls Church, Virginia

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

December 13, 1951

Dear Mr. Sterritt:

We have had a letter from the wife of General McClure in Washington asking for a record of our blood piece to be used in connection with her February blood drive meeting. Would you send a copy to her, at the following address.

Mrs. R. R. McClure
304 Strathmeade Street
Falls Church, Virginia

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Cammarota
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Charles Sterritt
The American National Red Cross
National Headquarters
Washington 13, D.C.

Dec. 6, 1951

Dear Ed,

I have been put in charge of the Blood Donors program for the Washington Chapter of the Army Daughters. I wonder if it is possible to get a recording of your appeal last summer? I would like to use it at our next meeting in February if you have no objection. I have had very little success so far. It is hard to understand as it is such a simple thing to do. I have been listening with great interest to your broadcasts of "This I believe." They are wonderful.

My regards to your family

Sincerely,

Marjory McClure

Dear Marjory:

McGrain, M.

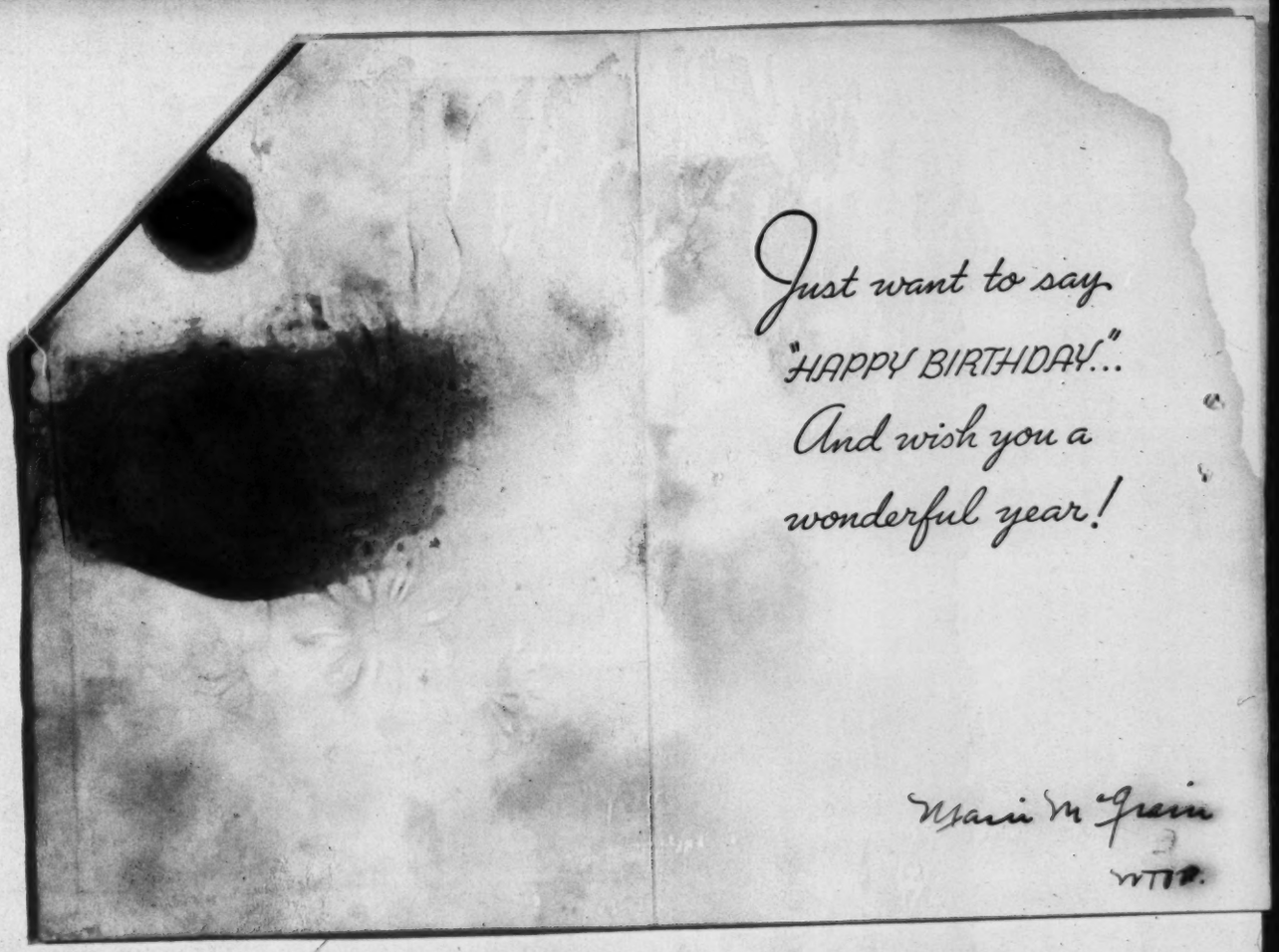
June 4, 1951

Dear Marie:

Belated thanks for the Birthday Greetings from my friend and favorite telephone operator.

As ever yours,

Miss Marie McGrain
Radio Station WTOP
Washington, D.C.


Just want to say
"HAPPY BIRTHDAY"...
And wish you a
wonderful year!
Marie McGrain
WTTR.

A Gibson Card
GIBSON CINTI., U. S. A.
5G8-6

MacHugh, Jos. V.

May 25, 1950

Dear Mr. Machugh:

Many thanks for letting me see the documents on atomic energy control; I am returning them herewith.

I am off to Europe tomorrow, and look forward to seeing you sometime after my return.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph V. Machugh
1208 Decatur Street, N.W.
Washington 11, D. C.

JOSEPH V. MACHUGH
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1208 DECATUR STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.

May 10, 1950.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Feb. 9, 1949 you expressed more than casual interest in my 1946 Baruch AE Control Statement inspiring immediate phone call from him in New York one week after his Control Plan came before UN.

So, you may also care to glance through a Follow Up Message to him of last Oct. 8th. This, too, received unusual commendation from our beloved Elder Statesman. As the 1st is mentioned therein, copies of BOTH are enclosed - in confidence and please return when convenient.

I shall look forward to that promised visit some time when in New York. Kind regards and every good wish to you.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph V. Machugh.

Joseph V. Machugh.

JVM:wb
encls-2

McIntyre, Dale

DECEMBER 7, 1950

DALE MCINTYRE
WJR
DETROIT

RE YOUR TELEGRAM SORRY I HAVEN'T DONE ANY SUCH BOOK REGARDS

ED MURROW

Louis Hausman

RECEIVED
1950 DEC -7 PM 4:17
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

EDWARD R. MURROW 769

HAVE YOU PUBLISHED A BOOK LISTING IMPORTANT NEWS EVENTS OF 1950 IF SO, WOULD LIKE A COPY AT ONCE VERY IMPORTANT. PLEAXE ADVISE REGARDS

DALE MCINTYRE WJR DETROIT

Mack, Henry

LAW OFFICES OF
MACK AND MACK
CONTINENTAL LIFE BUILDING
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

EODORE MACK
HENRY MACK

November 29, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It was a great pleasure and one of my finest experiences to be with you on the night of November 21, 1951.

I feel most honored to have been inducted into the most "exclusive club in the world". I regret, however, that the iniation fee and dues are maintained soley by one, Edward. R. Murrow.

I wish you would plan to come here and do a broadcast. The keys of the city would be yours.

Give my kind regards to Jessie Zossamer and Mr. Aaron. May all four of us meet again in Fort Worth.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry Mack

HM:bj

McKee, Frederick

FREDERICK C. McKEE
724 OLIVER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA
TELEPHONE ATLANTIC 1-1783

July 28, 1951.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your kind letter of the 9th. I fully realize the problem of personal mail as I have the same difficulty in taking time from business.

I wish that Congressman Judd had had an opportunity to participate in the questioning of the witnesses in the McArthur hearings. I think that it is significant that what I think are the only three Senators who have been on Formosa, Wm. F. Knowland, H. Alexander Smith and Homer Ferguson, agree with Congressman Judd. In 1949, I talked for two hours with Brig. Gen. Francis G. Brink, who was second in command of the China Mission headed by Gen. Barr, and who is now in Indo-China. Although Gen. Brink was of the same rank as Gen. Barr and had had many years of previous military experience in China and the Far East, he was not given an opportunity to present his contrary point of view to the Congressional Committees. Among the things which he told me, which I repeated in my testimoney before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in 1949, were: " Our directive did not permit us to go into Manchuria, but I have seen Nationalist troops going up to the front with one rifle for about ten men, one supply truck for about two regiments and with no signal equipment except flags. *** The American equipment of the Nationalist Manchurian armies was worn out after five years of fighting."

I am enclosing some analyses which while written some months ago still may contain some items of interest. Also an old copy of Modern China Monthly printed by non-governmental Chinese on Formosa.

I think you would enjoy talking to N. F. Allman, 390 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y., who left Shanghai in Oct. 1950 after staying on in a futile effort to try to protect his clients. He was a former President of the American Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and former Judge of the Municipal.Court.

Also Dr. Maurice William, who wrote the book "The Social Interpretation of History" in 1923 which caused Sun Yat Sen to break with the Soviet. Dr. William spent about two months in Formosa and in Korea visiting President Rhee last year. His address is 200 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.

One of my most cherished possessions is the series of records- " I can hear it now". I was National Treasurer of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and can still remember the emotion with which we heard "This is London".

Sincerely,

Frederick C. McKee

July 9, 1951

Dear Mr. McKee:

I hope you will not think me as unappreciative as I must appear. This is the first day of my vacation and almost literally my first opportunity to answer your letter of December 17th. I do not recall that I ever said that the United States would have to choose between the British and Chiang Kai-Chek although if I have made that statement, my own decision is quite clear. I would regard the British as more reliable and effective allies than Chiang Kai-Chek.

I of course agree with you entirely in what you say about the Hongkong traders and the left-wing of the labor party in Britain. I know most of them on rather intimate terms and their policy could lead no where except to ultimate and complete disaster.

By now we have both had an opportunity to read the testimony in the MacArthur hearings and I must confess I do not regard Senator Knowland or Representative Judd as complete or final experts on China and Chinese affairs.

But with your final sentence in which you say that communism must be contained on a global basis as the axis should have been, I am of course in complete agreement and my concern at the moment is, that with the arrangement of a cease fire in Korea, which now appears probable, we shall again go to sleep and conclude that we can remain an island of luxury in a world that is either hungry or lean.

I shall return to broadcasting about the first of September and would like to assure you that comments such as yours are not ignored and are most helpful to people who exercise the privilege of talking from a monopolized pulpit five nights a week. Should you feel like giving me your counsel subsequently, I should be most grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederick C. McKee
724 Oliver Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

AN ANALYSIS OF THE
MacARTHUR - ACHESON CONTROVERSY

April 24, 1951

GLOBAL CONTAINMENT

General MacArthur performed a great public service in his address to the Joint Session of Congress. He not only explained the prerequisites for victory in the Far East, but he stressed the necessity of a positive global policy against Soviet Imperialism, cooperation with all potential allies and employment of all available means, - military, economic and psychological.

ESSENTIALS FOR VICTORY

To prevent a stalmate in the Korean war, he urged:

"First, - the intensification of our economic blockade against China;

Second, - the imposition of a naval blockade against the China Coast;

Third, - removal of restrictions on air reconnaissance of China's coastal areas and of Manchuria,

Fourth, - removal of restrictions on the forces of the Republic of China on Formosa, with logistical support to contribute to their effective operations."

There was nothing in the U.N. instructions to General MacArthur to prohibit these actions. Air reconnaissance and the prevention of strategic materials reaching an enemy are essential for the safety of an army. All that was necessary was a modification of the June 1950 directives to the Seventh Fleet to permit Anti-Communist Chinese forces to operate effectively on the mainland.

COMMUNISM IS NOT NATIONALISM

He emphasized the nationalistic urge of Asiatic peoples but, unlike many diplomats, he did not fail to recognize that the native communist leaders were not just "agrarian reformers" but part of a world wide conspiracy directed by the Soviet.

STATE VS MILITARY

General MacArthur stated that he believed his strategy views had been shared, in the past, by most military men, "including our own Joint Chiefs of Staffs." While General Bradley's recent statement indicates that he does not now agree, a Congressional leader indicated that political as well as military matters had been considered, which would seem to be another case of Secretary Acheson stepping in to veto military decisions.

ACHESON MONOPOLY

Shortly after the dismissal of General MacArthur, it was announced that E.C.A. would be placed under the State Department.

This concentration of power in a Presidential appointee would be serious, even in an official of outstanding ability. It is particularly dangerous in the case of Secretary Acheson who appears to be psychologically unfitted to develop a positive long range global policy because of fallacious reasoning and the present effect of past distorted briefing and appraisals by extreme Left Wingers.

Secretary Acheson's opposition to General MacArthur's proposals appears to stem from certain faulty assumptions.

THE FIRST FALLACY

The first is that to blockade the China Coast and enable the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa and the mainland to attack the Communists would be an "extension of the war". This is like saying that we are at war with the armies of the left flank of the Chinese Communists in Korea but we are not at war with the armies of the right flank of the Chinese Communists in China.

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INVITATION TO ATTACK — The statement that the Chinese Nationalists would not be permitted to attack the China coast would seem to indicate to the Communists that they could safely move more troops north to Korea. This may have the same effect as Secretary Acheson's statement last spring omitting Formosa and Korea in describing our Pacific defense perimeter which many believe was an important influence on the Communist decision to attack Korea.

INITIATIVE IS VITAL — It is like advertising to the enemy that he alone will have the advantage of initiative and can choose the area for conflict most favorable to him and that we will confine our operations to his chosen area. Never before in military history has a commander, threatened by an increasingly superior concentration of troops, been prohibited from creating a diversion by the use of unemployed forces.

RISKS OF INACTION — Secretary Acheson's second error appears to be a failure to consistently recognize in Asia as well as Europe that there is a greater risk in the failure to employ all available weapons and allies than in their employment and that the Soviet have backed off where there was an adequate show of force as in Greece, Turkey and Berlin, and have advanced in China and Korea where statements of "waiting until the dust settles" indicated areas of policy weakness. The arguments advanced against aiding the Chinese Nationalists are the same arguments used against Greek Turkish Aid, E.C.A., M.A.P. and the formation of the new European army.

DELAYING THE SOVIET TIMETABLE — We are now engaged in increasing our production of military equipment and organizing an European army which will not be completed until 1953. If the Soviet should be willing to take the risk of attacking us at some time between now and then, the major problem is what can we do to upset or delay the Soviet timetable until we are better prepared.

SUCCESSFUL DELAYING ACTIONS — Our defense of Greece and Turkey upset an earlier timetable for the conquest of the Mediterrean and the Middle East. Our defense of South Korea has upset the Asiatic timetable, is reported to have used up twice as much military equipment as Stalin planned to use for the conquest of all Asia and has made the Communist position in China very vulnerable. A new and forceful French general, a comparatively small amount of American military equipment and the diversion in Korea have apparently saved Indo-China for the time being. The defection of Tito and our aid to him, the revolts in Albania, Bulgaria and the Ukraine have all helped to restrain Stalin's aggressive plans for he probably remembers vividly that 2,000,000 Russians deserted or surrendered in the first two months of 1941 and two million more in the next eight months.

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY — Our greatest opportunity for upsetting the Soviet timetable lies in a counter-revolution in China. There are 600,000 Nationalists troops on Formosa and over 1,500,000 guerrillas on the mainland. While many Chinese were somewhat apathetic after 20 years of war against the Japanese and the Communists, competent American authorities now report that over 90% of the people are now strongly Anti-Communist.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES — The situation in China is probably very similar to the situation in the province of Azerbaisan in Iran in 1946. The Communists organized a revolution in which everyone with a grievance joined. After a few weeks, a small body of troops moved north from Teheran. The Russians threatened to come in. The British warned that if the Russians moved in, the British would send in troops from Iraq, where they had a small force. The American Ambassador made some representations of support to the government at Teheran. The Russians did not move and when the troops from Teheran arrived they were welcomed without a shot being fired. In a few weeks the people had learned about the realities of Commissar rule.

MINORITY DICTATORSHIP — A counter-revolution in China would probably be a long hard struggle but in the opinion of competent authorities, if the Nationalists are given a reasonable amount of military equipment, they could free the southern half of

China, within a year. The membership of the Communist party in Russia, China and the other Satellites represents less than 2% of the total population. The beginning of a revolution in China would have a tremendous effect on the underground in all the Satellites as well as Russia for this would not be a case of one Communist dictator falling out with the others but an Anti-Communist Revolution.

TWO FRONT WAR

Stalin saw that Hitler was destroyed by a two-front war and it is not probable that he would risk an attack on Europe if his rear in Asia were insecure. Yet Stalin would be under great handicaps in supplying forces in South China where there are only two single track railway lines and poor highways.

COALITION WITH COMMUNISTS

Another fatal error was the failure of Secretary Acheson and various associates to properly appraise the nature of Chinese Communism and its direction from Moscow. At a time when De Gaspari was being urged to expel the Communists from the Italian cabinet, General Marshall was sent to China to force the Chinese to form a coalition government with the Communists.

INDECISION AND RECOGNITION

As late as the summer of 1949, Secretary Acheson was speaking of "waiting till the dust settles" in the Far East and putting out feelers along the line of-if we should recognize the Chinese Communists. Many believe that only the protests of members of Congress prevented his recognizing Communist China in the summer of 1949 and that his attitude encouraged British recognition in December, 1949.

NATIONALIST HANDICAPS

Another of his errors was to discount the value of the Nationalist troops on Formosa and the guerrillas on the mainland and to fail to realize that the loss of the mainland was due much more to handicaps imposed on the Nationalists by the Marshall Mission, the lack of military equipment and inflation from 20 years of warfare against the Japanese and the Reds than to Communist propaganda.

AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY

In 1946, General Marshall pressured Chiang Kai-Shek to withdraw his forces which had surrounded the principal Communist armies and to demobilize 100 divisions before the conclusion of the coalition negotations. When General Marshall could not force the Chinese Nationalists to agree to the Communist demand for 14 instead of 13 seats which could have given them veto power in a council of 40, he placed a ten months' embargo against all arms and ammunition for China.

This incredible action turned the tide against the Anti-Communist Chinese. In describing the effects of this action, the Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of the 80th Congress stated, "In this period the Communists increased their control from 60 to 319 counties." In the opinion of an American ordnance officer who served in China, from V-J Day to June, 1950, about three times as much usable military equipment went to Greece to help defend a country of 7,000,000 people as went to China with 450,000,000.

There is convincing testimony from military personnel and civilians who have recently been on Formosa that the administration there is competent, the training of troops excellent, that the great majority of the mainland Chinese are Anti-Communist and that with a reasonable amount of military equipment South China could be freed in a relatively short time.

TEMPERMENTAL DISQUALIFICATION

In addition to these tragic errors of judgment, Secretary Acheson has certain tempermental characteristics which unfit him to command the confidence of Congress and the country. In his relations with committees and individual members of Congress, he has frequently displayed an unwillingness to give reasonable consideration to contrary points of view and when errors were pointed out in his briefing, has on several occasions lost his temper.

PRINCIPLES ARE ESSENTIAL

Secretary of State, John Hay, stood firmly for the "Open Door in China". When Henry L. Stimson could not secure sufficient backing in the United States and Europe to stop Japanese Aggression in Manchuria he enunciated his doctrine of "Non-recognition of territory acquired by force". But it

is reported that at a time when Dean Acheson was in the State Department, his law firm received a large counsel fee for their assistance in securing the $40,000,000 loan to the Communist dominated government of Poland in spite of the protests of our Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane, who then resigned from the diplomatic service.

AMERICAN COMMON SENSE

In spite of the distortions of Left Wing writers, the sound common sense of the majority of Americans has thought through the problem of Communist Aggression and recognized that it must be opposed by a positive and consistent global policy. A poll taken several weeks before the dismissal of General MacArthur in a Pennsylvania Congressional District which has been represented by members of both parties during the past ten years showed the following results: 62% wanted aid for the Chinese Nationalists; 71% were in favor of all-out effort by us to prevent Russian Aggression in Western Europe; 81% believed that Secretary Acheson should be dismissed and only 16% felt that President Truman was satisfactorily administering our affairs. In another Pennsylvania Congressional District, a poll showed four to one in favor of aid to the Chinese Nationalists.

DEFEAT BY DEFAULT

Dean Acheson was Assistant Secretary of State from February 1, 1941 to August 27, 1945, was Undersecretary of State from August 27, 1945 to July 1, 1947 and has been Secretary of State from January, 1949 to date. In 1945, the Soviet controlled less than 200,000,000; today it dominates 800,000,000.

While Greek-Turkish Aid, E.A.C., M.A.P. and the defense of South Korea have halted the Soviet march to world conquest in various areas, it is not unreasonable to believe that an earlier recognition of the nature and program of World Communism and a positive and consistent global policy could have saved China and a number of the European Satellites from Soviet domination.

CONFIDENCE MUST BE RESTORED

A number of men are available for the position of Secretary of State who have correctly appraised the nature of World Communism and have urged adequate global policy. If such a man were appointed, he would receive adequate Congressional support for necessary appropriations, it would help in the rebuilding of the Bi-Partisan Foreign Policy, he would inspire confidence in the public at large, he would offer much needed leadership in our relations with our allies, and his strength of purpose might be as great a deterent to new Soviet adventures as many new divisions.

OUR GREATEST HANDICAP

It is to be hoped that the friends of the President may be able to persuade him to free himself from his greatest handicap, Secretary Acheson, before it is too late.

Frederick C. McKee
Oliver Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

POSITIVE
VS.
NEGATIVE
DEFENSE

May 22, 1951

The chief conclusion to be drawn from the "MacArthur Policy" hearings to date is that while the Joint Chiefs of Staff recognized the desirability of allowing the field commander normal freedom of action, this was denied for fear it would bring on a third world war.

INACTION THE GREATER RISK

While there can be no disagreement as to the urgent need of avoiding a war, if this is possible, the opponents of General MacArthur appear to have given little consideration to the other horn of the dilemma, namely, - is the failure to carry out General MacArthur's recommendations more likely to bring on a world war than to act on them and would the refusal to carry out General MacArthur's recommendations now reduce our chances of victory in such a war.

WE MUST NOT INCREASE OUR HANDICAPS

As a peace-loving democracy, the United States will not initiate a war and hence it suffers from a basic vulnerability in that the aggressor always has the advantage of initiative. If its military commanders are further handicapped by unreasonable restrictions on normal means of self defense imposed by unreasonable fears or miscalculations of enemy strategy, then our ability to resist aggression may be fatally reduced.

REASONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS

The controversial issues in General MacArthur's recommendations include means of self defense by which military commanders in the past have tried to prevent an overwhelming concentration of enemy troops and supplies at some vulnerable point. They include:

1. The opportunity to ascertain as far as possible the movements and concentrations of the enemy - Air reconnaissance of Manchuria.

2. The opportunity to curtail supplies reaching the enemy - an economic and naval blockade of Communist China and the bombing of Manchurian bases.

3. The opportunity to use available forces to create a diversion to prevent the enemy concentrating his forces in overwhelming strength at one point - utilizing Anti-Communist Chinese forces on Formosa and the mainland to prevent further concentrations of Chinese Communist troops in Korea and Manchuria.

COSTLY STALEMATE

The failure to take these normal steps to victory is increasing American casualties in Korea, is encouraging the Communists to further aggressive efforts and could result in a stalemate of attrition of U. N. and Chinese lives without any direct effect on Russia except in the consumption of war materials.

ONE GREAT CONSPIRACY

It is unrealistic to say that counter measures against the Communist armies in China would be an extension of the war when a half million Chinese Communists are attacking us in Korea. We must recognize that the governments of the Soviet and the Satellites are parts of a single great conspiracy and we must cooperate fully with all potential allies on all fronts to save the rest of the world.

DICTATOR PSYCHOLOGY

The basic question of whether our employment of normal methods of self defense in Korea would bring the Soviet directly into the war divides itself into two parts. First - What are the considerations which may influence the men in the Kremlin on whether they will risk a World War?

Where Hitler acted on hunches, Stalin has shown himself to be a coldly calculating gangster who did not hesitate to retreat from a position when the odds were against him. While Hitler came to power on a slogan of "Deutschland uber Alles" and the promise of greater living space and raw materials for Germans, Stalin has repeatedly posed as an apostle of peace before the Russians who have sufficient area and raw materials for civilian needs.

Stalin's question is whether it is worthwhile to risk the chance of ultimate defeat and destruction for his ambition for world conquest when he still has the hope that world conquest can be accomplished by infiltration and economic collapse. Hitler, basing his program on rule by a single race, did not have any such basis for propaganda and infiltration.

RELATIVE STRENGTH

In weighing the risks of a third world war against the possible cost, Stalin has probably four main considerations:

1. Industrial capacity and raw materials:

The democracies have 80% of the industrial capacity of the world. The United States has twice the coal production of Russia, three times the steel production, four times the electrical production and five times the oil production. Even if the Soviet were able to overrun the industries of Europe and the oil fields of the Middle East the Russians could probably be prevented from using any great amount of their production by bombing.

2. Immediately available troops and military equipment:

Here the Soviet has an immediate advantage in number of men under arms, tanks in service and some classifications of short range aircraft. The United States has a decided advantage in long range aircraft, atom bombs and probably in guided missiles.

The weakest part of the Russian war machine is its poor transport. Most of the overloaded railroad mileage does not meet modern specifications. It is reported there were only 30,000 locomotives including strategic reserves in 1950. In the event of war, much of the transport would still be tied up in long haul movement of raw materials such as those from the Donetz and Dnepr areas to Moscow and Leningrad and from Siberia to the Urals.

Except for the line to Breslau, all westbound traffic involves a change of gauge. There are few good highways and very limited motor transport. The Trans-Siberian Railroad is reported loaded to capacity. The problem is not how many divisions Russia can mobilize but how many she can keep supplied on a given front.

3. Internal Security.

The 50,000 Communists in the United States constitute a serious menace and should be interned now but substantially all of the rest of the population will help in the war effort.

In Russia and the Satellites on the other hand, the membership of the Communist party is less than 2% of the total population. A large percentage of the people must have some relatives among the 10 - 15,000,000 in the slave labor camps. Many who have escaped recently from the Iron Curtain estimate the Anti-Communists at over 90% in some of the Satellites.

Stalin probably remembers that 2,000,000 Russians surrendered or deserted in the first two months of the Nazi attack and 2,000,000 more in the next 8 months. Recent revolts in Poland, Bulgaria and the Ukraine illustrate the possibilities of sabotage to the inadequate Russian railway system in time of war.

4. Will to fight and effective use of available military power:

While the American soldier has repeatedly demonstrated his will to fight and American generalship has again demonstrated its ability under great handicaps in Korea, Stalin must be encouraged by the repeated excuses that we are afraid to take normal military precautions for fear of involving him in an all out war.

If we appear to confine our operations strictly to the area which he has picked out as most favorable strategically for his aggression and if we will also confine ourselves to his ground rules for the conflict, it would certainly appear to invite him to new aggressions. On the other hand if he sees that we have the strength of purpose to make maximum use of our available potential it will deter him as much as if we had a larger potential but appeared dominated by a strategy of fear.

DEFEAT BY INACTION

We used to think that Hitler was the greatest propagandist in history. When his troops marched into the Rhineland, they had two sets of orders, one to retreat if the French offered any resistance. But the saber-rattling paid off and Hitler got away with his first major aggression.

At Munich, the British and French sacrificed twenty five Czech divisions, the second largest munitions plant in Europe and two thousand planes, within an hour of Berlin. The next year they were forced to fight for Poland which was much more vulnerable.

Winston Churchill said that there were at least six times that Hitler could have been stopped short of a world war and the same is probably true of Stalin.

PROPAGANDA SUCCEEDS AGAIN

In spite of these lessons, Stalin's propaganda has been even more successful. It has alternated between periods like the present when our leaders were dissuaded from utilizing our full potential to periods of phony peace feelers when defense appropriations were cut.

CHEAP VICTORIES

While we must take every precaution and arm ourselves and our allies as rapidly as possible, the weight of evidence would indicate that Stalin is not ready and willing to engage in a world war now. On the other hand, his policy has been to get territory as cheaply as possible utilizing his satellites and counting on the policy weaknesses of the democracies to permit him to get away with one aggression after another.

When he has been opposed with a strong policy as in Greece, Turkey and Berlin he has backed off and, where he has seen areas of policy weakness as when Secretary Acheson omitted Korea and Formosa in discussing our Pacific defense perimeter, he has moved in.

HOW CAN WE DELAY STALIN?

The second question is, if, inspite of the evidence of the past, Stalin should now be willing to risk an all-out war against us, how can we delay or prevent it?

Supervised military aid to Greece and Turkey upset the Soviet timetable for overrunning the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. Economic and military aid to Europe have delayed the Soviet plan to take over Europe by infiltration and external aggression.

It is reported that the Korean offensive has used up twice as much military equipment as Stalin expected to use for the conquest of all Asia. A relatively small amount of American military equipment, a forceful French general and the diversionary effect of Korea has apparently saved Indo-China for the time being.

The rate at which we can accellerate our military production and organize the European army are relatively fixed. The question is, if the Soviet have decided to attack before we are completely prepared, what can we do now to cause them to reconsider this gamble and to interfere with their preparations.

INCREASE STALIN'S HAZARDS The answer is to fully utilize all the resources which we have in the Far East so as to reduce the attrition of American troops, to increase the difficulties of the Communists and to show such a strength of purpose and such efficient use of our available resources that the Soviet may reconsider the gamble of an all-out war.

COUNTER REVOLUTION Commando raids by the Anti-Communist Chinese on Formosa and organization of the mainland guerrillas into a counter revolution would have a profound effect in all the Satellites and Russia itself. This would not be one dictator falling out with the others, as in the case of Tito, but would be an Anti-Communist Revolution which would electrify all the underground movements.

ASIATIC COUNTER-ATTACK TO HELP DEFEND EUROPE Stalin saw that Hitler was destroyed by a two front war. Lenin said that the road to Paris was through Peking. The best way to prevent an attack on Europe before General Eisenhower can complete his work is to create such a strong diversion in Asia that Stalin will not dare to risk a two front war.

SIBERIA MORE VULNERABLE Russia is more vulnerable on the Eastern than the Western Front. Most of her population is in Western Russia and most of her defense preparations were made against an attack from the West. For this reason, the atom bomb plants and other important new production is reported to have been located in Siberia.

The Far Easterm territory of the Soviet lacks food and basic steel production. It is dependent on the 6,000 mile long Trans-Siberian Railway which it is reported could not supply over 30 Russian divisions.

LEADERSHIP CAN SOLVE OUR PROBLEM WITH ALLIES The excuse has frequently been made that we could not follow the MacArthur recommendations because of our allies or the U. N. Yet as soon as the MacArthur discussion revealed more of the facts and congressional and public opinion disclosed strong American leadership in Foreign Policy thinking, the U. N. approved the economic embargo and the British even approved the bombing of Manchurian bases if necessary to counter air-attacks.

Even if shortage of nearby American Airfields and limited range of American jets would cause the military authorities to believe that the possible gains from bombing Manchurian bases do not off-set the risks, there are other actions which are essential.

ESSENTIAL ACTION In addition to military equipment, the Chinese on Formosa should be given some of our older naval vessels and planes and permitted to make commando raids on the mainland to prevent Communist reinforcements being sent to Korea and to supply and organize the guerrillas for a counter revolution. They could also maintain or assist in maintaining a naval blockade.

CURTAIL ENEMY PRODUCTION We should bomb the Hydroelectric plants in Northern Korea which are reported to supply over half the power consumed in the Manchurian arsenals. Even if the dams themselves are too massive to be destroyed, bombing of the power plants could destroy electric generators which would take a year or two to replace.

STRATEGY OF STRENGTH We must recognize that there is an inescapable hazard in living in the same world with the Soviet and that our only salvation lies in appropriate action - not in inaction. We must realize that only a strategy strength can deter the men in the Kremlin from new aggressions.

Frederick C. McKee
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Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREDERICK C. McKEE
714 OLIVER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

TELEPHONE ATLANTIC 1-1783

December 17, 1950.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Having listened with interest to your broadcasts ever since the dark days when you began with "this is London", I am very much disturbed with your recent statement that the United States would have to choose between the British and Chiang Kai-Shek.

I have great sympathy with the British, having been National Treasurer of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, but I believe that their recognition of Red China was based on distorted information and an unholy alliance between the Left wing of the Labor Party and the Hongkong traders who thought they could permanently do business with the Communists as many thought they could do business with Hitler. A few far-sighted men in Britain like Lord Salisbury denounced this recognition. In December, 1949, one of the leaders of the Labor party said to a friend of mine who was trying to persuade him to not recognize the Chinese Communists," It's not a matter of principle or long range planning, we expect to make $100,000,000 a year trading with the Chinese Communists".

I am enclosing copy of an address by Senator Knowland who is I believe the only member of Congress to visit the Far East during the recent recess; also an address by Congressman Judd who lived for many years in China; also a translation which shows the possibilities of the Anti-Communist Guerillas and a short memo which I recently prepared contain certain figures which I believe are absolutely correct as they have been made public from time to time without contradiction.

I believe that Communism must be contained on a global basis as the Axis should have been; that we must make use of all our available allies and that appeasement would be as fatal in 1950 as it was in 1938.

Sincerely,

Frederick C. McKee

[redacted] R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Necessity for Combating Aggressive Communism in Asia

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, December 4, 1950

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, this is no mere "police action" going on in Korea. American fighting men have never been called upon to face more difficult terrain and weather conditions or to confront a more fanatical foe than those against whom our forces are now engaged.

All of Asia hangs in the balance. If the manpower and the natural resources of Asia fall into the orbit of international communism there will exist the greatest aggregation of power the world has ever known. With its Asiatic flank fully protected, the Soviet Union will be able to concentrate its strong far eastern armed forces with those it now has in eastern Europe and greatly offset any new planned build-up in armed forces of the Western World. Therein rests the fallacy of those who would abandon Asia and concentrate on Europe alone.

Nine years ago this week we were caught with our defenses down at Pearl Harbor. A heavy blow which precipitated us into World War II came out of the Pacific, and the invasion by an Asiatic foe of some of the Alaskan Aleutian Islands took place soon after. This was done by a nation of 80,000,000 people. A billion and a half is the population of Asia, a large part of which today is either still outside the iron curtain or not yet fully digested.

The week beginning today may determine which way the free people of Asia turn. There are millions of Asiatics who want to be free and who are willing to fight to help preserve a free world of free men. They need and they want some leadership.

Today I speak on my responsibility as a Senator of the United States. I speak as a Republican who followed the leadership of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] in trying to develop an American foreign policy that would have some continuity regardless of which one of our great political parties was in control of the executive branch of the Government. My record is to be found in the proceedings of the Seventy-ninth Congress, subsequent to my coming to the Senate on August 14, 1945, the Eightieth, and Eighty-first. I have supported the United Nations legislation, the ECA, the North Atlantic Pact, the arms-implementation legislation, and the Greek-Turkish aid program.

However, I have believed that aggressive communism was global in character and that it did not make sense to close the door in Europe if the door in Asia was to be left wide open. It was at this point that I have differed with the policies of this administration.

The Congress has a constitutional obligation which must not be abdicated. It will not serve the best interests of the security of our Nation or of the free world for the Congress to allow itself to become a rubber stamp for this or any future administration.

We have a right and an obligation to ask some questions and to get some frank answers now from our own executive branch and from those who are now here to advise with and try to influence our executive in the formulation of policy or the change in policy.

We boldly, with great risk, broke the Berlin blockade by air and permitted the two and one-quarter million free people of Berlin to survive when to have taken counsel of despair would have placed them all under the totalitarian rule of the Soviet Union.

We boldly, with great risk, supported the Government of 7,500,000 people of Greece in order to prevent the Greek Communists from taking over that area and those people.

But are we now to take the position that human freedom is less worth supporting in Asia than it is in Europe? Our action to date in Korea clearly says no to any such doctrine. Yet to follow the advice of some of the "concentrate on Europe" clique that is what the end result would be. If the free people of China on Formosa are sacrificed where do you draw the line? Cannot the same argument apply to Korea? To Japan? To the Philippines? To Indonesia? To Indochina? To Burma? To Siam? To Pakistan? And to India? Where do you draw the line? If we now serve notice on our friends and potential enemies that we dare not protect our far eastern door because we have to concentrate on Europe why should not militant communism take that as a green light to complete the conquest of this vast area in the shortest possible time so that when his stockpile of atomic weapons is larger in 1952 or 1953 he will have already gained control of the vast population and strategic reserves of Asia? Certainly no prudent subject of the British crown would expect to arouse the moral indignation of the world against aggression in Hong Kong, Singapore or the Malay States if all the noncolonial Asiatic nations had been thrown to the wolves of communism in this now far eastern Munich which is in the making.

The United Nations might have been and still might be something that free men in Asia, Europe and here might tie to in this desperate hour of world's history.

But this week it is not alone Communist China and the Soviet Union which are on trial at the bar of world public opinion, but the United Nations itself is on trial.

On the 26th of June of this year and the days immediately following free men everywhere were electrified that at last there was a system of collective security that could function to resist aggression. Fifty-three of the then 59 members of the United Nations—all but the Soviet Union and its satellites—recognized the movements of North Korean Communists across the thirty-eighth parallel as aggression.

Now we come to the week of December 4, less than 6 months later, with members vacillating and palavering over whether or not the movement of over 400,000,000 Chinese Communists across the international frontier of the Yalu River is aggression and whether it should be treated as such.

Are we to have one rule and set of penalties for small nation aggressors and none at all for the large? Are we to continue our moral and material support to an organization which kow-tows to the doctrine that might makes right?

Or is the new United Nations doctrine to be not one of international law and order which both the weak and the strong must respect or face the collective opposition of all the law-abiding nations of the world, but rather a loose system where each individual member will determine whether the killing of his neighbor and the raping of his neighbor's wife was or was not of quite sufficient

importance to warrant the effort to round up the outlaw? Do our European friends think that there is any real security for them in such a system? Any such precedent established in Asia will rise to plague the European community.

Is the spirit of Munich once again filling the chancelries of Europe? Is it now approved doctrine that small nations can be sacrificed to expediency or does this doctrine apply only to the Asiatic area? If so, is it the color of a man's skin or his geographic location that determines his right to live in a free world of free men?

Colonialism in Asia is dead though there are some walking Zombies who do not yet understand that basic fact. Nor will kow-towing to or appeasing communism prolong their manifestations of life beyond the time it serves the purposes of Mao Tse-tung to permit such goings-on to continue.

The people of Asia are determined that they shall develop their own national aspirations. The Achilles heel of international communism, I believe, is that no Communist state tied to international communism can be free or independent. We have not yet done the job needed to be done to make that clear to the people both outside and inside the iron curtain.

But while they struggle for freedom and with the complexities of new constitutional governments we must be ready both to extend supervised military and economic aid and have an understanding of their problems and their errors. We must not forget that we have had the benefit of the experience of 174 years of self-government since we broke our own colonial ties and we have had a longer heritage going back to Magna Carta. Many of these new Asiatic republics are having to learn the hard way that freedom is not something that once gained can be taken for granted.

The free people of the Far East are realistic. They know, even if India and its leader Nehru do not, that militant communism cannot be stopped with passive resistance. The non-Communist people of Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China, or the Republic of the Philippines are not willing to risk their lives and their nations' freedom on the type of leadership India is presently offering. They know that India has not offered a single soldier, sailor, or airman to help stop aggression in Korea. They know that India has either abstained or voted with the Soviet Union many more times than she has voted with the free world. They are not favorably impressed with that record. Yet, there are still those in Washington who would have us tie our far eastern policy to the tail of India's kite.

The leadership cannot come from Great Britain because she is compromissed by both her colonial policy in Asia, past and present, as well as by her recognition of the Chinese Communist regime.

Leadership could be furnished by the United States which, despite Soviet and Communist propaganda, still has a great reservoir of good will throughout the Far East.

In China the open-door policy of John Hay and our diplomatic support of a free China; our education of Chinese students with the Boxer indemnity funds; the work of our missionaries and educators, are too well known to be destroyed overnight by either Soviet or Chinese efforts. However, give the Communists 10 or 15 years to spread the same lies that Malik and his associates have spread at the United Nations and that reservoir of good will will be almost drained dry.

In Japan the success of the occupation under General MacArthur and the economic, political, and spiritual developments which have taken place has built such good will that despite the fact that that nation has been largely stripped of its occupation forces there has not been a single case of sabotage or obstruction, but to the contrary, the fullest cooperation.

Citizens of the Philippines, both members of the Government and of the opposition parties, know that the United States carried out its promises of freedom. They know that nowhere in the history of Russia under either the Tsars or the Commissars has there been anything comparable to this. To the contrary, Soviet imperialism has absorbed the independent nations of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and by unilateral action has taken a large piece of Poland, and is fastening an iron grip upon Mongolia and Manchuria. In addition Red China, like the satellites of eastern Europe, is closely tied by doctrine and by treaty to the Kremlin.

However, these free and noncommunist people will find it difficult to cooperate with us toward maintaining a free world of free men if they do not know what our policy in the Far East is to be.

A vast majority of them are convinced, I believe, that the road to appeasement is not the road to peace and that appeasement, as at Munich, is but surrender on the installment plan.

Is there Chinese Communist aggression in Korea today? Does a single Senator in this Chamber doubt it? Does a single delegate from the noncommunist world to the United Nations doubt it. I think not.

Is aggression any less dangerous to peace because it has been committed by a larger power? Of course not. Is aggression only down to a line fixed by the unilateral action of the aggressor something which entitles him to a pardon? On this basis wherein does any security exist for Berlin or for the border states of Iran or Turkey? What is the test of aggression to be? If the aggressor succeeds, is he to be considered a hero entitled to membership in the lodge, but if he fails, only then is he to be an outcast among the law-abiding nations?

I hope Prime Minister Attlee and Premier Pleven, with whom he has been in consultation prior to his trip here, will frankly answer all these questions that have been raised today. I hope President Truman will also.

If the free world will not stand up and be counted in this clear-cut case of aggression by the Chinese forces, not only against Korea but against the United Nations forces carrying out the mandate of the Security [illegible] in Korea, then how can we [illegible] or the people of America [illegible] represent have any assurance [illegible] will stand up any better wh[illegible] are down elsewhere?

Is the moral or legal o[illegible] under the United Nations Charter to resist aggression any stronger or any weaker than the same obligations under the North Atlantic Pact formulated within the general framework of the United Nations?

The Congress and the Nation are entitled to know these answers now before we act upon legislation pending before the Congress this year and next.

Have we put too much faith in an organization which by compromising with principle will destroy its great strength—its moral leadership—while its members have weakened its potential military strength by bickering as to whether or not Western Germany, Spain, and Japan should be invited to join or be allowed to join the collective security system against aggression?

Are we justified in casting our lot with the bold new free world where there were to be no more secret deals at Yalta and no more appeasements at the expense of small nations, as at Munich, or must we consider the ideals of the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Charter mere words to cover up the same sordid power diplomacy which, for a price, will betray human freedom once again?

We are entitled to answers to these questions now. Almost 40,000 American casualties alone demand a clear-cut answer from both the Prime Minister and the President.

America has been faced with dark days before. We hoped to meet any future ones with stanch allies in the common cause of freedom, not just regional freedom, Mr. Prime Minister. But if we have to meet them alone, perhaps it is better to find it out now.

It was not always that America met her dark days by the wringing of her hands, but by the ringing of the tocsin of freedom.

When we are asked what our foreign policy is, let us answer, "Our policy is freedom. What advances it, we support; what undermines it, we reject."

This will save us from future Yalta and Munich agreements. If others want to clasp the hand of the murderer and welcome him into their home, we do not have to stultify ourselves to that extent. Or are we now so weak that even that choice is no longer ours to make? I believe not. Some only look at our liabilities. Let us look at our assets:

First. If firmness is shown by the United Nations and by the law-abiding members of that organization, there is still time to rally the force of world public opinion in support of collective action against aggression.

Second. While the hour is very late, there is still time to enlist the support of millions of Asiatics in support of the free world. This will require:

(a) An early Japanese peace treaty, with Japan having means, under proper

supervision, of participating in the collective security system against aggression [illegible]rwise the 80,000,000 people of Jap[illegible]e unarmed sitting ducks for Co[illegible]ggression from across the se[illegible] The industrial potential of [illegible]ld greatly strengthen the wa[illegible] potential of international comm[illegible] and its bases in Siberia and Manchuria.

(b) Immediate economic aid and supplies of military equipment should be given to the Republic of China now on Formosa. It is vital that these 10,000,000 people and this non-Communist army, navy, and air force, with a combined strength of over 600,000, be maintained on the side of the free world. This is a larger military force than all the other non-Communist nations of Asia have put together, including what the British have in Malaya, Hong Kong, and Korea; what the French have in Indochina and Korea; and what the United States has in Korea. To permit this non-Communist stronghold to go down the drain would be the height of folly, not only because of these forces themselves, but because as long as a free China lives on Formosa, there is hope in the hearts of the non-Communist Chinese in China. By giving aid to the Republic of China, they will be able to stimulate their non-Communist guerrilla forces of over 1,000,000 men now operating behind the iron curtain. With this activity stepped up and with raids by the Chinese Nationalist forces on the coast of China, the Chinese Communists will have to begin withdrawing their forces from Manchuria and Korea, instead of concentrating them there for the destruction of the United Nations forces.

(c) Give the Chinese Communists 48 hours to stop their aggression in Korea and to get back across the Yalu River. If not, every member of the United Nations should pledge to withdraw its recognition which may have already been given to that regime. This will weaken the prestige of Mao Tse-tung at home and will make that government illegal in the eyes of the people. The recognition by India, Britain, and certain other countries early this year gave "face" to the Communists that they otherwise would not have had. They have certainly, by this act of wanton aggression against the United Nations forces, lost any claim they had to support from law-abiding nations.

It seems to me that if India is not willing to furnish troops and moral support to the United Nations action for collective security, at least she should stop giving moral support to the Communist Chinese aggressors.

(d) Furthermore, the hands of our combat commanders in Korea should be untied. Forces are now pouring down across the Yalu River and are being resupplied from well stocked depots, arsenals, gasoline supply dumps, and troop concentration points. They are coming over a network of railroads and roads in Manchuria. Strategic necessity requires that the aggressor be hit, and hit hard, in his lair. The lives of thousands of the United Nations troops and the existence of our entire force are jeopardized by present limitations in being.

I wish to digress for a moment at this point. It was only a few weeks ago that I was in Korea, where I visited our forces that were fighting. I talked with some of the combat troops who had been sent to the Yalu River area, to interdict the bridges, so that supplies could not come down. They had been given express instructions that they must not go north of the river, so their job had to be done on the south side of the Yalu. I talked to some of the men who had had many casualties in their crews. They could see the antiaircraft guns firing on them from the north side of the Yalu River. Yet the limitations imposed upon them prevented their "taking out" that antiaircraft fire. I talked with men who said they could see fighter planes rise from the airfields north of the Yalu River and attack, and inflict casualties, including deaths, among the members of the crew. Yet they could not permit our planes to pursue those fighter planes back to their lair.

When our own fighter planes would rise to give protection to our B-29's, the Communist planes would fly across the Yalu River, where the United Nations has erected an "off limits" sign, and where our planes are not permitted to pursue. I think it is rather tough to ask men to fight and perhaps to die under those conditions, when they are trying to carry out the mission which has been assigned to them, and yet when they know that day by day there are concentrations of tanks and vehicles carrying gasoline and ammunition which are being supplied to the Communist troops south of the Yalu River, who have one principal objective, namely, to destroy every United Nations' and allied soldier who has been fighting to establish a system of collective security in Korea. It is rather tough for men to fight and die under those circumstances.

Third. Make it clear that we are going to operate according to our strategic interests and not in conformity with those which the Communists might desire. We should not repeat, of course, the mistakes made by France and Germany in their land invasions into the vast areas of Russia by any thought of having the American or United Nations Army go into the vastness of China. To the contrary, we should operate from strength, not from weakness. Our strength is air and naval power. We should place, in conjunction with the Navy of the Republic of China, an immediate naval blockade against the entire China coast, and should not permit the entry or exit of a vessel of any nationality. This will dry up a large part of the trade in gasoline and strategic materials which has been openly going on for over 6 months when the "neutralization" of Formosa prevented the continuation of a fairly effective blockade by the Navy of the Republic of China.

I wish to pause here for a moment to pay my compliments and respects to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'Conor] for the job which he and his committee have been trying to do. I wish to say that I was deeply shocked by what I found in Hong Kong about the amount of trade in gasoline and other strategic materials which has been going on from that British Crown colony to the Chinese Communists, and undoubtedly those materials are being used against us today in North Korea. I wish to say that we ourselves are not entirely free from the criticism which can justly be leveled in that connection, because supplies which have been carried from the United States and in American bottoms have found their way in helping the war machine of the Chinese Communists. I think it is a sad situation when it is recalled that Members of the Congress of the United States, not last month or 2 months ago or 6 months ago but a year or 2 years or more than 2 years ago, urged that some effort be made to stop that flow of illegal material. Some of us remember that in 1939, 1940, and early 1941 there was going from Pacific coast ports scrap iron and oil which were to be used against our historic friends in China by the then Japanese war lords, and some of that same material was used against us on the morning of December 7 at Pearl Harbor. Some of us on the floor of the Senate have tried to point out time and time again that it was the duty of the Government of the United States long ago to take an active part in stopping that trade. Yet I just took from the ticker, in the room adjoining the Senate Chamber, this interesting dispatch:

EXPORT CONTROLS

WASHINGTON.—Tight new controls were applied—

Parenthetically, when were they applied, Mr. President? They were applied—

today on shipments through United States ports to Russia and her satellite countries and to China, Hong Kong, and Macao.

A Government order Saturday—

In other words, the past Saturday—

to clamp down on all American goods destined for Red China, Hong Kong, and Macao became effective last midnight (e. s. t.).

Secretary Sawyer said the same controls will apply to foreign shipments of strategic commodities passing through American ports en route to this far eastern area, the Soviet Union, and its satellites.

Mr. President, it seems to me that is just a little late, because when I was in Korea, several weeks ago, the army of the United Nations and the Army of the United States had clearly identified organized Chinese divisions which had been there since October, opposing the the forces of the United Nations. It seems to me that it is just a little late for our great Government to be so tied up in red tape or inefficiency, or both, that it cannot properly meet this issue, when Americans are dying in a foreign field without a declaration of war. At least we had an obligation to do our utmost to prevent the shipment of a single gallon of gasoline, a single bit of steel or of other strategic material, a single lathe, or any kind of equipment which would build up the power of the Soviet Union or any of its satellites. It seems to me a little late for the embargo to be placed today.

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Mr. President, if I speak feelingly, it is only because I have seen men from California and men from almost every other State of the Union fighting in Korea under what I believe to be the most difficult situation which any Americans have been called upon to face, not excepting either World War I or World War II. Our men are at least entitled to the fullest support of every Member of the legislative branch of the Government of the United States and of every person holding any position of responsibility in the executive branch of the Government of the United States, and there should not be a single person, regardless of this capacity, who does not strain himself to the utmost to give them the backing they require and to prevent the backing being given to the men who are shooting them down today, many of them in cold blood. With air power we should strike at the war plants that are supplying the Communist aggressor. For this job we should immediately take more of our naval vessels and more of our bombers out of mothballs.

Fourth. Let us recognize that our most priceless commodity is time. Stop dilly-dallying on mobilization of our manpower and industrial capacity. Let our North Atlantic Allies know that it is long past time for them to be bickering over the rearming of Western Germany and the bringing of Spain and Japan into the collective defense system. Let us make it clear that now is the time for every supporter of freedom to stand up and be counted. If our structure is infested with Munich appeasement termites, let us find it out now.

Fifth. The United States should maintain its lead in atomic development. The weapon should not be used except as a last resort to protect the free world against enslavement. It should only be used then on targets of real opportunity. It is my belief that the military targets north of the Yalu River, from which the aggressor is resupplying himself, can be better handled by other weapons of a more conventional type. But the President of the United States should make it clear to Mr. Attlee that we have no intention of giving him or anyone else a veto over the use of the atomic weapon. We are not going to be destroyed as a Nation, or permit a free world of free men to be destroyed, while someone else is passing judgment on whether or not aggression is really aggression.

Sixth. After 4 months of Soviet lies and obstructions in the United Nations let us be realists and understand that Soviet talk of peace is but a mask for aggression. No nation could tolerate, in positions of authority within its gates in time of war, those who gave aid and comfort to the enemy. Nor can the United Nations survive with obstructionists, traitors, and saboteurs occupying positions of responsibility while United Nations forces are doing battle against an aggressor. The Soviet Union on its record of supplying equipment and moral support to the North Korean and Chinese Communist aggressors should be forthwith expelled from the United Nations.

The timid will say these are strong moves and the Nation will risk war by carrying them out. My answer to that is that time is not necessarily on our side. We have a better chance to gain a decent world in which international law and order will prevail, and where the small nation is not at the mercy of a large aggressor nation if the free world stands firm now.

But a far eastern Munich now will destroy the faith of millions of freemen all around the periphery of the Soviet Union. Each one, with considerable justification will think, if Korea or the Republic of China on Formosa is sacrificed now, how can we know that Japan, the Philippines, Siam, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Greece, Germany, Denmark, or Norway will not be a future victim of a middle eastern or European M[illegible]?

If the free world kowtows [illegible]ression in Asia now all of As[illegible]ost and the lesson will be lear[illegible]itterness by freemen everyw[illegible] international communism s[illegible]nly with its friends, while the wo[illegible] world runs out on theirs. Do you think you will build strength and loyalty on the part of any man regardless of his geographic location or the color of his skin? The answer is "No."

Does any man really think that after the Soviet Union has had a year or two or three to build up its stockpile of atomic weapons and to digest into its system the manpower and resources of Asia, that you will be better able as freemen to resist another fait accompli aggression better than you are the clear-cut one in Korea today? I think not.

This is a fateful hour in the history of our Nation and of the entire free world. Cringe before Communist aggression today and countless men who are now free may be bending their backs in the slave-labor camps of Siberia a year or two from now. Stand up to Communist aggression today, and millions who are now enslaved in Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and China will gain new hope that they, too, may some day be free from the most godless tyranny man has ever known. We should now repudiate the Yalta agreement and reendorse the Atlantic Charter.

If we as Americans show the same courage and common sense that motivated the men who sat at Philadelphia and gave us the Decl[illegible]ation of Independence and later the Constitution of the United States there is no domestic problem we cannot solve and their is no foreign foe we need ever fear.

918961—37324

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950

OUR NEGLECTED BUT MOST AVAILABLE ALLY

There are 500,000 Anti-Communist Chinese troops in Formosa which is greater than the combined total of the U.N. forces in Korea, the French forces in Indo-China and the British forces in Hongkong and Malaya.

There are 1,600,000 Anti-Communist guerillas on the mainland of China. Enclosed is a translation giving the location of a million of these.

The people of China, having experienced the realities of Communist oppression are ripe for counter revolution. The great majority of them did not accept Communism willingly.

When General Marshall went to China in Dec., 1945, to force the Chinese to accept Communists in a coalition government, the Chinese Nationalist Government was at the height of its power. The Nationalists had surrounded 100,000 Communists near Canton and 70,000 near Hankow and had blocked off the rest from Manchuria.

General Marshall pressured the Nationalists to withdraw their forces and the Communists went north into [redacted] where they obtained the five year stock of Japanese arms and ammunition which the Russians had secured after Yalta. The Nationalists even agreed to admit [redacted] communists into a National Council of 40 but the Communists demanded 14 which would have given them veto power since a two-thirds vote was required for changes of policy. To force acceptance of this outrageous demand, General Marshall placed a ten month's embargo against all shipments of arms and ammunition to the Nationalists. In analyzing the effects of this unprecedented action against a friendly ally, the Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of the 80th Congress reported:

> "To sum up the behavior of Communist China after the Japanese surrender we may refer again to the period of the negotiations for unity conducted under United [redacted]tates auspices. In the early spring they began a drive in Manchuria, violating the truce agreement of January 10, and [redacted] in Shantung. Throughout the year they maintained the siege of Yung-nien in southern Hopei. At the end of the year, their commander, Chu Teh, boasted that they had annihilated 45 Kuomintang brigades. The National Government its[redacted]d that [redacted] the truce began the Communists controlled 60 hsien (counties) and at the end of the truce had extended their control to 300 - all this in a period during which formal negotiations were supposed to be producing cease-fire agreements and seeking a general settlement."

After Congress appropriated $125,000,000 for military equipment for China in April, 1948, the State Dept. placed China on so low a priority that no shipments moved until October and then at prices approximately double their cost and fifteen or more times the prices charged Greece and Turkey. After Secretary Acheson was appointed he opposed aid to China with statements that $2,000,000,000 of military aid had already gone. On the contrary, the Chinese only receipted for $105,400,000 of actual military equipment from VJ Day until October, 1948 when the first of the $125,000,000 began to move.

As a result, a competent military authority has estimated that since VJ Day, approximately three times as much military equipment went to Greece with a population of 7,000,000 as went to China with a population of 450,000,000.

If the remainder of the funds which Congress appropriated for military equipment for use "in the general area of China at the discretion of the President" are permitted to be used for Formosa and the Nationalists are permitted to aid the guerillas and attach the Communists, they can cut communications and start a counter-revolution which will prevent the Communists sending large reinforcements to Korea or Indo-China and could ultimately drive them out of China.

The Chinese Nationalists offered to deliver 33,000 troops to Korea in 5 days in their own ships but this was refused. A few days ago they asked permission to attach the Communists on the mainland but this important opportunity for a diversion has apparently been turned down.

It is reported that General Marshall objects to the use of Chinese troops on the excuse that they are not reliable.

If General Marshall has made such a wholesale charge of unreliability, it is particularly unfair from him since his actions in placing the Communists on an equal plane of respectability with the Nationalists, forcing Nationalist withdrawals and imposing the ten-months embargo were probably the major cause of such unreliability as took place.

Chinese troops under General Wedemeyer did a splendid job and pinned down 1,000,000 Japanese who would otherwise have been killing Americans. Members of Congress, military men and reporters have stated that the training of Formosa troops under General Sun compares favorably with U.S. Army training.

There are ugly rumors that attempts are being made to work out an appeasement deal with the Communists, or that we might evacuate Korea. That would throw all Asia open to Stalin and would enable him to organize its vast manpower and natural resources for an all out attack on Europe. He would be free from the necessity of fighting a two-front war. It would be another Munich worse than the first in its ultimate consequences.

Some of the Appeasers try to claim illogically that, if we aid the Chinese Nationalists, it will start a World War. When we were aiding the Chinese Nationalists, it did not start a World War and on the contrary the Communists did not even threaten South Korea.

There is an inescapable hazard in living in the same world with the Communists and no one can guarantee that any act, omission or appeasement will prevent attack. It would appear that Stalin is deterred from outright attack at present by our preponderance in atomic bombs, his fear of sabotage by the Anti-Communist underground in case of war and shortages of oil and other resources.

If we abandon Asia, we will destroy the morale of the Anti-Communist forces and give the Communists a preponderance in men and resources which we cannot overcome.

Our greatest potential ally against Communism in Asia is the Anti-Communist Chinese. The personal prejudices and the appeasement tendencies of a few individuals must not be allowed to destroy our best means of achieving a permanent victory in the Far East.

MEMORANDUM September 6, 1950

This is a translation (from Chinese) of an account on the extent of anti-Communist guerrilla activities on the China mainland. It is a faithful translation of the original. The following points deserve special attention:-

(1) The account is necessarily incomplete, for many units may not be in touch with Formosa. Less details about the larger units are given for security reasons.

(2) Some names are not given in full for obvious reasons.

(3) Some units list both "men" and "rifles", others merely list "men", meaning that these latter are not properly equipped.

(4) These units are reported to be in urgent need of radio communication equipment and medical supplies.

(5) It will be noted that anti-Communist guerrilla activities are more widespread in South China than in other areas, which means that these units, if properly supplied, will be in a position to harrass the Communist in case of (a) an invasion of Formosa, or (b) Communist attacks on Indo-China or Burma. The Communist control of South China is considerably weakened as a result of the transfer of the crack troops under Lin Piao to Manchuria.

(6) These units are extremely mobile, and can be assembled at coastal points in sufficient numbers to receive supplies from outside. The Sungmen commando operation is an illustration of what can be done. The severance of relations between these units and Formosa as a result of President Truman's statement of June 25 necessarily has a discouraging effect upon these units. It was after the outbreak of the Korean war that Mao Tse-tung called for an all-out effort to liquidate the guerrillas.

ANTI-COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND FORCES ON CHINA MAINLAND*

The anti-Communist underground forces on the China mainland have no distinctions in nationalities or social classes. The main body is composed of farmers and workers who revolt against the Communists. The remaining is composed of Nationalist forces left behind, the members of the upper classes in the villages, the intellectuals who are no longer blinded by Communist propaganda, native Communists who refuse to be used as cannon fodder, local military forces who refuse to be incorporated into the Communist forces, and Nationalist forces who regret having defected. There are anti-Communist underground forces in every corner of continental China, some of which are small groups of a few scores, some large forces of tens of thousands. They are now giving the Communist treat to the Communists, namely to attack the Communists wherever and whenever they can.

According to reports from all quarters, such underground forces now amount to almost a million men. The breakdown by territorial distribution is as follows:-

I. SOUTH CHINA

(1) Fukien Province

(a) Southern Fukien -- The Changchou area of Southern Fukien was badly ravaged by the Communists in 1937. Since its re-occupation by the Communists in 1949, local leaders gradually began to organize an anti-Communist force. They are distributed in the counties of Pingho, Chaoan, Yaoping, Yunhsiao, Changpu, and Nanching, with a total of some 30,000 men. The 10 counties of the Changchou area, including the above 6 counties, aggregate 60,000 men. The most potent elements are the Southern Fukien Column, with 3,000 men and an equal number of rifles; the Southern Fukien Mobile Column, under Tung Mao-shan, with 6,000 men; the Lungyen-Changchou Border Area People's Anti-Communist Self-Protection Army under Yu Ke-fei, with 8,000 men; the Southeast People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Army, with 4,000 men; and the Fukien-Kwangtung Border Area Anti-Communist Guerrilla Group, with 3,000 men.

(b) Northern Fukien -- The first leader to raise the anti-Communist flag in Fukien Province is the young Kuan Chao, who operates with 1,000 men in Northern Fukien. In addition, Lin Tse-yuan's forces operate within 15 miles of the city of Foochow, with the Taling and the Hsiaoling hills as his headquarters, occasionally raiding the city of Foochow itself. The old guerrilla leader Li Shih-fu, operates on the Matsu

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* A translation from Chinese of an article by Kung Chiao, "Free China", Vol. III, No. 3, August 1, 1950.

Island off the mouth of the Ming River, which is still under Government control. His men, under the direction of Ou Mu-ho, are frequently conducting raids against the Communists.

(c) Central Fukien -- The forces under Ting Kung-chao, numbering 700, are operating in the Taiyun mountain range between Fuching, Yuchi and Sahsien counties. They are composed of a number of college graduates, and are regarded as the best trained.

(d) Western Fukien -- The forces known as the Anti-Communist Youth Army, under Yao Wen-chi, with 600 men, operate in the Wuyi mountain area in Northwestern Fukien. Yao Wen-chi is a college graduate, 23 years old. His tactics is to surprise-attack the Communists along the highway between Chienou and Shanyao, especially at the town Chungan, and his forces are regarded as a great menace by the Communists.

(2) Kwangtung Province

(a) The East River Area -- The commander of the East River guerrilla forces is Hau Tung-lai, an ex-bandit who operates in this area in the Huiyang, Polo, Paoan, Tungyuan, Tseching and Lungmen counties. Hau started with some 5,000 men. His forces have recently almost doubled. In addition, the East Kwangtung Guerrilla Column, with detachments under Hsieh Hai-chou, Chen Ying-chieh and Huang Tao-jen respectively, totalling some 7,000 men and rifles, operates in Eastern Kwang-tung, with the Chiuchu Mountain (between Chiaoling, Wuping and Pingta counties) as base, and raiding the Communists in the broad area of Pingyuan, Meihsien, Chiaoling, Wuhua, Tapu and Hsinning counties.

(b) West River Area -- This area is dominated by the large forces under Yeh Shao, totalling some 50,000 men. Yeh was formerly the Garrison Commander of Canton, popularly known as the "General with the Black Flag". He operates in the Hsinning, and Shaoching counties, with the Western Hills as his base. He is best known among the Chinese residents in North America and Southeast Asia because he operates in their native places.

(c) North River Area -- Tan Ti-shun, Commander of the Kwantung People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Army, Upper North River Branch, commands 4,000 men and rifles and operates along the North River and the Pa River area. Even today, the Pachiang county still flies the Nationalist flag. The Ninth Army of the above Group, under Li Chu-ying, and the Fifth Column, under Yang Chue and Yang Yu-au, operate along the

Shaokwan-Lienshan highway, beginning in the east in the county of Hsinfeng, southward to Fukan and Chingyuan counties, westward to Lienshan county, and northward to Lochang and Shihhsing counties, totalling 8,000 men.

(d) Southern Kwangtung Area -- This area comprises the counties of municipalities of Tienpai, Meimao, Hsinyi, Maoming, Lienkiang, Hsuichi, Chankiang, Hsuwen, Haikang, Chinhsien, and Fangcheng. The commander of the guerrilla forces in this area is Chang Yui-kwei, with 30,000 men and rifles.

(e) Kwangtung-Kwangsi Border Area -- The underground forces in this area operates with the Shihwan mountains as headquarters. The leader is Ko Shao-huang, a member of the Hungmen secret society, who began with 7,000 men, and has since expanded to some 20,000 men.

(f) The Pearl River Delta Area -- This is the most active anti-Communist area. The forces under Li Chung-shih, totalling 5,000 men, are directly under the command of the Ministry of National Defense in Formosa. There is also the forces under Chu Ken-chin, totalling 10,000 men, operating guerrilla activities along the coastal islands and in the coastal counties of Panyu, Nanhai, Chungshan, Shunteh, Taishan, Kaiping, Enping. In addition, there is also the forces under Chang Tse-sheng, operating the lower Pearl River.

(3) Kwangsi Province

(a) Northern Province -- The forces operating in this area compose chiefly of those under General Chen En-yuan, left here by the former Government commander, General Pai Chung-hsi, totalling 15,000 men. The area of their operations comprise the counties of Hsinan, Chuanhsien and Kuanyang, and extending far into the mountain areas of Southern Hunan Province. In addition, there are the guerrillas under Mo Yung-yu in Chungtu county, 2,000 men; the Shih Tso-heng forces, in Linkwei county, 8,000 men; the Lin Hsiu-shan forces, in the Liukiang area, 5,000 men; the Ma Chien-ming forces, in Shoyang, 6,000 men; the Tang Chi-yi forces, in Hsinan county, 8,000 men. There are also guerrilla forces in the area between Kweilin and Chuanghsien, under Li____; and those under Huang Shao-li in the Kungcheng area.

(b) Eastern Kwangsi Area -- Tseng Fei-yun leads a group of 1,000 in the vicinity of Wuchow; Ho Wei-hsiung leads 1,000 in the Tenghsien-Mengkiang area; Pan I-chao and Ou Wei-chieh lead 1,000 each in Pingnan county. The largest is the group led by General Liu Tung-tsai, former Government commander in the Kwangtung-Kiangsi-Hunan

Border Area, totalling 15,000 men, operating in the Yunghsien-Chenchi counties. Nun Li-pang, the former Hungman leader, leads a group of 10,000 in the Chulo mountain area; Hsieh Chung-tien leads a group of 20,000 in the Kweiping county; Hsiao ____ leads a group of 2,000 in Yulin county. The Eastern Kwangsi People's Guerrillas under Chen Chi-an, totalling 2,000, also operate in these areas. The West River Branch of the Anti-Communist National Salvation Army, directly under the command of Formosa, commanded by General Li Feng, also operate in this general area. It is composed of three Divisions: the First Division, under General Li Yu-fan, composes of 8,000 men and rifles, operates in Chenchi county; the Second Division, under General Hsieh Shao-san, composes of 7,000 men and rifles, operating in the general area of Kwangping; the Third Division, under General Lu Chao, composes of 3,000 men and rifles, operating also in the same area.

(c) Western Kwangsi Area -- Northwestern Kangsi Province, which borders Tienau county in Kweichow Province, is still under the control of the Nationalist Government appointed magistrate, Mr. Lin ____.

(d) Central Kwangsi Area -- In this general area, there are the guerrilla forces of Ling Yui-sheng, a former bandit, 5,000 strong. Huang Tsu-yen commands 8,000 in Wuhsuan county. Here also are the 3,000 men under Liu Chung-ching. The guerrilla forces under Lo Chi-keng, Lieh Kuo-cheng and Chiang You-liang had actually taken the county seat of Laipin.

(e) Southern Kwangsi Area - The guerrilla forces in the Hundred Thousand Hills of Southern Kwangsi now total some 20,000 men and rifles, under the command of Huang ____, including 6,000 seasoned troops of the National Government.

(4) Yunnan Province

In the area of Yunnan bordering the Chinese-Burmese frontier are located the remnants of the former Government troops of General Li Mi and General Yu Cheng-wan, totalling 1,500 men.
The bulk of the anti-Communist forces, however, are those of the Chin Brothers (Chin Shao-yu, Chin Shao-yung, Ching Shao-kwei), who command together guerrilla forces estimated to be in the neighborhood of 100,000 men.

II. CENTRAL CHINA

(1) Kiangsu Province

(a) The Tai Hu (Lake) Area -- The Lake region of Kiangsu Province is the natural field of operation for the

anti-Communist forces. Guerrillas in this area are numerous: those under Chao An-ming, totalling 2,000 men; the Tai Hu Guerrilla units, totalling 5,000 men; the Kiangsu Naval Task Column, under Yuan ____, 1,000 men. There are also many other miscellaneous units, totalling some 10,000 men. The Chinese Communists themselves recently admitted that the "bandit-suppression work in the Lake region is one of never-ending effort."

(b) The Wei Shan Hu (Lake) Area -- The beautiful Wei Shan Lakes are the old headquarters of the guerrillas. After the key battle of Suchow in 1948, many people found their way into these lakes to continue their resistance against the Communists. These forces now include the Ma Er-man forces, 2,000 men, operating in the Wei Shan Lake region; The Chang Ai-yuo forces, 1,000 men, in the West Lake area; the Chang ____ forces, 2,000 men, in the East Lake area; the Hsu Chang-yin forces, 6,000 men, in the northern part of Pei county. There is the Chao ____ forces, 1,000 men, in the vicinity of Suchow and Peihsien.

(2) Anhwei Province

(a) The Tapieh Mountain Area -- This was the old Communist guerrilla hideout, with hundreds of miles of mountainous area. Here the peasants have organized an anti-Communists force, totalling almost 100,000. Here in the mountains is also located the headquarters of the Tapieh Mountain People's Self-Protection National Salvation Army, as well as the Ninth Route Army under Chang Chi-teh. There are indications that more and more people are concentrating in this area which is extremely favorable for the conduct of guerrilla warfare.

(b) The Huangshan (Huang Mountain) Area -- In this high mountain, there are some 20,000 men and rifles, largely composed of armed units which crossed the Yangtse after the battle of Suchow.

(3) Chekiang Province

(a) Eastern Chekiang Area -- The two main bases of operation are the Ssuming Mountain and the Huichi Mountain. The Ssuming Mountain is located between the port of Mingpo and the county of Shaohsin, with natural facilities for defense. The Huichi mountain is located east of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway and west of the Tsaoau River. The Chinese Communists had made use of these mountainous areas before they crossed the Yangtse. Now, they form the bases of anti-Communist forces, known as the People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Army of Southeastern China.

In addition, there are smaller units, such as those of Chou Ssu-lien, 3,000 men, operating in the area between the Ssuming and Kuachang mountains; the Ma Hua "Iron Brigade", 2,000 men, in the Linhai, Tientai, Huangyen area.
In this whole area, guerrilla forces number approximately 25,000 men and rifles.

(b) Western Chekiang Area -- The anti-Communist guerrillas in this area operate with the Tienmu Mountain as base. The People's Liberation Army under Chen Ong-lin numbers 30,000.

(c) Southern Chekiang Area -- The Guerrilla forces under Lu Wei-hsiang, located in Pingyang, Loching, and Sungmen counties, took a major part in the famous raid on Sungmen. Several thousand guerrillas are active in this general area. There are also about 1,000 guerrillas on Tachen Island off the coast.
The 400-men unit of Lei Ssu-ting, which used to operate in Southern Fukien, have now moved to Southern Chekiang, operating in Wenchow, Pingyang and Taishun.

(4) Kiangsi Province

(a) Northern Kiangsi Area -- There is now a Volunteer Column of 3,000 men and rifles operating on the east banks of the Poyang Lake in the Fuliang and Loping counties of Kiangsi Province and the Wuyuan county of Anhwei Province.

(b) The Fukien-Kiangsi Border Area -- This was the area formerly occupied by Communist chiefs Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh, where they established the "Chinese Soviet Socialist Republic" in the early 1930s, with Yuichin as the capital. Now, the county of Yuichin is the headquarters of an anti-Communist force of almost 100,000 men, under the command of Han Li-fang, whose organization extends to Shangyao in northern Kiangsi and Chuchou in Chekiang Provinces.

(c) Southern Kiangsi Area -- There are some 5,000 guerrillas in the Tayu mountains and the area of Chiennan, Lungnan and Tingnan counties.

(5) Hunnan Province

The guerrillas forces under Yin Li-yen, commander of the Hunan anti-Communist forces, now totalling 300,000 men, operate with the Hsuehfeng Mountain as base, with subsidiary bases in Wei Mountain, Wuling Mountain, and Pamien Mountain. It will be recalled that, on March 1, 1949, General Yin Li-yen startled the whole nation by proclaiming his anti-Communist program from the seat of Chiencheng county. Within one month, he succeeded in capturing from the Communist forces the counties of Yuanling, Shenchi, Luchi, Kuwen and Hsupu, as well as the Communist arsenal at Shenchi. General Pai Chung-hsi, Government Commander of Central China, then

appointed him to be the commanding officer of the newly organized Eighth Army, and concurrently Garrison Commander of Western Hunan, with a total force of 47,900 men and rifles. The Communists during the past year have launched more than ten expeditions against General Yin. But his forces keep on expanding, until now he is the commander of 300,000 men, known as the Hunan People's Anti-Communist Self-Protection National Salvation Army.

(6) Szechuan Province

(a) Eastern Szechuan Area -- The Eighteenth Army of the Anti-Communist Ninth Route Army, under Wang Hung-chi, 60,000 men.

(b) Southern Szechuan Area -- Forces under Chou Shao-chang, 40,000 men.

(c) Northern Szechuan Area -- The Sixteenth Army of the Ninth Route Army, under Wang Chia-mou, 50,000 men.

(d) The Szechunan-Kweichow Area -- The People's Liberation Army under Tao Yu-jen, the Anti-Communist National Salvation Army under Lei Chien-ching, the Szechuan-Sikang First Route Army under Lung Teng-po, the Szechuan People's Revolutionary Army under Lei Tse-Yun, totalling 250,000 men.

III. NORTH CHINA

(1) Shantung Province

(a) The Laoshan (mountain) Area -- When the Government forces evacuated Tsingtao, local military units totalling some 500 men quartered themselves in the Laoshan area outside of the seaport. Gradually, they were joined by others, until now they number some 3,000 men and rifles. The Communists have tried to liquidate them three times without success.

(b) The Yi-Meng Mountain Area -- The Forces under Shao Ta-peng in this area total some 150,000 men. In addition, there are forces under Chang Wei, numbering 4,000. The Communist magistrate of Lingyi county, named Tan Ping, with 300 men, surrendered to Chang Wei last year.

(2) Honan Province

(a) The Funiu Mountain Area -- Forces under Kao Mao-chai, 20,000 men.

(b) The Tungpei Mountain Area -- Forces under Chao ____, 30,000 men.

(c) Western Honan Area -- Guerrilla forces totalling 50,000 men.

(3) Shensi Province

Guerrilla forces in the Huanshan Mountain area, totalling 1,000 men.

IV. NORTHEASTERN CHINA (MANCHURIA)

The Changpei Mountain area was the wartime headquarters of guerrilla forces against the Japanese and their puppets. Now, the same area has become the base of operations of Government guerrillas against the Communists. The Anti-Communist Iron-Footed (Cavalry) Army of Northeastern China, under the command of Chang Kuan-shan, is now operating in this area with some 3,000 men.

V. THE DESERT AREA

(1) Jehol Province

After V-J Day, the Thirteenth Army under Shih Chueh was despatched to Jehol to accept Japanese surrender. When the Communists took Manchuria in 1948, remnants of his army, some 3,000 men, are now conducting guerrillas activities in the Hsinlung Mountain area.

(2) Chahar Province

(a) Southern Chahar -- Liu Hung is commanding 5,000 cavalry forces operating with the Small Wutai Mountains as base.

(b) Northern Chahar -- Chang Nan-ping is leading another 5,000 cavalry forces operating with Ying Mountain as base.

(3) Suiyuan Province

On the grass plains of Mongolia north of the Tachin Mountain and west of the Holan Mountain, the forces of the Mongolian Prince Teh and Li Shou-shin are now operating as guerrillas against the Communists. 5,000 men, formerly under Fu Tso-yi, are also holding out in Western Suiyuan Province.

(4) Ninghsia Province

(a) The Ninghsia-Kansu Border Area -- 20,000 men formerly under Ma Pao-lin, Chou Fu-tsai and Ma Shao-wu, are now operating as guerrillas in the area of Haiyuan, Kuyuan and Tunghsincheng.

(b) The Holan Mountain Area -- More than 10,000 men formerly under Lu Chung-liang of the 128th Army are now operating in the mountain area and the Huangyang-Mutao area bordering Suiyuan and Ninghsia Provinces.

VI. WESTERN CHINA

(1) Tsinghai Province

The Mohammedan population in this area are revolting against the Communists. Communist general Peng Teh-huai himself admitted that "thousands of guerrillas are now operating in the area west of Hsining in the counties of Tulan and Kungho and the mountain areas in Kansu and Ninghsia". Peng's statement was made in his report to the Fifth Session of the Communist Political Council in Peiping.

(1) Eastern Tsinghai Area -- The cavalry units of Ma Ying are operating in Tatung, Huangyuan and Leiyuan, totalling some 10,000 men.

(2) Western Tsinghai Area -- 5,000 Mongols are organized by their Lama (priest) Kan Yung-lung into guerrilla units composed of all nationalities operating on the grass plains in the area of Hoshihteh, Tulan and Talichuan.

(2) Sinkiang Province

(a) The Hami Area -- 5,000 Chantou Islamites are operating as guerrillas in the Hami area.

(b) The Peitashan Area -- The Kazakh leader Usman is leading several thousand men in the area.

(c) Southwestern Sinkiang Area -- The Nationalist Seventh Army under Li Tsu-tang and Ma Ping-lin, numbering 6,000 men, is now attacking the Communists in the Aksu area.

(3) Sikang Province

Forces under Tien Chung-tien, Tao Ching-lin and Jen Hsien-feng are still operating in the province.

How and Why Did We Get Into War in Korea?

Remarks During Debate on Extension of Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949

by

Hon. Walter H. Judd

of Minnesota

in the

House of Representatives

Tuesday, July 18, 1950

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SPEECH

BY

HON. WALTER H. JUDD

OF MINNESOTA

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 3809) to amend and extend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 40 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I favor the passage of this bill to extend further military assistance to certain nations of western Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East—the Mutual Defense Assistance Program.

Our Government is not under any obligation to use our taxpayers' money to help England, France, Turkey, China, Korea, or any other country. But we do owe it to our people to try to get for them the maximum of security. And they do not have real security in a world where free nations are being taken over one by one by the Soviet Union and its fifth columns.

I should like to approach the problems we face today as a result of the Korean invasion much as a doctor approaches the body of a patient at the autopsy table. That is never a pleasant task; yet every physician knows that practically all the progress we have ever made in medicine came from honest examination of our mistakes. The doctor may have been ever so careful in the examination which led him to the diagnosis that the patient's trouble was, for

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example, in the stomach. He may have called in half a dozen expert consultants who also decided after careful examination that the trouble was in the stomach. He may even have had a propaganda agency to convince all the relatives that the trouble was in the stomach. But if, when the man is dead and the doctor examines him at the autopsy table, he finds that the trouble was in the liver—then that is all there is to it, it was in the liver.

A doctor conducts an autopsy, not to recriminate, because that does not get him anywhere; not so much to determine who was to blame as to try to find out, if he can, what was to blame. What went wrong with his thinking, that he missed some signs or misinterpreted other signs which the autopsy explains as plain as day? He wants to learn so that in the next similar case he will not make the same mistakes again.

SAME ERROR TWICE

Just so, in the grave crisis our country faces today, we need to conduct if not an autopsy, at least an exploratory operation, in order to discover if we can how we made the grave miscalculations that have brought us for the second time in one decade to the brink of a world war.

Both times it began with the very same error: Failure to realize how important it is to our own security that the opposite shores of the Pacific as well as of the Atlantic be in the hands of friends instead of enemies; more specifically, failure to understand that it is imperative to the security of the United States and to the establishment of peace and order and

security in the world that the nations of Asia be independent and friendly to ourselves and the other democratic free nations of the world, instead of organized and controlled either by Japan's totalitarian militarism or by the Soviet Union's new imperialism—which is no less raw and cruel imperialism because it is called liberation or some other fancy slogan.

For almost 100 years our forefathers did not make the mistake we have made. They saw that the best guaranty of our security on our west was to have there an independent China friendly to ourselves. They supported whatever government was in China, whether good, bad, or indifferent, rather than let China's potential might come under any outside power that might be hostile to ourselves. They recognized China as important to us not because of any sentimental concern for the Chinese but because of the geography of the Pacific area. If China were independent and friendly, then we were secure on our west, because neither of the two Asiastic nations which conceivably might threaten us, Japan and Russia, could move in our direction if in its rear, in the case of Japan, or on its long southern flank, in the case of Russia, there was a strong independent China friendly to the United States.

THREE PIECES OF PAPER

That was our basic policy and it was sound. We got into trouble in Asia only when we abandoned it in 1931 after Japan invaded Manchuria. To the credit of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Stimson they saw the danger and recommended that the League of Nations take a strong stand, pledging our support. There were many factors in its failure to do so; but I cannot really blame the League for not coming along. We were not a member. Other countries did not know whether this country would stand behind Hoover and Stimson or would repudiate them as it had Wilson. If the League took action, would we support it? They did not know.

The free world refused to take strong action against that aggression which tore up all there was to show for World War I: Three pieces of paper and the ideas, moral principles, and commitments behind them—the League of Nations Covenant, the Nine-Power Pact, and the Kellogg-Briand Treaty outlawing war as a means of settling disputes. The western world's default set up the situation which led to World War II in the Pacific and to the destruction of the League.

Japan's aggression, unchecked at the start in Manchuria, steadily spread over ever larger portions of the continent. By 1940 and 1941 President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull reawakened to the fact that it was essential to our security to keep Japan from getting control of the manpower, territory, and resources of China and then of the rest of Asia. So they took a belated stand against Japan's further expansion, which, after we had systematically built her up to the point where she was strong enough to attack us, led of course to Pearl Harbor.

But our Government's return to the principle of maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China was short lived. As we approached the end of the war in 1945, the desire to get the Soviet Union to join us against Japan and to cooperate with us in forming

the United Nations led our leaders t
sell out the principles they themselve
had declared in the Atlantic Charte
They invited the Soviet Union into Man
churia and gave her control of its majo
ports and railroads although at Cair
they had promised unequivocally tha
Manchuria would be returned to China
Thus was set up the situation which ha
led us in 5 years to the brink of anothe
world war. Even before World War I
was ended we had torn up the mora
principles for which we had said that th
war was being fought.

I shall never forget the evening o
August 8, 1945. The telephone ran
and a newspaper reporter told me ex
citedly that Russia had just declare
war against Japan and Secretary Byrne
had issued a statement that the Unite
States had asked Russia to come in a
that would shorten the war and sav
American lives. He asked for my com
ments.

"THERE GOES THE PEACE"

I was seized with the most intense feel
ing of dismay I have ever known.
had come home from China in 1938 an
given up my work and my profession t
try to report to the American people wha
I had seen of the Japanese invasion an
what I felt sure it would lead to for our
selves, if we did not stop building u
Japan's military power. I was one of th
few who had seen first-hand and I wa
under obligation as an American citize
to report to my people just as a doctor ha
to report what he finds, however disturb
ing it may be. If the people would no
pay attention, I could not help that, bu
at least I had to warn them regardin
the effects which Japan's aggression i

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Asia, if successful, would have on our country's security.

At frightful cost we had almost defeated Japan's aggression in order to keep China independent and friendly to ourselves. And now we were inviting in another potential enemy, Russia, and starting to build it up in Asia. Furthermore our Government officials were endeavoring to justify Russia's violation of its nonaggression pact with Japan, even though we had bitterly condemned Mussolini when he violated his nonaggression pact with France, and Hitler when he did the same with Poland and Russia.

All I could say to the reporter was: "There goes the peace."

He asked, "What do you mean?"

I said, "Well, there goes Manchuria, then China, then Asia, then Europe, and then ourselves—unless somewhere along the line we fight. We will not get real peace."

For without Manchuria, China could not recover, any more than western Europe can recover without the Ruhr and western Germany—a fact which unfortunately it has taken 5 years to discover.

Without China, the countries along her borders from Korea and Japan to India cannot recover or be secure.

Without the resources and markets and trade of those countries—not on the old colonial basis of exploitation, but on the basis of mutual cooperation and development—Europe cannot recover or become secure.

Western Europe has the second best workshop in the world, but a workshop is useless without raw materials; and Europe does not have the raw materials. Industrial capacity and technical pro-

ficiency constitute only one of the four main factors of power. Western Europe does not have the other three factors: Raw materials, manpower, and territory—and we cannot supply her out of our resources indefinitely.

There was another consideration which led to my dismay. I had long urged that we try to keep Russia out of the Pacific war—including a personal appeal to that effect to President Truman the day before he went to Potsdam. But I had repeatedly stated my belief that in the end Russia would enter the war against Japan because of her understandable desire to have a major hand in the settlements in that area of the world. However, it had not occurred to me that we would be asking Russia to come into a war that I felt sure nothing could keep her out of. So I added to the reporter:

> I am sorry the Russians broke their word with Japan, and I am even sorrier if we urged them to do so. It is short-sighted expediency for us at a time when we are trying to build a new world order based on the sanctity of the pledged word, to ask an ally to violate its pledged word. If it is all right for Russia to break its word in this instance because it is to our advantage, then how can we expect Russia or any other country, to keep the new agreements we are entering into, whenever it becomes advantageous to them not to do so? That is why I say, There goes the peace. We are cynically violating the international morality on which alone a lasting peace can be built.

The next day the paper reported what I had said and some people took the position that I was improperly distrustful of Russia or even hostile to our ally. But my dismay was not at Russia's action. I had expected that. It was wholly in accord with her leaders' principles—if that is the right word for the rules of conduct they follow. Rather, my dismay was at the immorality of my own country's action.

UNHEEDED WARNINGS

We cannot condemn the Government of the Soviet Union for betraying values which it does not profess. To the best of my knowledge, it lives completely according to its teachings. But we had made moral commitments of another sort. After this war there was to be no aggrandizement—territorial or other. There were to be no territorial changes that did not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned. Sovereign rights and self-government were to be restored to those who had been deprived of them, and so on. Remember? The world had rallied around that great Atlantic Charter. It thought it was a set of moral principles—so did I—not a propaganda document to persuade peoples to be our allies against one enemy—until we found it expedient to sacrifice them to another.

So, Mr. Chairman, the first finding in the autopsy is that twice in one decade we made the same mistake of imagining that what happened in Europe was more likely to get us into war than what happened in Asia.

There were plenty of warnings, but few people heeded. On March 15, 1945, when it was clear that we were going to win World War II, I myself tried to warn

as best I could against such a mistake, a speech I made here, the opening se tence of which was:

> We got into this war through Asia, s if America gets into another war, almost c tainly it will also be through Asia.

This must have been read by ma because the speech was reprinted in Ti magazine and Reader's Digest. Yet suppose that few believed it really co happen.

The second finding is that in both wa we ourselves helped bring on the troul by putting expediency ahead of princip

In the thirties we helped the aggress Japan, instead of the victim, China.

In the forties we bribed Russia by g ing her China's territory and then a peased communism in China while c nouncing those who were resisting it.

In Europe we insisted that in order get our help the governments must ke the Communists out; but in China insisted that in order to get our help t Government must take the Communi in.

Mr. Chairman, we have used the Ch nese as pawns and the Koreans pawns, first, in our attempts to buy Ru sian cooperation and then in our pow struggle with the Soviets. The chic ens are coming home to roost in Korea as was inevitable. The unforgivab tragedy is that, as always, innoce young men have to pay in blood for t mistakes in character and brains of tho in charge of their Government.

Too many in our Government have h an attitude of, "What difference does make what happens in Asia? Tho backward peoples are so inept, incon

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petent, inefficient." Well, we are seeing in Korea what those peoples can do when they have the training and the weapons. Our men, fighting both with them and against them, have quit making light of their capacities. We, too, had better begin to recognize the potentialities in Asia.

ASIA TIPS THE SCALES

For, Mr. Chairman, I have always believed that World War II will eventually be recognized as primarily a war to determine who is to control or whose ideas are to guide the development of the peoples and resources of Asia.

Hitler understood that. He said one time that if Germany had all of Europe that would not solve Germany's problems. Of course not; there are no sizeable undeveloped areas in Europe. He tried to get Europe merely to have a base or springboard from which to move to control of the undeveloped areas of the world. They are in South America, Africa, and Asia. South America and Africa have great natural resources, but they do not have adequate manpower. Only Asia has great undeveloped natural resources and great undeveloped human resources. More than half the people of the world live in Asia. Which way are they to go? That is likely to be the decisive question of this century.

Japan knew it. That was why she worked so hard and so long and sacrificed so much trying to get control of the manpower and resources of China and then of Asia.

Russia knew it. In 1923 Lenin wrote, "In the last analysis, the outcome of the world struggle will be determined by the fact that Russia, India, and China, and

so forth, constitute the overwhelming majority of the population of the globe."

At the end of the last war the Soviets had about 200,000,000 people under their control. Now, with their satellites in Europe, and what they have seized in Asia, they have almost 800,000,000. We of the free western world, are almost 800,000,000 people. The two roughly balance. Who determines which way the balance is to tip? The remaining 700,000,000, of course. And where do they live? On the periphery of China—from Korea to Iran. They are the spokes of the wheel of which China is the hub. That is why China has always been and still is the crucial area.

THE BROWDER MISSION

Russia did not forget that fact even if we did. Here is a photostat copy of a page from the Daily Worker of September 7, 1937. It reproduces three letters written to Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party in the United States of America. One was from Mao Tse-tung, who signed himself as President of the Chinese Soviet Republic; one from Chu Teh, leader of the Chinese Red Army, and one from Chow En-lai, now Prime Minister of the Communist regime in China. These men had written to him shortly after the outbreak of the Japanese all-out war against China in 1937. They were appealing for help from their Communist brethren here.

Chow En-lai began his letter to Browder:

> Comrade, do you still remember the Chinese comrades who worked with you in China 10 years ago?

Now, what had Earl Browder been doing in China in 1927? Well, he was there with other leaders of the Communist hierarchy from all the world to help the Reds seize complete control of China as the Bolsheviks had done in Russia in the October revolution just 10 years before. Chiang Kai-shek in China was scheduled to be what Kerensky had been in Russia—an interim leader to be overthrown by the Reds as soon as he had defeated the warlords in southern and central China.

Kerensky had not been strong enough to keep the Bolsheviks from seizing control of the young Russian Republic in 1917. Benes and Masaryk were not strong enough to prevent the Communists taking over Czechoslovakia in 1948. But Chiang was strong enough to block their "October revolution" in China in 1927 despite the expert assistance the Communists had from Browder and a lot of Russian advisers on the spot, posing as friends. Chiang expelled them. The Russians and the master minds like Browder returned to their homelands, and the Kremlin licked its wounds while preparing relentlessly to avenge them.

If the Communists had succeeded in their plans to overthrow the young Chinese Government and make China a second Russia, it would have advanced their program of world conquest by at least a decade. Fortunately Chiang defeated them in the only serious set-back they ever had until Tito defected and our aid beginning in 1947 saved Greece, Italy, and France. Naturally they have hated Chiang as fiercely as any man in history has ever been hated, and smeared

and reviled him accordingly, seeking
ways to weaken and discredit him a
the Chinese Government until they co
take over China.

Mr. Chairman, it will be incomp
hensible to historians why some in t
American State Department should a
have made it a major project for the l
7 years to discredit and destroy the c
man who more than all others bou
us many years of time in this fight
the death with an enemy which he kn
and has warned all along was our ene
as much as China's. But that is a
other story.

Now may I read also one sentence fr
the 1937 letter to Browder by Mao T
tung, now president of the Commun
regime in Peking:

> We feel that when we achieve victory
> China], this victory will be of considera
> help to the struggle of the American peo
> for liberation.

You see, after they have conquered a
subdued China, then they will be in
position to help "liberate" us too from t
capitalist tyranny under which we a
supposed to be suffering.

They understood correctly what c
Government refused to see, that Comm
nist victory in China would grave
weaken our position in the world, wou
make us vulnerable to attacks like th
now going on in Korea, would increa
the burdens and drains on our strengt
would tip the scales against us.

THE KREMLIN SPEAKS

Now, may I take you to the Dai
Worker for December 2, 1945. Here a
the official instructions given by Willia
Z. Foster, the head of the Communi

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Party in this country, to the national committee of the party at its meeting on November 18, 1945, shortly after VJ-day. How can we be sure that these are the Kremlin's orders to the Communist Party in this country? Because had Foster deviated by one iota from what the Kremlin wanted him to say, there would have happened to him what had just happened to Earl Browder for getting slightly off the Moscow beam—he would have been liquidated as leader. Instead Foster is still in good standing.

Let me read. Remember this is the Kremlin speaking:

> On the international scale, the key task, as emphasized in Comrade Dennis' report, is to stop American intervention in China—

Which is Communist lingo for "stop American assistance to China."

Now, why should the Soviets think that the most important thing for American Communists to do right after the defeat of Japan, was to get American assistance to China stopped? Because they knew, as everyone else should have known, that without the right kind of outside assistance the Chinese Government could not possibly recover. It had been through too much stress and strain, beginning in 1937 before it had had a chance to become strong. It had had to struggle with too much poverty, too much illiteracy, too much provincialism, too much traditionalism, too long a Japanese war, too much Communist sabotage and rebellion, too much inflation, too much hunger and disease, too many millions of displaced persons, along with too few trained civil servants and administrators, too few who understood that na-

tionalism means putting country ahead of family—a brand new idea in China—and so on and on.

General Marshall said the other day before our committee that we must be patient and generous with the European countries because it took our South 50 years to recover from 4 years of war. But China had been engaged in war with Japan for over 8 years, and internal struggle with Communists for 20 years. China could not possibly recover without patient and generous assistance of the right sort from us—any more than Greece could or Italy could or France could. Even Britain would have gone down if we had not come to her aid with enormous quantities of money and material, in comparison with which China's needs were small indeed.

THE HUB AND THE SPOKES

So if by constantly repeating the theme song that the Chinese Government was feudalistic, dictatorial, reactionary, inept, incompetent, inefficient, undemocratic, corrupt, and all the other derogatory words—if by playing up all the weaknesses in China and never mentioning any strengths or China's vital importance to ourselves, the Communists and their stooges, both inside our Government and among the writers, lecturers, commentators, professors, and so forth, could divert our attention from our own national interests and persuade us to withdraw from China and stop effective assistance to her weakened government, they knew that its power to resist would be worn down and China at last be taken over. Russia would then have the giant hub of the Asia wheel and be able to move out into any of the surrounding spokes when and as she wished. What other task, I ask you, could be so important to the Kremlin's plan for conquest of Asia, then of Europe and then of ourselves as beguiling America into stopping effective assistance to China?

Foster summed it up in this sentence:

> The war in China is the key of all problems on the international front—

Not Japan, not Germany, not the Mediterranean, not the Balkans, not the oil of the Middle East, not the North Atlantic or any of the other areas where we have focused our efforts—but China. The Kremlin 5 years ago instructed its followers that the war in China is the key of all—I repeat, all—problems on the international front. While we were seeking to forget China and its troublesome war against Communists, the Kremlin was already working to win that war and the crucial victory which that would represent in its never-ending warfare against us and all the free world.

How was the party to carry out the key task assigned to it? Let me quote further:

> On the question of China, which is our key concentration, * * * we want to hold 500 meetings all over the country to mobilize all the forces of the people that we can reach to put a stop to the intervention in China. Our party must use every ounce of its strength and skill and organizational ability to make these 500 meetings a success.
>
> These struggles will be a supreme test of the ability of our party to function effectively in such a complicated and difficult situation as we now confront. * * * This does

not mean that we can neglect the many o
vital problems I have mentioned. *
For example, would it not be a big mis
to neglect the fight over the atom bomb?
the contrary, we must find the ways
means to participate to a much greater
tent than we are now doing precisely in
mobilization of the people over this
issue. * * *

Never in all its history was our party ca
upon to use such generalship. * * *
must find more and more effective way
ally itself with the broader masses of
people and to set these masses in mot
This is a supreme test of the maturit
our party.

Let me show you one illustration
how rapidly the Kremlin's instructi
to "get resolutions of protest adopt
produced results. The instructions w
transmitted by Foster to the natio
committee on November 18, 1945. In
same issue of the Daily Worker in wh
they were published only 2 weeks la
the lead story occupying two-thirds
the front page is headlined: "Prot
forcing show-down on intervention
China—Representative DeLacy spe
up for aroused Nation."

The story begins:

> The American people have only just be
> to speak up against the Truman admi
> tration's military intervention in Ch
> and its atomic diplomacy throughout
> world.
>
> On behalf of himself and five other w
> coast Congressman, Representatives J
> Coffee and Charles Savage, of Washing
> and Helen Gahagan Douglas, Ellis Patters
> and Ned Healy, of California, DeLacy s
> mitted a resolution demanding the im
> diate withdrawal of all American troops
> military equipment in China.

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DeLacy • • • pointed to the democratic character of the great mass movement led by the Chinese Communists and to the dictatorial character of the Kuomintang clique led by Chiang Kai-shek.

The text of the resolution is printed in full and, of course, is couched in the same party line double-talk about peace, unity, democracy, and so on.

DeLacy did not mention that to withdraw assistance and support from the Chinese Government before it had a chance to restore order in the country, would be decisive intervention in favor of the Communists. American withdrawal looked like peace; but led, of course, to war—in China then just as later in Korea. That was what it was designed to do. It threw away that which 108,000 Americans had just died in the Pacific to win. It gave China to Russia, and China, I repeat, is the hub of the Asia wheel.

AMERICA FALLS FOR KREMLIN LINE

Once their key task had been explained to American Communists, they had their faithful followers and those whom the faithful could influence or use, doing the job effectively within 2 weeks. Do you wonder why as a result of the skillful drive to induce us to abandon China to the Red armies, we are fighting some of the same Red forces only 5 years later in Korea, fighting because we now see that it is that or lose the rest of Asia too?

The Chinese Communists did not need to drive us out of China. The Moscow directors of the world conspiracy and their agents and dupes inveigled us into leaving voluntarily.

So the third finding in the autopsy is that the Kremlin has been vastly smarter than our Government in understanding where the real keys to world power are and more effective in extending its conquests than we have been in advancing the cause of freedom and our own security.

Let me pursue further the question of why the loss of China to Communist control is the key to present events in the Far East. It is due in large part to China's central geographical position in Asia. State Department spokesmen for years have talked almost casually of writing off China and then building up the countries around her. But if you let the hub of a wheel be chopped out, how can you hold together or make anything useful out of the individual spokes?

Or, to change the figure: China is like a giant hand and the surrounding countries like the outstretched fingers. Here is the hand, mainland China, and here are the fingers—11 of them: Korea, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Indonesia, Indochina, Siam, Malaya, Burma, India, Pakistan, almost to Iran. These fingers are where the 700,000,000 people live who can tip, one way or the other, the balance of power that exists today between the Soviet world and the free world. These people are still on the fence. Which way are they to go—with us or with the Soviets? All the other problems on the international front do indeed depend on that. And what happens in the fingers depends largely on what happens in the hand.

Communist forces have now moved out into the Korea fingertip and we find ourselves fighting desperately to hold that tip. But if we push them back to the thirty-eighth parallel or even back to Manchuria, they can move right out into that same finger again, as soon as our attention is turned elsewhere; or into other fingers, Indochina, Burma, or the Philippines; or into two or three at the same time. They can bleed us to death in the fingers all around the periphery of the hand which is China, here in the center.

GENERAL MacARTHUR UNDERSTOOD

Plenty of people besides the Communists have long understood this. I was in the Far East in October and November of 1947 and on my return I made this report on November 14, 1947, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In it and in many talks over the country I reported what General MacArthur had said to me in a long interview he graciously granted me. I did not identify him by name at the time; I merely referred to him as a great American out in the Far East.

He said he was no longer anxious about Japan as such. What worried him was the situation in China. He put it this way:

> Our failure to help the Government of China effectively at the end of the war, with its otherwise insuperable problems particularly the Communist rebellion, will turn out, I fear, to be the single greatest blunder in the history of the United States. For the first time in our relations with Asia, we confused the paramount strategic interests of the United States in that area with an internal purification problem in China.

One reason for his concern was because he knew that Japan could hardly recover without China. Why? Because the Japanese have to eat. They cannot raise

enough to feed themselves. They
got to get food and many raw mat
from outside. We put $856,000,00
Japan last year alone—about half
for food and materials. We cann
that indefinitely. But they must ge
and raw materials from somewher

If they are to pay their own way
must get raw materials to manufa
products to sell to the billion peop
the Asia Continent in order to get
raw materials and food supplie
themselves. If the Communists
China and get more and more of
fingers around China, and the day c
when we cannot longer hold the Jap
up economically or continue to de
them with our troops, then the Com
nists do not need to invade Japan.
Japanese themselves will have to k
at the Red door and beg, "Please l
in behind the iron curtain, too. We
to eat."

When General MacArthur gave
some of his views on the whole
and they were so different from wh
had heard from our Government
about the supposed unimportance t
of Communist expansion in Chin
said to him in perplexity, "Is it pos
that our Government has sent yo
do a job in Japan and has not consu
you as to what you think is necessar
the continent in order to enable yo
succeed in Japan?"

To which he replied, "That, of cou
I cannot answer." He did not need
I had the answer. Do you wonder
he has been eating his heart out in Ja
as he saw America's position in the
East steadily deteriorating from its

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time high on VJ-day to its recent all-time low?

AN INSPIRED STATEMENT

A few months later, when our committee was holding hearings on the ECA program and considering aid to China, I urged it to send a cable to General MacArthur to ask him to come and testify in person; or, if that were not possible, to send his views on American policy in the extension of aid to China. Let me read two paragraphs of the cable he sent to the committee on March 3, 1948. Every word deserved most careful study, yet it was scarcely mentioned in the press. It did not fit the "line" that was being promulgated so skillfully about China. Here are his words:

> I can say without the slightest hesitation that a free, independent, peaceful, and friendly China is of profound importance to the peace of the world and to the position of the United States. It is the fundamental keystone to the Pacific arch. Underlying all issues in China is now the military problem. Until it is resolved little progress can be expected toward internal rehabilitation, regardless of the extent of outside aid.

Please listen to this:

> The Chinese problem is part of a global situation which should be considered in its entirety in the orientation of American policy. Fragmentary decisions in disconnected sectors of the world will not bring an integrated solution. The problem insofar as the United States is concerned is an over-all one and can only be resolved on the broadest possible global basis. It would be utterly fallacious to underrate either China's needs or her importance. For if we embark upon a general policy to bulwark the frontiers of

freedom against the assaults of political despotism, one major frontier is no less important than another, and a decisive breach of any will inevitably threaten to engulf all.

That was an inspired statement in its accurate understanding and analysis of the whole picture. One of the personal tragedies of the present Korean invasion is that General MacArthur is now called upon to retrieve an almost impossible situation in which we would never have been if his counsel and advice had been sought and heeded.

KOREANS UNDERSTOOD

The decisive importance of the China struggle was clearly understood also in Korea. When I came back from Asia in November 1947 I reported that the Communists would get China unless we changed our negative policies, and if they got China they would get Korea too. I did not like it, but it seemed to me clearly inevitable, so I had to report it. I told of a long conversation I had with a great Korean patriot, Mr. Kim Koo. He had been head of the Korean Provisional Government, in exile in China until it was able to go back to Korea after the Japanese surrender in 1945. Mr. Kim has since been assassinated. The following is from my report:

I said to him, "What should America do now? We have delayed 2 years hoping we could get agreement with the Russians that would reunite Korea, but cooperation with them hasn't worked here any better than anywhere else. Should we delay longer, waiting for the UN Commission to see what it can do? Should we go ahead in South Korea anyway, hold elections, set up a defense force, and try to get the country on its feet and withdraw our forces? Or what?"

He studied a minute and then said, "It doesn't make any difference what you do now. There isn't any way to get Korea so that she can be independent and secure and self-sustaining, until you solve the Communist problem across the border in Manchuria."

I asked various other questions, to all of which he replied in substance, "There is no way you can solve the problem so that we can be independent and secure until you help China remove the Communist menace in Manchuria."

He knows that if Russia controls Manchuria, the Communists, when we leave Korea, will take it over too.

Our Government ought to have known it also. Or if it did know it, then it had no business to be so complacent and inactive about Manchuria, which at that time had not yet fallen to the Communists.

Our boys now have to go over to Korea to fight and die in an effort to save something out of the smashup there which inevitably followed our refusal to pay attention to the wisdom and foresight of the many men who did understand the problems of Asia as thoroughly as the autopsy makes clear the State Department policy-makers in recent years did not understand them.

BRING BACK THE EXPERTS

Mr. Chairman, I urge our Government to call back into emergency service statesmen like Grew, Hornbeck, Dooman, Berle, and others—men who are real experts on Asia or on communism, men whom the left wing boys pushed out of the Department. You will recall that Alger Hiss was a key man in the Far Eastern Office from 1939 to 1944

when the pattern of building up th
Chinese Communists and building dow
the Chinese Government was estal
lished.

The genuine experts had long warne
about the miscalculations regarding As
which were leading to the crisis of toda
We need them now. We need every b
of brains and ability and experience an
understanding of so complicated an
dangerous a situation, that the countr
can muster; for, as MacArthur warne
would be the case, the breach of the As
front already threatens to engulf all.

It was considerations like the abo
which caused me to say when the com
mittee hearings on the bill for Korea
economic aid were opened June 8, 194
(pages 28–29):

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, not since I ha
been in Congress have I been faced with
more difficult decision than this bill present
I have worked for Korean independence a
these many years since I lived in the Fa
East. I have a great affection and regar
for them as a people and confidence in the
capacity to govern themselves well, if the
have security and wise help and encourage
ment for a while.

Yet, I can see no possible justification fo
setting up democratic governments in Kore
and the Philippines and then allowing th
continent to be taken over by the Commu
nists, which in my opinion will make it im
possible for those democratic governments t
survive. I do not know an informed citize
of any country in Asia who thinks the
marginal countries can long stand if a
China is taken over by the Communists.

If China is free, Korea and Japan have
good future. If not, then no matter ho
much we pour in, they cannot become self
sufficient and secure.

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China can get along without them but they cannot get along without her. Everybody in Asia knows that.

* * * * *

To me Korea is merely the first of the rat holes that we will have to pour money into all around China if we do not plug up the basic rat hole in China.

Two years ago we reversed our policies with respect to Europe. We recognized we could not get recovery or security piecemeal. We took an over-all approach which made sense and we of this committee fought to get it through and it was a wise piece of legislation.

If we will make a similar reversal of policy in Asia, see the area as a whole, of which the Korea program is merely a part, then this can be justified because it too makes sense.

But a fragmentary approach, trying to sustain some countries while allowing others to go down is, I fear, doomed to failure.

Despite the refusal of the administration to support the sort of program which I thought was necessary if it were to have much chance of success, I decided to go along and, as you know, spoke and voted for the Korean economic aid bill when the leadership finally brought it before the House on January 19, 1950—7 months later.

During that debate I said, as the original transcript shows:

I am willing to predict, although I shall take this remark out of the RECORD, that it (Korea) will be overrun and our money will probably be lost.

Then I added—and this appears in the RECORD for that day—page 676:

But despite those reasons, and despite my fear that as a result of our actions at Yalta and our inaction in China, the odds are against this young republic and the difficulties we have helped to pile up for it may

prove beyond its strength, still I am in favor of passing this bill because the reasons for it outweigh those against it.

Unfortunately our fears have become sad facts.

EIGHT ERRORS

That brings me to the place in the autopsy where we must report eight or so of the specific mistakes that have led to this Korean tragedy. In not a single case is it hindsight, because the bad results were foreseen and warned against by many people—long before the autopsy.

The first mistake was at Yalta. Mr. Acheson said to a group of us one day, in attempting to justify our granting to Russia rights in Manchuria which did not belong to us and without the consent or even the knowledge of the Chinese to whom they did belong and to whom we had solemnly and publicly promised at Cairo that they would be returned, "Our concern was to get Russia into the war against Japan in order to shorten it and save American lives. I myself had a son on a destroyer out in the Pacific."

Now that is certainly a laudable objective—to save American lives immediately. But is it the only concern, or can it be the decisive consideration? What will it do to the hopes of enduring peace, which is the way to save the greatest number of lives? What will it do to the lives of people in countries that are our allies, like China, Korea, the Philippines? And to the lives of the Americans who have to go out later to try to undo the damage done by the decision?

Mr. Chairman, Wendell Willkie told the whole truth on this difficult problem when he said early in the last war, "Every drop of blood saved through expediency will be paid for by twenty drawn by the sword."

Perhaps some American lives were saved by the Yalta deal. And, if I had been fighting out there then, I realize that probably I would also have been praying that the Russians would enter the war to save me from having to land on a Japanese beachhead. But the fact remains that for every life saved by Yalta scores of Americans and thousands of Koreans are dying there today.

Mr. Chairman, there is no way a nation can sell out its moral principles and escape the day of judgment. There is no way we can build a world order that will be just and peaceful without international morality; and we cannot get international morality by breaking commitments. It was wrong when Hitler did it; it was wrong when Japan did it; it was wrong when the Kremlin did it; it was wrong when we did it. Most of our troubles today, in Korea and elsewhere, flow right from the expediences of Yalta. Mr. Roosevelt was very, very sick, and I do not want to speak of him in the least uncharitably. Doubtless he was trying desperately to get our relations with Russia on a firm basis. But that cannot be purchased with other peoples' rights and territory.

TWO DEMOCRATS ON YALTA

Lest anyone dislike to take my views on this, let me quote the findings of two devoted Democrats.

In his book entitled "Where Are We Heading?" Sumner Welles has written of the Yalta agreement to restore to Russia the rights formerly possessed by the Imperial Russian Government to dominate Manchuria through the control of the Chinese Eastern and South Manchurian railroads and the port of Dairen and the naval base at Port Arthur:

> These concessions, which will make it altogether impossible for a new, unified China to exercise full sovereignty within Manchuria, are all the more objectionable in view of China's absence from the conference table when they were decided.

Robert Sherwood cites this quotation in his book "Roosevelt and Hopkins" and adds this comment:

> Such criticism from Welles can hardly be dismissed as coming from one who did not know what he was talking about or who was embittered by hatred of Roosevelt.

* * * * *

> Stalin insisted that these agreements must be put in writing and must contain the statement: "The heads of the three Great Powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated."
>
> This, in my opinion, was the most assailable point in the entire Yalta record * * * for, if China had refused to agree to any of the Soviet claims, presumably the United States and Britain would have been compelled to join in enforcing them.

Again may I say that I report these things not to recriminate, but if possible to prevent our Government's ever again imagining that it can get good faith with one ally by bad faith with another; that we can buy the good behavior or good will of the strong by sacrificing the weak; or that might makes right, even if the might be our might. It must be driven home right now that just as the expediencies of Yalta

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did not end our troubles but multiplied them, so we must not be tempted to try to get out of our present predicament by making another deal at the expense of someone else or of our own principles, no matter how sharp or clever or desirable the scheme may appear.

WHY THE 38TH PARALLEL?

A second mistake was the decision by military men here in Washington to divide Korea along the thirty-eighth parallel and assign the Russians to accept the Japanese surrender north of that parallel while we were moving our troops in to accept surrender south of the parallel. Despite extended questioning of representatives of various Government agencies, we were not able in the committee to get a full and satisfactory picture of just how and why this was done. There are certain facts, however, which seem to be established:

First. Korea was divided solely on our initiative, without any request or suggestion to that effect from Russia.

Second. It was proposed by the War Department on August 11, 1945, when the Russians did not have a single soldier in North Korea.

Third. It was done here in the Pentagon but we could get no testimony from anyone that it was ever requested or suggested by General MacArthur, although he was commander-in-chief of the whole theater, including Korea.

Fourth. There was no testimony that the State Department or those officials responsible for winning the peace in Asia and making good on our commitment at Cairo that Korea would in due course be given her independence, were

consulted; or that any consideration was given by anyone to what the political and economic effects of a division of Korea would be, especially a division at the thirty-eighth parallel.

Fifth. The line chosen was just about the worst possible line that could have been picked. Korea as a whole has a reasonably balanced economy. But division along the thirty-eighth parallel made it impossible for either side to survive without a lot of assistance from the outside. The best agriculture is south of the line; most of the good coal, minerals, water power, and industries are north of it. There are factories on the south side whose power and raw materials come from the north side—or rather did come from the north before we gave it to the Russians. No one was able to explain why the particular line was picked.

Sixth. There is no evidence that any division at all was necessary. May I quote from some of the testimony before our committee in June 1949. Because this portion of the hearings was not published, I shall not identify the authors of any of the statements except my own:

Mr. JUDD. Were the Russians threatening to move into North Korea at the time this ad hoc military decision was made?

General ———. It was almost simultaneously but they had not moved in. However, the intelligence estimate made at the time was that they would move in, that they could, and that they could overrun the peninsula before our forces could get there.

Mr. JUDD. Of course, they could. They could overrun Berlin, too, if they wanted to. Was General MacArthur not commander-in-chief of the whole theater?

General ———. Yes; he was.

Mr. JUDD. * * * Why could the line not have been set at the Korean border? What reasons were there to believe that the Russians would not stop at the Korean border if the commander-in-chief set the line there?

General ———. I cannot say what other offers were made, if any, as to a border further north, but my information is that it was offered to the Soviets in the plan that was made as being one they would accept rather than something further south.

Mr. JUDD. We cannot have it both ways. If the Soviets were insisting on moving into Korea, then we should have been alerted at that time to the fact that they did not intend to cooperate with us in the peace * * * and governed ourselves accordingly.

If they did not insist on moving in, then the only other conclusion is that we invited them in, completely unnecessarily. That is one reason I feel we must pass some sort of bill for Korea, because I think we ourselves created the mess. How can we blame the Koreans for the bad results of a situation which is the result of our decision? The Koreans did not have anything to do with it, that is sure.

Seventh. We were not able to find out from anyone whether Korea was ever discussed at Yalta. It was stated that General Marshall and his staff there consulted with Russian military men to work out coordination between Russian forces and our forces in the expected attack upon Japanese troops in Manchuria. We could get no information either way as to whether there was an understanding that Russia intended to enter Korea, and if so, whether there was discussion or agreement on coordinating her campaign and our campaign into Korea.

Korea is a tragic example of our failure, while still fighting, to think beyond the military objectives to the political ob-

jectives for which the war was bei
fought, supposedly. Just off-hand, wit
out preparation, without forethought
planning by our political experts, c
military decided to divide Korea, naiv
supposing it would be temporary; a
picked the thirty-eighth parallel, whi
was about the worst possible from t
standpoint of Korea.

EFFECT OF A WORD

A third mistake was the use of t
term "trusteeship" for the arrangeme
worked out at Moscow in December 19
by the Foreign Ministers of the Unit
States, Russia, and the United Kingdo
(China was later included) for ruli
Korea while a joint United State
U. S. S. R. Commission was supposed
form a Korean provisional governme
When word got to Korea that such a pr
posal was being considered, the effe
upon Korean public opinion was so i
flammatory that General Hodge, in co
mand of the occupation, cabled twi
urging that the word "trusteeship" not
used. The English word "trusteeship"
translated into the same Korean ter
as the word which the Japanese us
when they established in 1905 a so-call
protectorate over Korea. The Korea
remembered vividly that 5 years lat
the Japanese annexed Korea outrig
and they were enslaved. Natural
they feared that the same thing wou
happen to a "trusteeship" established
other great powers, especially one inclu
ing Russia.

It is certain that the Koreans want
to be under our military government
first—if it were to be merely a transiti
stage from being controlled by Japan

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Japan to

real independence. But they did not want to be under us if it were to be merely a transition stage from control by Japan to control by the Soviet Union. Yet the conferees in Moscow went right ahead and ignored the urgent representations of the responsible man on the ground, General Hodge, and announced on December 27, 1945, the establishment of a joint "trusteeship." It all but wrecked Korea's confidence in our integrity and our intentions.

A fourth mistake was that for the first 3 years after VJ-day we refused to train and develop armed forces to defend South Korea, although we knew the Russians were feverishly developing large forces in North Korea, and had large and experienced units made up of Koreans across the border in both Siberia and Manchuria. We were, as usual, perfectly correct and proper—and weak; the Russians made haste to become strong.

CHINESE UNDERSTOOD

The situation, however, was understood clearly by the people of Asia. It was described in the following editorial of September 22, 1948, from a Shanghai newspaper, the China Press, published in English by Chinese trained in and friendly to the United States:

> That the Soviets are in an advantageous position in Korea appears almost axiomatic. Until a short time ago, the United States followed the terms of the trusteeships to the letter—and to the advantage of the Communists. Instead of training a Korean army the way the Soviets did, the United States prevented and forbade all military training in its occupation zone. Until the United Nations supervised an election and a

Korean assembly was elected, all real power was kept out of the hands of Koreans.

The Soviets, on the other hand, began their training of a Korean army almost from the time the troops entered the territory above the thirty-eighth parallel. The Korean Communist Party was given every incentive to organize and build itself up into a future government, while all opposition was ruthlessly wiped out. No wonder the Soviets are willing to withdraw today, knowing that all the trump cards are in the hands of their supporters in Korea.

For the United States, there is now no recourse but to be placed at a diplomatic disadvantage while working for the best interests not only of the Korean people but of all democracies. Unpopular though this course may be, it is the only one providing an opportunity for the people of South Korea to build up their defenses and build up an efficient administration. So long as communism is prevented from seizing all of Korea by force, we are confident that they cannot win the country over by Pyongyang-manufactured "democracy." The only question is: Can the North Korean bear be held off long enough for South Korea to get on its own feet?

It could not. The 3 years lead we presented to North Korea was too great. The North Korean bear has walked in.

One hears people ask, How did the North Korean armies become such fanatical fighters, such skillful warriors? First, because those who are actually North Koreans have been in training for as much as 5 years. Second, no one yet knows how many of them are not North Koreans but Siberian and Manchurian Koreans. A missionary friend wrote me from Korea back in March of 1945, warning what would happen if Russians came into Korea. But our Government dreamed along until the following August and then the military, without advice from the political people, made an ad hoc decision to invite Russia in.

He wrote:

There are 200,000 Koreans living in Siberia and sixty to eighty thousand more are in the Russian Army. If Russians should come into the war before we land troops in Korea, the impact of the Sovietized Koreans, not to mention the Russians, would be tremendous.

He had written about it also to the State Department, but apparently was ignored.

Many of the Koreans in Siberia were fiery patriots who fled Korea years ago to escape Japanese control. The Soviets, thinking always of achieving their world objectives, took them in, trained them, and used them in the last war in their own armies. They are hard, experienced, battle-trained veterans up against our green boys who have been trained for occupation duties more than for combat.

On top of that, there are somewhere between 50,000 and a hundred thousand Manchurian Koreans who have been trained and have fought with the Chinese Communists in Manchuria. They, too, have had battle experience and long indoctrination.

Some ask if the South Koreans can make as good soldiers. Certainly they can, if they are given adequate training and suitable weapons under good leadership. If the Russians can do it, so can we, if we are willing to make the effort. But for years it proved impossible to get our Government to make the necessary effort in either South Korea or China.

It is hard to believe, but our officials

told our committee several times th
there was more danger of South Kore
attacking North Korea than of Nort
Korea attacking the south. So, as w
frequently have done, we kept our ow
side weak. The ones we have been cou
seled to guard against most in both Kore
and China, you know, have been ou
proved friends, Rhee and Chiang; n
the Communists, our enemies. It is fa
tastic.

WITHDRAWAL FROM REALITY

The autopsy makes clear that a fif
mistake was the withdrawal of our ow
troops in June of last year, the sam
month in which the President sent h
message recommending the Korean ec
nomic aid program. The last unit wa
out even before the hearings were com
pleted. I opposed complete withdraw
of our tactical forces as strongly as
could. It was not fair to the young re
public. A mother bird does not pus
her nestling out until it has at least
couple of feathers. We were the one
who had held back Korean military de
velopment. It was we who waited 2 year
trying to get Russian agreement. It wa
we who delayed another year for th
United Nations to decide upon and the
to conduct an election and to get th
new Government established. Only the
did we allow them to start building eve
a substantial constabulary.

On November 20, 1948, the new Korea
National Assembly passed a resolutio
urging United States troops to remai
in Korea until the security forces of th
Republic became capable of maintainin
national security. Instead, our Arm
turned economic aid over to ECA an

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got out in 7 months. It decided that Korea was not of great strategic advantage to us—and it was not. So it pulled out before they had had a chance to build the strength necessary to hold their own against the northerners known to be backed by the Russians and the Chinese Communists in Manchuria.

The Army gave as its reason that our American troops could not defend South Korea if the Russians were to attack. Of course they could not.

But neither can our troops in Berlin. We have only a few thousand there. The Soviets, with their satellites in east Germany, can seize Berlin over the week end. Why do they not do it? Because of the strength of the American forces there? Of course not. It is because the American flag and a few military units are there as the symbol of American power and determined interest in Berlin. That is why Russia has not moved against Berlin, although she doubtless wants it more than almost anything else as the stepping stone to seizure of Germany.

Members of our committee practically begged representatives of Defense and State to keep American forces in Korea for another year or two—even if only a battalion as the symbol of American power and determined interest in the security of a republic which in so many respects is our own child and that of the United Nations. If the Russians were to make an all-out attack, we would be no worse off than we would be in Berlin—and our presence certainly would be the strongest deterrent to an attack. Contrariwise, military withdrawal was an open invitation to invasion.

Surely the autopsy proves that if Korea is important enough to our overall interests to justify our sending troops back in this June after an attack was well under way, then it could not have been right to pull out last June.

Or, if it was right to pull out last year, how can we justify fighting back in at such cost now?

ANTI-COMMUNISTS ABANDONED

Then this House refused to support the Lodge-Walter amendment last August—a sixth mistake, in my opinion.

It was a bipartisan amendment offered by two Members who have demonstrated their understanding of the issues in China, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. It was offered to the bill establishing the Mutual Defense Assistance program which the bill before us today extends for a year. The amendment provided the administration with authority and funds to give military aid to those resisting Communist aggression in China and in areas around China. If the President and his Cabinet wanted to take the responsibility for not using it, wanted to make no real effort to prevent communism from conquering the remainder of China, Formosa and other endangered areas, then they did not have to do anything. But, as I said here then, I was not willing to be responsible before God and my country and my children for not doing my best to make available to the administration whatever it might need to help all those still free in China and Formosa to resist further enslavement and to keep the advancing Soviet glacier as far from our positions as possible.

The administration would not give us the green light on the amendment, and it was voted down with almost every Republican voting for it and with only a few Democrats following the wise example of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], a man who knows the score on Communist activities.

Later the Senate put in $75,000,000 for aid to be used in the general area of China, and it became the law. But did the administration use it? Not a cent until recently. The Russians, of course, knew that and naturally interpreted it as meaning that we would not make a real effort to help either Korea or China with military supplies.

That brings us to the biggest error of all—the announcement by the President on last January 5, that we were not going to provide any military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Formosa, those Chinese who have been fighting communism for 23 years—most of the time alone—and who still have the courage and intelligence to fight it—although still alone. The Secretary of State enlarged upon the President's statement in a press conference. He said:

> We are not going to get involved militarily in any way on the island of Formosa.

Whatever else those statements did, they certainly gave public notice to the Kremlin that the door to Formosa was open as far as we were concerned, and they could walk right in.

THE ACHESON "PERIMETER"

Then on January 12, 1950, in a speech before the Press Club, the Secretary of

State was publicly reported as saying th
our security line which we are going
defend runs from the Aleutians throu
Japan and Okinawa to the Philippin
Since Formosa lies beyond that line,
reaffirmed that we would not be co
cerned if Formosa were to be seized
the Communists.

Somebody over in the Kremlin a
parently said, "We have a map arou
here somewhere. Let us take a look
it." They found Korea was also beyo
our line and therefore would not be d
fended by us. So they moved in. W
should ar one be surprised?

Mr. Chairman, the last great mista
I shall mention was the policy of putt
reform ahead of security. Our first p
occupation has been to produce e
nomic recovery and development, ba
on the thesis that communism wins
propaganda, that people voluntar
choose communism—and especially
countries where people are in pover
No, it has never yet won a country
propaganda. It has not gained cont
of a single country on the face of t
earth, beginning with Russia, except
force of arms. The really powerful a
successful propaganda comes after,
before the conquest.

Some blithely accept the myth that
is by means of their ideas that they se
power. No, the wonderful slogans abo
all the benefits their regime will su
posedly bring win some so-called int
lectuals, but in the main propaganda
merely the softening-up weapon, t
smoke screen behind which they build
and then use brute force—armed vi
lence. It is after they get control th
the real indoctrination that turns peo

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into fanatics begins. They black out every word or idea except what they want people to hear, from the time a baby is nursing at his mother's breasts until he goes to his grave. It is thus that they are able to change men into the fierce fighters with which they intend to conquer the world.

Many kindly but innocent persons in our country have been led to think that if we help people to higher standards of living, that will prevent the spread of Communist imperialism. It is not so. The South Koreans with our assistance had a considerably higher standard of living than the North Koreans. Did that give them protection? No, it reduced their protection because it made them a more desirable target while diverting attention from their first need—security.

COMMUNIST ARMS VS. IDEAS

Some argue that this is not a war of armaments but a war of ideas and that the better idea and the system which produces most benefits for people will of course win. That is not so either—in the short run. All of history proves that bad ideas supported by arms regularly win over better ideas not supported by arms.

I am completely confident that communism will ultimately fail, because of its own immoralities; but it can and will destroy us and our civilization first—unless we are at least as well organized, determined and strong.

In short, I am not afraid of Communist ideas; I am afraid of Communist arms. Once they overpower you, you do not have any opportunity to do anything with your ideas, no matter how much better they may be.

The chief reason for this military aid bill is that we have found we cannot get the peoples of western Europe to make an all-out effort at economic recovery and reform until they have a greater sense of security. Why should we have expected it of the Koreans? Or the Chinese? I hope we will learn something for ourselves from our mistakes which have led to such tragic experiences for them.

For the Koreans, both north and south, have been the victims not of any bad intentions on our part, but of our ignorance—ignorance of the history of Asia, the geography of Asia, the nature of the Communist world conspiracy and its methods, and the real factors which determine power including both words and weapons.

They have been the victims of expediency on our part—our thinking we could thereby save American lives.

They have been pawns in our struggle with the Kremlin.

These are some of the reasons, Mr. Chairman, why we cannot adopt the suggestion a colleague has just made that we use the atomic bomb against North Korea.

It was we who invited Russia to enter the Pacific war.

It was we who divided Korea.

It was we who withdrew our troops when the Koreans were still almost defenseless.

It was we who announced we would not do anything to defend them because they are beyond a certain line.

How in God's name can we drop the atomic bomb on people who are engaged in this terrible war as the result of decisions that we ourselves made, and on which they were not even consulted? To save some American lives right now is terribly appealing. But surely we know that it would cost us our moral case, and far more lives, too, in the long run.

It would not save civilization; it would destroy it.

WHY DEFEND KOREA?

Well, then, in view of all this past history, why take the action we did on June 27 when the President reversed the previous policy and sent troops back into Korea? First, it is not because Korea is valuable as a piece of real estate. Second, it is not because it has strategic value to us. Third, it is not because there can be any possible material or physical gain to ourselves.

We had to do it, when it came to a show-down, Mr. Chairman, because of the moral factors involved and the political objectives at stake. If we had failed to take a stand against this further and particularly bald and unprovoked Communist aggression, then not only Korea but the United Nations would have gone down just as the League of Nations did when it failed to act against aggression. Who in Asia—or Europe for that matter—could put any confidence in us or in the United Nations?

Formosa would go.

The Philippines would go. You will recall that just a year ago its President, Mr. Quirino, warned us here in solemn prophetic words that the time runs short in which we have a chance to define our policy with respect to Communist aggression in Asia, as we did define it in 1947 with respect to Communist aggres-

sion in Europe. We have not been w
ing to pay attention to men from
Orient who knew their own countries
their own Communists.

Indochina would go and soon
rest of southeast Asia. Without acc
to its materials and markets, Eur
could not recover. Certainly we can
support her indefinitely.

Then Africa and South America wo
go. They are already honeycombed
large areas.

Then where would we ourselves be?

Mr. Chairman, we had to either re
this aggression in Korea or else prep
to withdraw to the North American Co
tinent. Those were the only choices
had.

The Kremlin embarked long ago o
vast program of world conquest. Ne
in history has such a military expansi
stopped until it was checked. Never c
one stop until it is checked.

Therefore, our choice has never be
between checking it or not checking
Our only choice has been between che
ing it early while still strong ourselv
and with strong allies and much of t
world on our side; or waiting until
stand alone and then trying to check
with just our own strength and probab
losing ourselves and our freedom in t
process.

You ask, May this action lead to a
out war? Of course it may lead to wa
but not to take it certainly will lead
war, and very possibly to our destru
tion. Great as are the risks of the dec
sion that has been made, the risks
further indecision were greater.

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REASONS FOR HOPE

As a matter of fact, there are some grounds for encouragement:

First. There is nothing fundamentally worse in the situation than there was before. The disease is only more apparent. It is visible to more people. Since it has been there all the time, that awakening is good, not bad.

Second. Our own mistakes and miscalculations are also more visible. They are being recognized and in some quarters acknowledged. That is the first step toward their correction.

Third. We are arriving at last at a clear diagnosis: Communists in Asia are Communists. They are not likely to be accepted much longer as simple agrarian reformers. Communist movements in Korea, China, and the other countries are seen to be no spontaneous peasant uprisings to gain land, peace, bread, liberation, democracy, people's governments, and all the other trick slogans; they are organized aggression, completely subservient to and directed from the Kremlin.

Fourth. We have quit running backward. At last we are beginning to grapple with the problem instead of deluding ourselves that it does not exist, or at least is not serious. That gives hope.

CONTAINMENT TRIED AT LAST

Fifth. For the first time the doctrine of containing communism until it breaks from its own inner weaknesses and cruelties has a chance to succeed because, for the first time, we are to try it. I am convinced that the Soviet system, if its expansion is checked, will crack from its

own inability to deliver on all the fancy promises it makes. But we cannot check it by holding in Europe and the Middle East and leaving the other end of the barrel—Asia—wide open. Containment that is not complete containment is not containment at all. I hope that from now on we intend to try to contain—while presenting to the confused and discouraged peoples of the world the better alternatives that only genuine independence and security can make possible for them.

A sixth favorable factor is that in some ways it is better to have the show-down over a case of naked, premeditated aggression against the United Nations-sponsored Republic of Korea, with a government chosen in a supervised election in which 92 percent of the people voted, than to have the issue drawn over Hong Kong or Indochina, for example, or even Japan. Our moral case is stronger because the issues in Korea are clear and uncompromised.

A seventh encouraging factor is that presumably we will at last try to develop in Asia programs of mutual effort on the pattern that was worked out successfully in Greece: (1) Moral support to give hope to those who had almost resigned themselves to Communist enslavement. (2) Military and economic aid including advisers to the key countries, where requested. And we ought to send those who have succeeded in the past and have the will to win, not those who have failed or who are sure nothing much can be done and therefore spend their time explaining why they cannot succeed. (3) Political support. The administration ought to send to the hot spots, such as Formosa, the Philippines, and Indochina, the ablest trouble-shooters we have. Without top-notch political, military, and economic advisers with real authority from our Government, no amount of military and economic aid can be expected to be effective.

Eighth. I hope that the State Department will now exercise some real initiative and leadership toward the Pacific pact that last year's law called for but under which nothing was done. We have reaffirmed the unanimous view of our committee that in Asia, just as in Europe, no one of the nations can stand alone against Soviet might and intrigue. Furthermore, all of them together cannot make it without our full participation and support. It is time to get going in making clear to them that if they are willing to work and work together, the United States stands with them. Although it is very, very late, I am convinced they will make a better effort than the defeatists expect—if they believe, as a result of our new actions and attitudes, that we are becoming mature and dependable.

NO PEACE IN APPEASEMENT

Ninth. There should be a real chance to get the United Nations strengthened so that it can begin to assume more and more of the burdens which we have had to carry thus far because no one else was strong enough to do so. It must be developed into an agency to make and enforce world law—not remain with a Security Council which can function only when the Soviet Union stays away. And if all members will not cooperate to strengthen the organization, including a

workable police force, then we must
ahead with those that will—not outs
the organization, but inside it. Surel
is clear now that the Soviet Union joi
the United Nations not to get genu
peace, but to be in a position to furt
and protect its own aggressions. Su
the lengths to which Russia is willing
go to try to get Communist China sea
in the United Nations make clear h
critical she considers that to be to
program of conquest in Asia. If it is
important to her that for months she
boycott Security Council meetings
great disadvantage to herself in order
blackmail the other members into t
ing Communist China in, then it ca
not be less important to us and to
usefulness of the United Nations to ke
Communist China out. To send Ame
can boys to die to stop Communist a
gression in Korea and then to give a
gime resulting from Communist aggre
sion in China the prestige and power a
permanence that seating it in the Unit
Nations would bring, simply does n
make sense.

Mr. Chairman, have we not at la
learned that there is no peace in appeas
ment?

Tenth. One may hope that the nai
Titoist myth about Chinese Communis
which has befogged so many offici
minds, will now be recognized as a d
lusion and abandoned. The line h
been, you know, that if we would ju
help the Chinese Communists succee
somehow that would make them fa
That was the way the State Departmen
was going to win Mao Tse-tung awa
from the Kremlin.

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But let me read this quote from the speech Mao made at the closing session of the big Communist political conference in Peking just 2 days before the attack on Korea began. The Communists themselves broadcast it to the United States:

> Internationally we must firmly unite with the Soviet Union, the various peoples' democracies—

which in Communist jargon means all the satellite governments controlled by the Soviet Union—

> and all peaceful and democratic forces throughout the world—

which means all Communist organs, fifth columns, fellow-travelers, and front organizations controlled or infiltrated and led by Communists—

> for our great aim.

which means the world proletarian revolution and Communist dictatorship everywhere.

> There cannot be the slightest indecision or wavering on this question.

It always was fantastic to imagine we could convert our enemies into our friends by treating our friends as if they were our enemies. I hope events have ended that phantasy for keeps. If so, it represents the beginning of the long road back to sanity and safety.

A FREE WORLD AWAKENED

Mr. Chairman, there are only two things to be afraid of in this whole world situation. One is that we might fail to understand the nature or underestimate the strength, the determination, the wide infiltration, the cruel ruthlessness of the forces of the Kremlin that are

against us. Americans dare not fool themselves longer. It would be fatal.

The other is that we might fail to understand the nature or underestimate the size, the strength, the wide distribution, even behind the iron curtain, of the forces of freedom that are for us. That would be just as deadly a mistake.

If, as a result of this cruel attack upon the free Republic of Korea, we come to understand at last the full import of communism's crusade for enslavement of the world and rededicate ourselves to the crusade for freedom which has been America's historic mission in the world, then what looks now like total disaster can conceivably bring some ultimate benefit; it can be the beginning of the end for the Kremlin's tyranny. If the Kremlin had not shown its hand so unmistakably in Korea, we might have slumbered on until its strength became so great and the free world so divided and demoralized and weakened that we could not match its power. Then we would have had not only a third world war, but a war that the free world could not win.

Mr. Chairman, from July 4, 1776, to 1931 when Japan invaded Manchuria, the areas of freedom in the world steadily expanded and the areas of slavery contracted. But from 1931 down to the present there has been an alarming expansion of the areas of despotism and slavery in the world and a corresponding contraction of the areas where men can choose their own rulers and determine their own destinies. This trend must be stopped—and reversed—or none of us will be free.

A lot of time has been lost, but thank God we are at last awakening. It is late, but I believe not yet too late. If we will mobilize fully and organize effectively the moral, the material, and the military resources of ourselves and of all free peoples under imaginative, courageous, and inspiring leadership, then the tide of tyranny that threatens everything we count precious can be turned back. Only thus can we secure once more for ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty.

839755—35977

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MacKenzie, A.

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.
April 15, 1950

Dear Archie:

Thanks for the generous words. I, too, am deeply disappointed we didn't meet, but it was a fairly hectic time for me as I am sure it must have been for you. I shall look forward to seeing you in the Autumn.

Please tell Hector that if he doesn't occupy that corner office when the next shuffle occurs, I shall get my friends McCarthy and Rankin to place an embargo against all aid to Scotland.

As ever yours,

Mr. A. MacKenzie
Foreign Office
London, S.W.1
England

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

5th April, 1950.

My dear Ed,

Before the memory of the election fades I should like to record one point: namely, that there were many expressions of appreciation over here in official circles about the generous [redacted], as far as I know, fair and balanced coverage of our election by C.B.S. I know that you were the master mind behind this and, having missed you while you were here, I thought I would at least make sure that you were aware that your efforts had not passed unnoticed.

Since we are likely to have another affair of the same order in the not too distant future (November would be my guess) I hope that you may be hopping over here again and that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you, and Janet if she comes, on that occasion.

/Things

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Things are not too busy at the moment. Hector has, of course, left us for the Scottish Office and is concentrating - more or less - on problems North of the Tweed. I have a feeling, however, that he longs for the day when he will be back here. In the corner room, next time.

With kindest regards,

Yours ever,

Archie Mackenzie

Archie Mackenzie

Mackenzie, Kenneth

February 1st, 1950

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

Thank you for yours of January 6th and for the book. I am enormously pleased that you saw fit to use my inadequate words.

I am coming over to report the general election and will spend my flying time reading the book.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., M.P.
House of Commons
London, England

Committee and Private Bill Office,
House of Commons.

6th January 1950

Dear Mr Murrow

You may remember that you were kind enough to allow me to quote the noble words you spoke about parliamentary government in your farewell broadcast in 1946. I am now sending you an advance copy of my book which I hope will interest you.

If you should be able to give it any kind of notice, I should

be most grateful.

The date of publication is 20th. January.

Yours sincerely

K. R. Mackenzie

McLaren, Moray

July 11, 1951

Dear Moray:

A hasty note to urge you to let me know when and if your plans become definite. There is a bare possibility that I may be in London for a few days during August, but it will be too much to hope that I will find you there at that time. 'Twould be nice to see you again.

As ever yours,

J. R. Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. Moray McLaren
29 Inverleith Row
Edinburgh 4, Scotland

(41)

29 Inverleith Row,
EDINBURGH, 4.

23rd January, 1951

Dear Ed.,

Once again I write to tell you that our plans for going over collapsed. This has been partly due to ill health and partly owing to arrangements having gone agley at the last moment. However, hope has not been abandoned for the prospects of a tour later this year, and we may be over (provided the world does not go up in flames) this autumn. Of course I will let you know well in advance.

Yours as ever,

Moray McLaren

(Moray McLaren).

Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

McLaren Moray

January 2, 1951

Dear Moray:

I am delighted that you are coming over and that your wife is coming with you. I am afraid that in the current climate there isn't going to be much opportunity for broadcasting, but I'll make some inquiries and see what can be done.

The rumor about my return to England is unfortunately untrue.

You say you are arriving about the middle of February. Perhaps you will let me know the exact date as soon as you have it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Moray McLaren
29 Inverleith Row
Edinburgh, 4
SCOTLAND

BY AIR MAIL

29 Inverleith Row,
EDINBURGH, 4.

8th December, 1950.

Ed. R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK, 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed.,

By mistake I sent off the letter to you yesterday by the ordinary mail, which I presume will take a week or ten days time to reach you after this as I am sending this one on to cover up my mistake by air mail.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Scottish Tourist Board are sending my wife and myself over to Canada and U.S.A. in February and the beginning of March, the idea is that I should lecture on the new Scotland, and on Edinburgh in particular, my wife (who is a leading Scottish actress) should give some recitals of Scottish Ballads and should talk on the Scottish theatre. All this is being arranged for me and my expenses are covered.

I am writing to you for two reasons, first of all to announce my impending arrival and to express the hope that we may meet. Second, I am wondering whether you could give me any help or advice about getting broadcasting engagements on the subject of Scotland and the Festival, or the kind of thing I talk about with such enthusiasm while I am there. I know this is rather an imposition, but if you could give my name to anyone who you think might be suitable, and could spare a moment to let me know I should be most grateful. I ought to add, perhaps rather boastfully, that since the war I have acquired something of a reputation as a wireless talker and writer in this country, by which I mean Great Britain as a whole. In any event if possible to let us meet if you can spare a moment of your time.

In the very act of writing this letter I recall that someone told me that you had come over to England again and would be here for some time. I suppose that in that case this letter will eventually reach you.

Yours very sincerely,

Moray McLaren

(Moray McLaren)

P.S. Oh, by the way about dates, I shall be in U.S.A. from about the middle of February until about the middle of the first week in March, spending the last week in New York.

BY AIR MAIL

29 Inverleith Row,
EDINBURGH, 4.

7th December, 1950.

Ed. R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed.,

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Scottish Tourist Board are sending my and my wife over to Canada and U.S.A. in February and the beginning of March, the idea is that I should lecture on the new Scotland, and on Edinburgh in particular, my wife (who is a leading Scottish actress) should talk on the Scottish theatre and should give some recitals of Scottish ballads. All this is being arranged for me, and my expenses are covered.

I amwriting to you for two reasons, first of all to announce my impending arrival and to express the hope that we may meet. Second, I am wondering whether you could give me any help or advice about getting broadcasting engagements on the subject of Scotland and the Festival, or the kind of thing I talk about with such enthusiasm, while I am there. I know this is rather an imposition, but if you could give my name to anyone who you think might be suitable, and could spare a moment to let me know I should be most grateful. I ought to add, perhaps rather boastfully, that since the war I have acquired something of a reputation as a wireless talker and writer in this country, by which I mean Great Britain as a whole. In any event if possible do let us meet.

In the very act of writing this letter I recall that someone told me that you had come over to England again, and would be here for some time. I suppose that in that case this letter will eventually reach you. I am not quite Celtic or Irish enough to say if it doesn't will you kindly let me know!

Yours very sincerely,

Moray McLaren

(MORAY McLAREN)

P.T.O.

P.S. Oh, by the way, about dates, I shall be in U.S.A. from about the middle of February until about the middle of the first week in March, spending the last week in New York.

P.S. Oh, by the way, about dates, I shall be ~~in U.S.A.~~ from about the middle of February until about the middle of the first week in March, spending the last week in New York.

McLaren, Moray

29 Inverleith Row,
Edinburgh, 4.
8th February, 1950.

My dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter. Alas, I shall not be in England or London during the period of your stay there, unless you manage to linger on till the 6th and 7th of March, when I am coming up for a broadcast and staying at the Savile. I am engaged on really rather heavy work, preparing for the Festival, etc. Are you sure you can't squeeze a visit in to Scotland? The place is politically rather exciting at the moment. One can fly up from London and down again nowadays quite easily in one day. I could give you the low down.

In case this letter does not get to you before you leave the U.S.A., I am sending a copy of it to the Connaught.

Yours,

MORAY McLAREN
Dictated by Mr ~~McLaren~~ and
signed in his absence by:
H. Morison
(secretary)

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

McLaren, Moray

February 2, 1950

Dear Moray:

A hasty note to say that I am for London on the 17th by air, staying a fortnight at the Connaught. Any chance of basking in the sunshine of your countenance during that period? Afraid I can't get to Scotland on this trip.

As ever yours,

Mr. Moray McLaren
29 Inverleith Row
Edinburgh, 4, Scotland

McLaren, Moray

29 Inverleith Row,
Edinburgh, 4.
3rd January, 1950.

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for the trouble you have taken. Please don't bother to put yourself out any further. I quite understand the difficulties. As a matter of fact, I have a pretty hard year ahead of me, what with the R.L. Stevenson Centenary, on which I am writing immensely and lecturing immensely. Also, I have got THE book on Edinburgh coming out in the Autumn , on which I am labouring savagely. I will get them to send you a copy. It is going to be quite a big affair, backed by the Lord Provost, Town Council, etc.

A friend of mine may be dropping in on you this Spring. He is Dr. T. J. Honeyman, Director of the Glasgow Art Galleries, a most amusing fellow and a very live wire, who will give you all the news of Scotland and of me.

Yours,

Moray McLaren.

McLean, Jack

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. McLean:

It was very thoughtful of you to send me the recording of the interview with my brother. Thank you very much indeed. I have some slight hope of going out to visit him at Atterbury in the course of the next few weeks and if so I shall hope to stop by and see you in Evansville. Again my best thanks for your thoughtfulness.

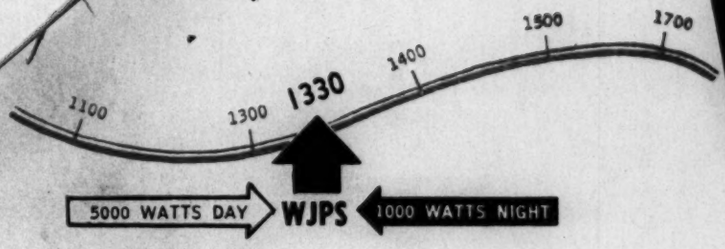
Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack McLean
Station WJPS
206 Main Street
Evansville, Indiana

ABC IN EVANSVILLE

WJPS*

206 MAIN STREET
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA
TELEPHONE 5-2221



June 11, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Sunday, June 10, "The Evansville Story", high lighted Evansville Day at Camp Atterbury.

Under separate cover the writer of this letter is sending you a transcription of an interview with your brother, Lacy V. Murrow. Thought you might like to have it.

Spreading stand

General Murrow was interviewed by our Special Events Director, Verne Paule.

Sincerely,
RADIO STATION WJPS

Jack McLean

Jack McLean
Program Director

JM:vm

*WJPS:

McLeod, Duncan
Bradley & Baker
Mu 2-5325

STUDIOS AND OFFICES
NEW HEATHMAN HOTEL
PORTLAND, OREGON

August 26, 1950

Thurs. 9/28
11:45

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here again, at the risk of being considered a pest, I'm seeking your advice. You may recall our chat during your Portland visit last Spring and your inquiries on my behalf after returning East. I'm deeply grateful for your interest, especially since I learned how miserable you felt while here. Were it not for developments in the International "hodge podge" I would not be presuming on our brief acquaintance now.

It appears that added demands on the Columbia news staff might create some openings for ambitious radio news men, so my optimistic hope is that you may drop me a line telling me who should be approached, and how. It's apparent no opportunity is going to seek me out. That's why I'm asking you to spare the time, if you can, to cock a finger in the direction you believe is the right one.

For a number of practical reasons I've almost given up any idea of additional education; too, the thought of broadening my "spread" while others are out accomplishing things is extremely distasteful. I'm free to make whatever move is necessary and it seems the iron never will be hotter. A three-week vacation comes up in mid-October which should allow me time to make any personal contacts advisable.

Of course, I realize that you are overseas at present and this letter will await your return home. It's a homecoming I'm sure we both look forward to. Once more, thank you for lending your sympathetic (and tolerant) ear.

Sincerely,

Duncan

Duncan Macleod
K O I N, Inc.
Portland 7, Oregon

Mac Lennan, Lillian

October 25, 1950

Dear Miss MacLennan:

Thank you for your gracious note of October 5th. I am most grateful to you for calling my attention to the book, "Incredible Tales". I have a copy of it and hope to read it soon.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Lillian S. MacLennan
Canaan, Connecticut

Canaan, Conn.
Oct. 5, 1950.

Mr. Ed. Murrow
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You, who like words so much & the way they are put together into phrases & sentences should be interested in a book I am reading. "Incredible Tales" by Gerald Johnson. The hard grist of history is handled in such a way, one is amused at the whimsical way it emerges from this man's brain. The idiocy in the working out of policies for the country would be amusing, is if — you forget how it hits you personally. I don't wonder we are called an immature nation. Children have a way of reasoning to gain their ends that is quite as logical as the way the country is now being governed. If, however one can stand aside from the effects of that idiocy on the justice of the

the situation, leaving China,
politics
for a good deal of real amusement as
the antics of men in high places can
be indulged in. As I am old, without as-
pirations to either be somebody or control
something, just one going along with the
crowd, I get a lot of amusement out
of the vagaries of the human race. Do
read this book. I'm sure it will amuse
you & at the same time may influence
your true perspective of the government
of this great land. It is sad all round
Europe & Asia don't understand us. An adult
is sometimes quite as puzzled with a child.

Sincerely,
Lillian S. Wachsman

LSM

McMahon, Brien

MAY 16, 1950

HON. BRIEN MCMAHON
U.S.SENATE
WASHINGTON

SORRY HAVE TRANSFERRED HEADQUARTERS BACK TO NEW YORK STOP WILL PROBABLY BE IN GERMANY JUNE EIGHTH AND MUST REGRETFULLY DECLINE YOUR KIND INVITATION STOP WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW

RECEIVED
1950 MAY 16 AM 11:05
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A
WESTERN UNION
MESSAGE

WU015 GOVT PD

SN WASHINGTON DC MAY 15 925A

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

MRS MCMAHON AND I WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO HAVE YOU AND MRS MURROW AS OUR GUESTS AT A DINNER PARTY WE ARE GIVING ON JUNE 8TH AT EIGHT OCLOCK,BLACK TIE AT OUR HOME 3201 WOODLAND DRIVE NW WASHINGTON WE HOPE THAT YOU CAN MAKE IT AND WILL LET US KNOW BEST REGARDS

BRIEN MCMAHON US SENATOR

955A..

McPhee, W. H.
7

SPRING-PACKING CORPORATION *Industrial Division*

332 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

Phone: WEbster 9-0670

July 10, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

A very belated thank you for a wonderful evening on the occasion of the American Overseas Press Club banquet. There is just enough country left in the boy that I still get impressed when in the presence of such distinguished characters.

I have moved from the West Coast back to Chicago again and our new address will be 605 Wayland Avenue, Kenilworth, Illinois, so when you come to Chicago on any pretense whatsoever, we do have an extra room.

It was a real pleasure to see your charming bride again and thank her too for a wonderful evening.

Best personal regards to you, and say "hello" to Larry.

Sincerely yours,

Hank

W. H. McPhee
Assistant Vice President

WHMcP:m

McPhee, Hunt
Talked on phone 5/11

JOHN F. CORCORAN
1101 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
REPUBLIC 7397

5/9/51

Dear Ed-

Assuming there have been no drastic changes in plans for this coming weekend, will you please write me what I need to know to get to Bowling at the time you want me there.

My plans have been altered slightly and I leave here for New York on Saturday morning at 8:30

I am staying at the Ambassador Hotel here in Washington.

Looking forward to crossing bats with you and how many strokes do I get?

Sincerely
Hunt

McPhee

McPhee, Hunt

February 22, 1951

Dear Hunt:

Here it is; I hope it's what you want.

The Murrows are now at 580 Park Avenue and will look forward to seeing you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hunt McPhee
939 Berkeley Way
Alvadena, California

Hotel Cleveland

CLEVELAND OHIO

1/26/50

Dear [illegible]

[illegible] i made for [illegible] which reached [illegible] today.

[illegible] intention of [illegible] days in [illegible] I [illegible] in a [illegible] and I [illegible] spent [illegible] in [illegible] Cleveland.

[illegible] tell Lou [illegible] that [illegible] that odd [illegible] reluctant [illegible] Nearly a [illegible] mailing of [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] you [illegible] scared

to take the business. [illegible]
it will work out if the "[illegible]
boys" decide when and [illegible]
get "D-O" numbers and contract
numbers.

Last week I was in the [illegible]
and [illegible] called Edinburg
ville and saw [illegible]
'Doc' Boehm. [illegible]
buried his [illegible]
86 years old [illegible]
feeling [illegible]
so. [illegible]
out at [illegible]
enjoyed [illegible] among
venerable [illegible]
has accumulated [illegible]
years [illegible]
of a [illegible]
absolutely [illegible]
well [illegible]
know [illegible]
exactly [illegible]
not [illegible]
quite [illegible]

Hotel Cleveland
CLEVELAND, OHIO

[illegible] of myself in
Canyon Park - a reminder
of the days of fun and perhaps
a better day.

I would certainly appreciate
many words of you would
send Mrs. Hunt and
many war of your best
[illegible] day may small
gallery. Send it to 939
Bayonne Way Altadena California.

I shall mine to hear
from you. Continued success,
[illegible] and good luck.
[illegible] personal regards to
[illegible] your family.

Sincerely
Hunt

By the way - what is your
home address in town.

McPhee, Hunt

January 16, 1951

Dear Hunt:

Thanks for the kind words about the new effort. You were indeed thoughtful to take the time to write and I'm grateful.

I'm sorry I missed you last week and shall hope to see you when you are in New York again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hunt McPhee
Products Research Co.
5426 San Fernando Road
Glendale 3, California

RK

LOS ANGELES

PRODUCTS RESEARCH CO.

5426 SAN FERNANDO ROAD
GLENDALE 3, CALIFORNIA
PHONE CHAPMAN 5-1184 PHONE CITRUS 4-4124

1/5/50

Dear Ed-

Congratulations on your very great news program, "Here it now." Such congratulations have undoubtedly poured in from the experts who analyze such things as production, timing, delivery and so on. To Mrs. M and me, all of those things must be in the program and in addition the whole program is just "damned swell." I have only one regret - having experienced some difficulty getting through to you under normal conditions when in New York - now, with all the additional work involved in your new show - I'll never get through.

Perhaps a belated way of saying I will be in Philadelphia on Monday the 8th and in New York on the 10th for a few days. I'll call and if possible I wanted very little to see the whole

Best wishes to you for 1951.
Kindest personal regards
Hart

PRODUCTS RESEARCH CO
LOS ANGELES
PALACE SAN FERNANDO ROAD
GLENDALE 3, CALIFORNIA
PHONE CHAPMAN 5-1181 PHONE CITRUS 4-4124

Hello to Harry—

McQueen, J. C.
Gen

June 4, 1951

Dear General McQueen:

Thank you very much for your gracious letter of May 24. I have been and will continue to be desirous of doing anything I can to further the recruiting of the Marines.

Sincerely yours,

Brig. Gen. J.C. McQueen
Director of Public Information,
Recruiting & History
U.S. Marine Corps
Department of the Navy
Washington 25, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
AG-1782-jfl
24 May 1951

8.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

In the next two months' the Marine Corps will be conducting an extensive recruiting campaign aimed at attracting high school graduates who will be entering the Nation's armed forces.

That is why we appreciate your generous help in recording a 20-second spot announcement for this recruiting drive. As you know, your announcement will be included in a special transcription to be sent to 2,800 radio stations from coast to coast.

We are asking these stations to feature our recruiting recording as part of their public service activities during a two-month period from 30 May to 30 July 1951. In this way we hope to reach a tremendously large audience of young people who are thinking about their future.

To make this campaign even more effective, we would be deeply grateful if you would use any one or more of the attached "live" recruiting announcements on your news broadcasts.

With your support, we can present more dramatically the spirit and opportunity existing in our Corps for those men and women who wish to serve their country with pride and distinction.

Not only do we wish to thank you for this courtesy as an expression of your good will, but for your continued interest in the Marine Corps' part in our National Defense Establishment.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. McQueen

J. C. McQUEEN
Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps
Director of Public Information, Recruiting and History
By direction of the Commandant of the Marine Corps

(15 Sec)

Share the proud traditions of a famous fighting outfit...be a United States Marine! On land, sea and in the air, this triple-threat team is world famous for its long and glorious achievements. Visit the Marine recruiter nearest you and learn how you can get today's finest military training.

(15 Sec)
Take a tip from the men who know...see your local Marine recruiters today...and learn how you can BE A MARINE! Wear the uniform that distinguishes you as a member of the world-famous United States Marine Corps.

(30 Sec)
BE A MARINE! Share the distinction of serving with an outfit famous for its pride and traditions. Since 1775 men of the Corps have served their country with honor to themselves and their service. Love of country, pride in their Corps, and devotion to duty have won for Leathernecks everywhere the proud motto "Semper Fidelis"... Always Faithful. If you are seventeen or over, see your local Marine recruiter today... and learn how you too can BE A MARINE!

(30 Sec)
What will you have, men...Land, sea or air duty? The Marines have all three... Three great opportunities for you to serve with this famous Corps. You will receive the finest in leadership training...educational guidance...and companionship. What's more you will share the proud distinction of serving with today's most versatile land, sea and air team. If you are thinking of joining the service...select one of America's finest...the United States Marines.

McVicker, Vinton

February 13, 1950

Mr. Vinton McVicker
Scripps-Howard News Bureau
Columbus Citizen Bldg.
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Vinton McVicker:

Just a note to tell you that I have dispatched to you a record of the January 19th broadcast which we did in Dayton. It was good to meet you, and I very much appreciate your helping me clarify the political picture in Ohio.

Sincerely yours,

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

Mahon, Jack

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Robinson

From Mr. Murrow

Station

August 8, 1951

I know this guy slightly. He's a pretty dreary specimen, but I don't know what else to do with the attached. Maybe you would pass it on to the proper person.

Jack Mahon
Pawling

E.R.M.

July 11, 1951

Dear Jack:

I made the pitch to Bradley about the piece but he backed away. And as you probably gathered, if you heard the piece on my show, he backed away from most of my questions as well.

Step up and have a drink one day and I'll try to brief you on the conversation that preceded the piece on the air. Which as you know from experience was the only interesting part about it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jack Mahon
c/o Phil G. Sheridan, Agent
Broad Street
Pawling, New York

(s)

36

June 17,1951

Dear Ed:

Herewith a free secret report from my private Berchtesgaden [72 miles, 143 yards from Toots Shor's as the crow flies.] Do with it what you will and be assured my deadly pen is always at your beck and call in such worthy causes. Sis sends her thanks for you and Mrs. Murrow's courtesy and hopes your wife will drop by any time at all.

The China Myth of Chiang.

We are faced today with a problem of holding a lion by the tail ;a lion that has been egged into a rage by Chiang and who has broken loose. Something has to be done about it. Putting the guy back in charge that drove the beast crazy is certainly no solution...not recognizing the lion is as ridiculous in logic as refusing to recognize cancer. We don't like cancer, either, but by recognizing that it exists does not mean we "approve" of it. Or that we won't combat it.

Without trying to solve that(what do you want for only one installment ?) I suggest you vacuum Gen. Marshall for specific info he has that Chiang, an old pirate from way back, has a staff of American businessmen backing him with plenty of loot for publicity aimed at getting him back on the throne. Reason being the monopoly under his regime is worth millions to select American businessmen. On that distress, and such distress everywhere, Communism Russian style, breeds like lice.

....

Specifically I was told there was a promotion for pay scheme rampant in Nationalist army in which sergeant bought lieutenancy; latter bought captaincy etc. all the way up the line. All types of arms and equipment was black-marketed ~~against~~ To the Japs and Stillwell went nuts trying to get cooperation from Chiang, who was constantly battling with his wife. At that time (late '43) I was told, Chennault was knee deep in Occidental matters(if not Madame O.!) and his future tied up there, to Stillwell's misery.

(over)

(2)

I would suggest in addition to the assault on Marshall you scan the Stillwell Book papers; that you make every effort to contact high ranking intelligence members of his staff or of Merril's staff. They could fill in plenty. I was approached by a colleague of Rider's and mine (the guy we thought locked us out on the Iowa deck the night of the bombardment) early last year and asked if I wanted to work on some propaganda for dear old Chiang. I told him not to confuse "free lancing" with "soliciting" --but allowed him to buy me a nice meal and a couple of Old Fashioneds in Shor's on his expense account.

Seriously, with the China lobby disgrace actually a ~~measure~~ MAJOR reason for the nation-wide confused thinking on the whole Korean mess, and actually contributing to the prolongation of a bloody and terrible war, this story if you could break it would be a patriotic service.

If presented in that light I fail to see how Marshall would not comply. It would take someone of your integrity and reputation to make him listen. I can't, on my own...or you bet I would.

Best,

Jack Uphoff

PS: Noted following Flash in "News":

By John O'Donnell

Washington, D.C. (Exclusive) Is Bill Downs, CBS ace who got the inside on so much China lobby dope from hanging out in Mott Street joints, dickering for men's room rights in Press Club ? Just asking ....

I have long been an admirer of Mr. Downs and was wondering if you could use your good office to get his autograph for me on a blank check if possible...

jm

mahon, Jack

June 1, 1951

Dear Mr. Mahon:

Thanks for your note of May 22. I would have answered it earlier but, unfortunately, at the present I am spending only weekends on Quaker Hill. I shall be there for the next two weekends. Why don't you give me a ring at your convenience and drop by to have a chat. I have heard your name frequently from colleagues of mine, including the dissolute Downs, and it will give me great pleasure to see you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack Mahon
c/o Sherman
Pawling, New York

5.

May 22,1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am spending some time here with my sister and contributing feature pieces to the Pawling News Chronicle, at the request of its new boss ,Mr. Sedenquist. He'd like very much to have an interview for a future issue and I'd like to set a date anytime in the near future at your convenience.

Though I've never had the pleasure of meeting you, feel almost as if I know you personally,from hearing you so often on the air and having done war corr. work in the last war for Mutual along with Gene Rider, Don Pryor and my favorite old reprobate,Bill Downs,who I heard from recently via Washington.

A call here or note and perhaps we can kick it around,

Cordially,

Jack Mahon

Jack Mahon

c/o Sheridan,
Pawling N.Y.
Pawling 6315

Mallory, Walter

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

October 11, 1950

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Unfortunately I have a luncheon engagement on Wednesday, October 18th, and so I cannot join you to meet Arthur Packard. In any case, I already know him well and I am much disposed in his favor.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Walter H. Mallory
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

[redacted]

Yakima, Washington
December 17th

Dear Ed,

Just returned home from taking a quarter's work at the University, and plan to resume the old job as Ass't Supt here in Yakima. Seems to be a rut, but there is still much I can learn.

At times London seems far away and long ago but on some of those foggy Seattle

124. South 5th Ave -
Yakima, Wash -

day I was reminded all too strongly of London weather.

Hope you continue to enjoy your broadcasting as much as people do who listen.

Best wishes for Christmas and Nineteen Fifty to you Janet and the heir to the Munow fortunes from all of us.

Thelma, Jill and Howard Manning

applies
please.

Manning, Howard

February 13, 1950

Dear Howard:

This is a hell of a time to be saying my thanks for the fruit we received at Christmas. It was really delicious and you are a most thoughtful and generous guy.

It was good to hear from you again. Our best wishes to you and yours; I hope all continues to go well.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard Manning
Yakima, Washington

Mansfield, H

July 10, 1951

Dear Harold:

Please accept my belated apologies for missing the luncheon with Bill Allen. I just couldn't help it and I hope if opportunity affords you will make my apologies to him.

The model of the B-47 now resides on my desk and the only thing that would please me more would be an opportunity to fly in one.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harold Mansfield,
Boeing Airplane Company
Seattle 14, Washington

BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY
SEATTLE 14, WASHINGTON

June 8, 1951

IN REPLY REFER TO
PY560-13,693

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We were sorry that circumstances prevented your joining us at the little luncheon for Bill Allen while he was in New York, but appreciate your intention to be there. Perhaps on a future occasion when Mr. Allen is in the city we may be able to get together again.

Knowing your longtime interest in aviation developments, we thought you might enjoy a small table model of the Boeing B-47 Stratojet and we are arranging to have one sent to you under separate cover. We hope it will make a suitable addition to the decorative scheme of your office or home.

Cordially yours,

BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY

Harold Mansfield, Director
Public Relations and Advertising

HM:ms

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.
American Indian Fund
48 East 86 Street, New York 28, N. Y.
Alexander Lesser, Executive Director
Harold Mantell, Press Relations
TRafalgar 9-3130

FOR RELEASE

MARCH 10, 1950

INDIAN AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION SENDS

REPRESENTATIVES TO GOVERNORS PARLEY

Citizens Organization Cooperating In

State Executives' Conference on Indians

The Association on American Indian Affairs will be represented by two members of its Board of Directors at a Governors Conference on Indian problems to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on March 14, Oliver La Farge, President of the Association and Chairman of its American Indian Fund, announced yesterday at Association headquarters, 48 East 86 Street, New York City.

"Following assurance from Governor Luther W. Youngdahl of Minnesota, sponsor of the Conference, that he would be very happy to have representatives of the Association participate," Mr. La Farge said, "the Board of Directors has asked Board members Dr. Charles [redacted] Russell and Dr. Felix S. Cohen to attend." Dr. Russell is Director of Education of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Dr. Cohen, General Counsel of the Association and attorney for numerous Indian tribes, was formerly Associate Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

In connection with the meeting, Mr. La Farge issued the following statement:

"The Governors Conference on Indian Affairs called for March 14 by Governor Youngdahl of Minnesota is a timely and constructive step. There has long been a need for cooperation on Indian problems among states with large Indian populations and ~~xx~~ between state officials and federal officials concerned with Indian affairs. The outstanding record of Minnesota in handling the problems of its Indian residents augurs well for a conference under the leadership of the Governor of Minnesota. Members of our Board of Directors are attending the Conference to offer the cooperation of the Association on American Indian Affairs."

Some of the discussion points suggested by Governor Youngdahl for the March 14 Conference are:

Settlement of Indian treaty claims so that Indians can better plan their futures;

Lifting of hampering restrictions, "with eventual ending of wardship";

Improvement of job opportunities for Indians through federal, state and local cooperation accompanied by systematic training to equip Indians for self-support.

Invited to the Conference are the Governors of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Washington, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Nevada, Idaho, Utah and California.

# # # # # #

Mantell, Harold

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.

48 East 86th Street
New York 28, New York

TR 9-3130

Oliver La Farge, *President* • Haven Emerson, M.D., *Honorary President*
Eduard C. Lindeman, *1st Vice President* • Mrs. Edgar L. Rossin, *2nd Vice President*
Alden Stevens, *Secretary* • Charles Russell, *Treasurer*
Alexander Lesser, *Executive Director*

Mr. M.
any interest?

March 9, 1950

Mr. Jesse Zousmer
News and Special Events Dept.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Zousmer:

In accord with our telephone conversation, I am enclosing some informative material on the work of this Association and its American Indian Fund.

Oliver La Farge's article "To Set the Indians Free" should orient you and Mr. Murrow on the basic situation confronting our Indian citizens today. The Moscow, Idaho case involving four young Indians and the theft of a sheep epitomizes the difficulties faced by our first and fastest-growing minority.

I should like to suggest that Mr. Murrow interview Mrs. Edgar Rossin, Association Vice President, on the Moscow case and its ramifications. Mrs. Rossin, a founder of this organization, has led the fight for Indian rights for more than 25 years. She grew up on southwest reservations, still maintains a home in New Mexico in addition to her New York residence. There will be a conference March 14 at St. Paul when fifteen state governors consider ways of improving Indian welfare. Perhaps this meeting can afford an added news tie-in for Mr. Murrow.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Mantell

Harold Mantell,
Director of Public Relations

HM/D

P.D.
3/13

For One Sheep

For stealing [illegible] while on a spree after the birth of [illegible] of the tribe, the son of one of them, four young Idaho Indians have been sentenced to prison for a maximum of 14 years each. Richard L. Neuberger's detailed account of the case in Sunday's Post-Dispatch will inform those of our readers who may have missed our own editorial some weeks ago.

This punishment is two or three times a miscarriage of justice. The penalty is outrageously severe. Theft of one sheep in the sight of Idaho law is a crime just as bad as the betrayal of atomic energy secrets by Klaus Fuchs in England. At all events, the maximum punishment is the same for each—14 years.

That simply makes a mockery of law and justice. The Idaho statute dates back to the time when horse stealing was one of the worst of crimes in the Northwest. Theft of animals is only a fraction as serious in these days of automobiles and fenced land.

Another breach of basic fairness lies in the fact that these young Indians were not provided with a lawyer to protect their trial rights. It takes a long stretch of the imagination to describe the proceedings against them as conforming to the constitutional requirement of due process of law.

John Collier, retired Indian Commissioner, and former Secretary of the Interior Ickes, in particular, deserve credit for their insistence on the importance of this case. If Judge Albert L. Morgan, who presided at the sentencing, does not move to correct this situation, he will invite reversal by his judicial superiors in Idaho or by the Supreme Court.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN FUND
of the
Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.

48 East 86th Street
New York 28, N. Y.
Tel. TRafalgar 9-3130

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Chairman

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Dear Friend:

Four young Indians were sentenced on October 11th to a combined total of 56 years in the penitentiary for the theft of one sheep in Juliaetta, Idaho, under an old pioneer law invoked for the first time in decades. The sheep--worth at the most $15.00--was returned alive to the owner. This tragic sentence stands as an indecent monument to the persistence of the generations-old pioneer hatred of the Indian.

The boys, William Lawrence, Avery and Aloysius Wishtoken and Elmer Rickman, aged 19 to 21, were off the reservation and had been drinking in celebration of the birth of a son to one of them. They were assured by the prosecuting attorney that they could count on leniency if they pleaded guilty. It was only after the cruel sentence of 14 years upon each that they sought the help of counsel. Counsel's plea to the judge to set aside the sentence and for permission to enter a plea of "Not Guilty" was denied.

The U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, John R. Nichols, writes: "My only purpose is to let you know of our previous concern over this matter as well as our apparent legal inability to do anything about it, and also to express my own indignation. It strikes me that the stealing of one sheep, which was later returned to the owner, according to the press report, even if proven in court, certainly would not merit a 14-year sentence. If I remember correctly, a man who admittedly absconded with thousands of dollars from a bank some months ago was sentenced to only 5 years. Somehow I cannot help feeling that the less one steals, especially if he is an Indian, the heavier the sentence. Hence I am happy to learn that your Association will take steps to investigate this matter."

Native Idahoans have led a spontaneous nationwide movement of revulsion and protest against this barbaric sentence, as indicated in the enclosed reprint. We now seek the support of citizens throughout the nation to win a new trial for these boys, and above all, to vindicate the historic American tradition of equal justice for all. We shall file a brief amicus curiae in the Supreme Court of Idaho, and carry the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary.

I ask your financial help now, not only because the lives of these four young Indians and of their families will be destroyed if this vindictive sentence is carried out, but because this case is but one of an ever-increasing number in which Indians are exploited, humiliated and discriminated against. If we are to safeguard justice and equal opportunity for the descendants of the first Americans we need the support of every sympathetic citizen. I ask for your immediate response to this appeal.

Sincerely,

Oliver La Farge

Oliver La Farge

TO SET THE INDIANS FREE

by Oliver La Farge

FROM TIME TO TIME the average citizen is reminded that some 400,000 American Indians (including a small number of Eskimos and Aleuts) are wards of the United States Government. He may learn that the 50,000 of them in Alaska have never been confirmed in their ancestral lands, or may have his attention called to the increasingly acute situation among many tribes of the arid West, unable to wring a subsistence from their sterile territories and too ignorant to earn their living in any other manner. He may hear of the scandal of illiteracy, destitution and disease existing among the 60,000 Navajos, or be struck by the fantastic difference between the sickness and death rates of the Indians and of our population as a whole.

Whatever may have caught his attention, he notes one overriding fact: these tribes have been under the control of the federal government for 75 to, in some cases, more than 100 years; a special unit, the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the Department of the Interior, has been charged with their welfare for a century, and yet this is all we have to show for it. He concludes, correctly, that something is wrong, and he casts about for a villain.

If the citizen takes the trouble to inform himself fully on Indian Affairs, he soon discovers that there are many different villains, no one of whom is solely to blame unless it be all of us and our whole civilization. He finds that a complex and continuing process of educating Congress, the Executive and the general citizenry is necessary if our Indians are to enjoy an equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the very solid gains which have been made in the past thirty years have been achieved by just this process, dull and futile though it may seem.

Unfortunately, the average citizen, having been aroused to generous indignation by his sudden view of existing conditions, is all too likely to be sidetracked—just at the point at which he might be of real help—by being given an emotionally satisfying but thought-blocking scapegoat. In Indian Affairs the scapegoat is almost always the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the usual recommendation is simply to abolish it. The emotion in favor of this is strengthened by the slogan that doing so will "set the Indians free."

This approach is far more general than one would believe, and is to be found among people who ought to know better. There is, for instance, a much esteemed medical missionary, one who has rendered fine service to the unfortunate Navajos, who regularly gets newspaper space by insisting that all the Navajos need is to be relieved of all federal controls. This, one gathers, will result in the magic creation of a network of roads across the desert wilderness, along which schools and hospitals will spring up at regular intervals; it will so increase the fertility of their land that it will support three times as many people as at present; and it will cure such anti-social phenomena as widespread drunkenness. This sounds ridiculous, but it is a fair reduction to actual cases of the "abolish" school of thought.

A good many people, too, are shocked by the word "wardship," and conclude that our Indians are being held as second-class citizens. Both lines of thought could be dismissed as merely superficial were it not that, inevitably, the people's ideas are reflected in Congress, and that from these *simpliste* misconceptions arise both the introduction of well-meant but ruinous bills and the blocking or distortion of desirable measures.

Human affairs are always complex, Indian affairs perhaps a little more so than usual, because of special dilemmas and the conflict between cultures. The complexity can be illustrated by considering a proposal to remove wardship and Indian Bureau control from an average tribe. (An "average tribe" is, of course, a fiction, but the type is fairly clear.) Here is a group of a few thousand people, of whom the oldest speak no English; the rest are semi-educated by white standards. None has gone to college; none has become a technician.

Tuberculosis is endemic and the general disease rate is high, but the population is increasing. The tribe owns a reservation, mostly semi-arid, with some farming land and a little timber. About two-thirds of the tribe can earn a living from this area, chiefly by grazing cattle; the others depend upon occasional labor, and relief. The tribe is organized, has a tribal council and governs itself moderately well.

These people are citizens *and wards* of the United States. "Citizens" means just that, although a few recalcitrant states, notably Arizona and New Mexico, still struggle valiantly to deny them their full rights;

Oliver La Farge, anthropologist and author, is president of the Association on American Indian Affairs and chairman of the American Indian Fund, 48 East 86th Street, New York 28, N. Y.

the meaning of "ward" requires more explanation.

The tribe's oldest, basic asset is real estate, a reservation, set aside for its exclusive use because its people are Indians. This hereditary property, unique in American law, is held in trust for the tribe by the United States, and is tax-exempt. It, and certain revenues derived from it, may not be disposed of or alienated in any way without the consent of both the trustee and the Indians, except that Congress may, and too often does, appropriate from tribal moneys "for the benefit" of the tribes, without their consent. Further, the federal government is obligated to furnish its wards with schools, hospitals and many other services which communities ordinarily provide for themselves. State law and police power stop at the reservation boundary; the territory within is subject only to federal law and the ordinances passed by the tribe itself. That is the extent of wardship. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that there is no restriction upon the individual, that he may go and come as he chooses, live where he chooses. It is well worth remembering that the late Charles Curtis was a ward Indian when he was Vice President of the United States.

There is a federal law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians. It is not a proper part of wardship; bills to repeal it are now before Congress, and the guardian agency, the Indian Bureau, will be happy to see it go.

When we plan to terminate a tribe's wardship, two conditions must be met: the Indians must be culturally and economically ready to fend for themselves; the surrounding community, both the local community and the state as a whole, must be ready to accept them. (Many states would be glad to take over wardship of the Indians, and the accompanying federal funds; that is clearly a different matter.)

If wardship ends, the Indians' property must be taxed. The tribe is barely getting by; the extra burden of a property tax would probably ruin its shaky economy. The land is so poor, and the improvements so slight, that state and county would lose money if they imposed a tax and took over the services that are now being rendered by the federal government. Even prosperous tribes are naturally reluctant to give up this exemption. Hence among both Indians and the Indian states there is a widespread opposition to abolishing wardship, although there are always individual Indians who clamor for the right to realize quick cash by selling their last capital asset, and a considerable number of individual whites who crave a chance to obtain what remains of the Indian estate—leaving the Indians thereafter to public charity.

Most reflective Indians know very well that they are not yet ready to fend for themselves in our culture. For this they blame the Indian Bureau's failure to educate them. They might also blame themselves for past resistance to education. We must not forget the strong influence of an ancient, deep-seated culture, based upon premises entirely unlike ours. Indian culture is remarkably non-competitive. Ours, equally ancient, is based upon competition and highly individual effort to survive in a general free-for-all. Upon this we have grafted refinements such as mortgages, contracts, the importance of reading fine print before signing, the law's delays, a thousand procedures and devices, adding up to an enormously complex, harsh system to which Indians must adjust, emotionally as well as mentally.

If the hand of the federal government were removed, if the Indians had to look to the surrounding community for the group services required for survival in today's world, what would they find? They know that they are a few thousands surrounded by millions. In serious talk, they frequently use the word "discrimination," and they have had experience of it—unequal pay on jobs, promotions denied, inferior housing, social exclusion in many places and, very acutely, unequal treatment by police and courts in the towns just beyond the reservation. They are conscious, and deeply resentful, of many incidents of discrimination, including the condescending kindness of a certain class of well-wishers. They may have a thousand criticisms of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but they know that it exists to serve them and that, with all its faults, they are safer with it than they would be as a tiny minority in a population which mainly regards Indians as legitimate objects of exploitation.

Most Easterners will be surprised by what I have written about discrimination. It is a local, not national, phenomenon, but the Indians know it well. It is strongest in the Indian country, strongest of all where Indians have valuable property, where they compete most effectively with whites, or where exploitation of them is most highly developed. No states, for instance, advertise their Indians more than do Arizona and New Mexico; none derives a greater revenue from them as tourist attractions as well as producers and consumers;

and none has gone farther in denying them their rights.

While, generally speaking, neither the Indians nor the states are ready for the abolition of the Indian Bureau, there are notable exceptions, such as the case of the Klamaths of Oregon. In California, both the state and its 20,000 Indians have so advanced that state and federal authorities and the Indians are now working out a procedure for terminating federal responsibility there. In Oklahoma a process of adjustment is proceeding by individuals rather than by tribal groups. These are the successes, and the successes do not make news.

Our concern is with the failures, which affect the majority of Indians, caught between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Congress. One of the essential difficulties of the Indian problem is that so many laws, procedures and ordinances which we establish for ourselves locally are set up for the Indians by a distant Congress preoccupied with much greater matters. The only way in which the Indians can go free is to obtain the only real security, the comprehension and sympathy of the white world, which will enable them to fend for themselves and face down local bigotries. It is in the lack of this, and not in their special legal status, that Indians today are not free.

You cannot educate the sick or the starving; an essential part of education for modern life is to maintain modern standards in health and in livelihood. There must be a threefold attack: to obtain full education in the academic sense; good health; and economic security. Congress could well lead off by abolishing the outstanding federal discrimination against the Indians—the disgraceful doctrine, maintained by the Bureau of the Budget and supported year after year by Congress, that an inferior health service, staffed by such doctors and nurses as can be obtained to work under impossible conditions for substandard pay, is good enough for the tribes.

Congress should in part support, in part drive, the Bureau of Indian Affairs in aggressive action against the dilemma created by their common past mistakes, the dilemma of thousands of people bound by ignorance to land from which it is impossible to wrest a living. There are several "rehabilitation bills" now before Congress which point the way—if action can be had on them.

The Indian problem is national. Its solution begins with the people—including the Indians. These "wards" of ours have great innate ability; given an even chance, they will soon enough override local prejudices and discriminations. When they are solidly self-supporting, masters of our techniques and devices, sound in health, the Indians themselves will abolish the Indian Bureau by rendering it superfluous.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN FUND

The American Indian Fund has been established in the belief that the first American has an equal right with other citizens to justice and to equal opportunity in our democracy. The American Indian deserves an education, adequate medical care and a chance to become an independent, self-supporting member of our society. As the "ward" of our Government, the victim of blind, selfish policies and public apathy, the Indian today is the most wretched American in our land. The Indian's disease-ridden, poverty-stricken plight is a disgrace to our nation.

The American Indian Fund is mobilizing a growing body of public-spirited citizens who want remedial action, and want it now. We ask every citizen of conscience who believes with us that decent humanitarian treatment should be extended to Indians to join this effort.

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OLIVER LA FARGE, *Chairman*
THE AMERICAN INDIAN FUND OF THE
ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.
48 East 86th Street, New York 28, N. Y.

Count me as a supporter of this effort to ensure that our country acts fairly in its future dealings with the American Indian.

I enclose my contribution of $..... to the American Indian Fund.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... *Zone*..... *State*.....

Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax purposes.

Reprinted from the N.Y. Herald-Tribune, October 20, 1949.

happiness of Professor

A Veto—and a Promise

In vetoing on Monday the bill which provided a ten-year program of Navaho-Hopi rehabilitation, President Truman took "with reluctance," as he declared, the only course open to him in avoiding new injustice to the long-suffering tribes. Last December Mr. Truman had outspokenly favored the passage of the $88 million program, as did this newspaper. But amendments which had become a part of Section 9 of the bill, by the time it was cleared by Congress on Oct. 3, left it, as the President correctly said in his message to the Senate, "weighted with possibilities of grave injuries to the very people who are intended to be the beneficiaries." Indeed, the threat to the basic rights of the Indians had been recognized by the Navaho Tribal Council, who early this month went on record, 26 to 19, against the dangerous riders attached to the bill, which in its present form reversed ancient inheritance customs, threatened the tribes' vital water resources and gave over the present Federal control of the Navaho and Hopi reservations to state courts.

In congratulating the President on his wise veto, we wish also to commend his promise to include in his budget message of next year a request for funds which can initiate the many meritorious and much needed features contained in the rejected bill. While an effort by the Senate to repass the bill without the objectionable riders died yesterday in the House, existing laws would permit this action. In fact, as the Association on American Indian Affairs points out, a special appropriation by Congress would insure that the program could get under way well ahead of the debates and delays which often confront a complex Federal budget. The Navahos and Hopis have waited long. And they are still waiting

Martin, Georges-Henri

APRIL 10, 1951

MR. AND MRS. GEORGES-HENRI MARTIN
929 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

SINCERELY REGRET MY BROADCASTING SCHEDULE PREVENTS US FROM JOINING YOU TOMORROW. BEST REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

Mr & Mrs. M.

GEORGES-HENRI MARTIN
CHIEF CORRESPONDENT IN THE UNITED STATES

FRANCE-SOIR
ELLE
FRANCE-DIMANCHE

929 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

Mr. and Mrs. Georges-Henri Martin
request the pleasure of your company
on Wednesday, April 11th, 1951
from 5:30 to 7:30 p. m.
to meet
Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lazareff
at Le Perroquet Suite of the
Waldorf Astoria

R.S.V.P.
929 Park Avenue
New York

Martin, Pepper

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
NIEMAN FOUNDATION
FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

April 5, 1951

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sure the Selecting Committee for Nieman Fellowships will be very much ~~interested in~~ your letter in support of Pepper Martin's application. It is too early to see the total picture of applications, but I am sure that Pepper is one of the strong candidates who will rate most careful consideration.

Thank you for your helpful letter.

Sincerely yours,

Louis M Lyons

Maus, Fred B.

January 2, 1950

Dear Mrs. Maus:

Thank you for your recent letter.

Both of my parents are still living and while my mother is quite well, my father has been ill for several years. They are at present living in Bellingham, Washington and, unfortunately, my broadcasting schedule prevents me from getting out to see them as often as I would like.

Thank you again for writing as you did; I am indeed grateful for your kind words.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Fred B. Maus
Route 4, Box 45
Greensboro, North Carolina

Greensboro, N. C.
Route #4 Box 45

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I wonder if you would be so kind as to let me know if your mother is still living. My mother who is 80 years old lives with me and she listens to you over the radio every night. And each night before she goes to bed she says "I wonder if Ethel is living."

My mother and your mother are first cousins. My mother was Portia Branson before she married a Vickory and her mother was Liza Lamb a sister to Uncle Van Lamb who was your grand-father. In fact I remember him very well. When I was a little girl I spent a week with Aunt Belle and Uncle Van.

I also remember your Grand Mother

very well. In fact a few years ago I took my father to see her after he had had a stroke and lost his voice. She having previously had the same kind of stroke, but fortunately they both regained their speech before they died.

I know how busy you must be, but if you can find time to let me know about your mother and father I would appreciate it and I know it would make Mama very happy.

Everyone here in Guilford County is very proud of you and wish you all the success in the world.

Thank you — Sincerely,

Pauline Vickory MAUS.

Mrs. Fred B. Maus.

Marted, Stanley

July 10, 1951

Dear Stan:

You are a most gracious and generous guy. Many thanks for the recording, it will serve to remind me of the greatest piece of radio journalism that came out of the last war which was a guy named Marted at Arnehim.

Do give me a shout when next you are in New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Stanley Marted
Torwood Air Point
Roanoke County, Virginia

TORWOOD,
AIR POINT,
ROANOKE COUNTY,
VIRGINIA.

June 12/51

Dear Truman:-

I am sending under separate cover, a dubbing of your piece in the toy plane over Holland - at least, as much as was used in the News Reel recording which I have. It is such an urgent piece of reporting, I thought that if you did not have a record of it, you might like it. It is the one of which I

read/stand

spoke in 485 Madison last month.

Your handling of the Senator McCarthy crack was splendid, tonight. Good man.

Don't work too hard — you looked very tired when I saw you.

Sincerely,

Stanley Marshall

Mayer, Harold S.

January 17, 1951

Dear Mr. Mayer:

I did indeed receive the oranges and hope you will forgive me for the delay in saying my thanks to you. All of the Murrows enjoyed them immensely and are most grateful for your thoughtfulness and generosity.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold S. Mayer
Godchaux & Mayer Ltd.
617 Union Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

LD S. MAYER, PRESIDENT
PH M. PONS, VICE-PRES.
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

er a Quarter - Century of Progressive Cooperation in Solving Agents' Problems

January 10, 1951
Our Thirty-Seventh Year

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At Christmas I sent you some oranges and I haven't heard from you and I fear they did not reach you or possibly my card was not in the box. Will you please let me know if you have received same?

Kindest regards.

Yours very truly

Harold S. Mayer

HSM:rm

Mayer, Harold S.

July 7, 1950

Dear Mr. Mayer:

Many thanks for your letter of May 24th, and for the attached samples of your advertising material. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing the pamphlets to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold S. Mayer
Godchaux and Mayer, Ltd.
817 Union Street
New Orleans, La.

HAROLD S. MAYER, PRESIDENT
RALPH M. PONS, VICE-PRES.
LOUIS E. VAUTHIER, VICE-PRES.
THEO. M. HICKEY, SEC.

GODCHAUX & MAYER LTD.
Insurance
GENERAL AGENTS
817 UNION STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Over a Quarter-Century of Progressive Cooperation in Solving Agents' Problems

May 24, 1950
Our Thirty-Sixth Year

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sure you will recognize the enclosed. I kept a record of it from your "Word for Today." This is some of the advertising that we do here. I am sending these to you for your information.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours very truly

Harold S. Mayer

HSM:rm
enc.

Meader, George

June 1, 1951

Dear Mr. Meader:

I have now had an opportunity to study your speech of Monday, April 23, and hasten to say to you that in my opinion it is an example of the type of statesmanship which so seldom is reported in the press and, unfortunately, even less frequently on the radio. You have made a brilliant analysis of one of the major problems confronting us and you have proposed an eminently practical solution. Thank you for giving me an opportunity of reading it.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable George Meader
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

MEADER
DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

HOME ADDRESS:
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

COUNTIES:
JACKSON MONROE
LENAWEE WASHTENAW

COMMITTEE:
EXPENDITURES IN THE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

15.

May 7, 1951

Mr. Edward M. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of May 2 and the enclosed transcript of your broadcast.

I regret that my speech on the Affirmative American Foreign Policy was inadvertently omitted from my letter to you of April 26.

I enclose two reprints herewith and would appreciate receiving your frank views on this proposal.

Sincerely,

George Meader

George Meader

GM:AT
enclosures

An Affirmative American Foreign Policy

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE MEADER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 1951

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to create a bipartisan commission on aid to underdeveloped areas. I propose this measure as a concrete step to advance the cause of self-government through free democratic principles and institutions. I hope this bill will receive the enthusiastic support of both Republican and Democratic Senators and Representatives.

Briefly described, the bill would establish a bipartisan commission, patterned after the Hoover Commission, charged with the duty of studying and identifying the artificial barriers now inhibiting the natural economic forces, which would develop resources of the underdeveloped areas of the world, and recommending to the President and to the Congress ways and means of eliminating or minimizing those artificial barriers.

If this Commission should succeed in its task, and if our Government, in concert with like-minded democratic governments, would proceed to apply the results of the Commission's study in actual practice, the forces of freedom and self-government could assume the offensive in the world-wide combat with the ideology of totalitarianism and slavery. Our Government, in leading this movement among the nations of the earth, would then supplant the negative, defensive policy of containment by a vital, kinetic, affirmative foreign policy.

I bespeak the support of my Democratic colleagues. This program is one upon which all Americans can, and should, agree. It transcends partisan tenets or considerations. It is founded upon the basic concepts of the freedom and dignity of individual man which are the very core of American democracy. Neither the Democratic Party nor the Republican Party has dared, or will dare, to abjure these basic, sacred principles.

But, for another reason my Democratic friends should assist in activating this program. Their leader, President Truman, in the address inaugurating his current term 2 years ago, espoused the objective which can be effectively achieved through the course I now advocate.

As a Republican, I can find no basis for quarrel with the objective, or with the phraseology in which it is expressed, in that passage of the inaugural address which advocated the development of underdeveloped areas. With the spirit and with the terms of that passage I am in complete and enthusiastic agreement. I regard that pronouncement as a remarkable expression of the redoubtable pioneering intrepidity which is the spirit and the heritage of the American Nation.

I would like to reread to you this passage. I invite each of you to test each phrase and the whole passage against his individual belief in our democratic society and its governmental pillars of freedom and self-expression. Tell me any part to which you cannot wholeheartedly subscribe. This passage reads as follows:

Fourth, we must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas.

More than half the people of the world are living in conditions approaching misery. Their food is inadequate. They are victims of disease. Their economic life is primitive and stagnant. Their poverty is a handicap and a threat, both to them and to more prosperous areas.

For the first time in history, humanity possesses the knowledge and the skill to relieve the suffering of these people.

The United States is preeminent among nations in the development of industrial and scientific techniques. The material resources which we can afford to use for the assistance of other peoples are limited. But our imponderable resources in technical knowledge are constantly growing and are inexhaustible.

I believe that we should make available to peace-loving peoples the benefits of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life. And, in cooperation with other nations, we should foster capital investment in areas needing development.

Our aim should be to help the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens.

We invite other countries to pool their technological resources in this undertaking. Their contributions will be warmly welcomed. This should be a cooperative enterprise in which all nations work together through the United Nations and its specialized agencies whenever practicable. It must be a worldwide effort for the achievement of peace, plenty, and freedom.

With the cooperation of business, private capital, agriculture, and labor in this country, this program can greatly increase the industrial activity in other nations and can raise substantially their standards of living.

Such new economic developments must be devised and controlled to benefit the peoples of the areas in which they are established. Guaranties to the investor must be balanced by guaranties in the interest of the people whose resources and whose labor go into these developments.

The old imperialism—exploitation for foreign profit—has no place in our plans. What we envisage is a program of development based on the concepts of democratic fair dealing.

All countries, including our own, will greatly benefit from a constructive program for the better use of the world's human and natural resources. Experience shows that our commerce with other countries expands as they progress industrially and economically.

Greater production is the key to prosperity and peace. And the key to greater production is a wider and more vigorous application of modern scientific and technical knowledge.

Only by helping the least fortunate of its members to help themselves can the human family achieve the decent, satisfying life that is the right of all people.

Democracy alone can supply the vitalizing force to stir the peoples of the world into triumphant action, not only against their human oppressors, but also against their ancient enemies—hunger, misery, and despair.

On the basis of these four major courses of action we hope to help create the conditions that will lead eventually to personal freedom and happiness for all mankind.

If we are to be successful in carrying out these policies, it is clear that we must have continued prosperity in this country and we must keep ourselves strong.

The bold new program described in the inaugural address which I have just read has, I believe, merits and advantages which were not brought out by the President. Nor have I seen the advantages I have in mind mentioned in the rather voluminous literature on the so-called Point 4 program. I think it would be helpful to the consideration of the proposed legislation I have introduced to consider briefly what some of these advantages are.

As I interpret the inaugural address, the primary philosophy of the bold new program is humanitarian and philanthropic. It is based upon the proposition that the suffering, malnutrition, and misery in the world can be alleviated through the adoption of American techniques of production, and that the good will the people of this Nation hold toward the other peoples of the world ought to be expressed by doing what we can to alleviate misery. It also is suggested that, because marvelous developments in transportation have shrunk the world and brought us into closer contact with our neighbors, the improvement of their lot will redound to the benefit of our people.

I desire to associate myself with this philosophy. But beyond this mere humanitarian motive, the successful execution of this bold new program in the American spirit of free individual enterprise and initiative will have other far-reaching consequences of a beneficial nature.

I assert that, if the program is successful in the spirit in which it was conceived, it will minimize the causes and dangers of war, and it will promote stability in economic relationships between peoples in a world society based upon freedom of the individual and the proposition that governments are instituted for the benefit of the governed.

There is not time here to develop fully the advantages I have just stated. I think it is necessary only to suggest that, historically, the imperialistic aggressor has expanded his rule first against the weak and the unprepared. I think it is not inaccurate to say that the underdeveloped areas are vacuum areas into which the force of ambitious and ruthless power has a natural tendency to rush. To the extent that such vacuum areas are strengthened, become more independent, and develop national pride and consciousness, as well as a higher standard of living, to that extent will the dangers of their being overrun by a conqueror diminish.

The advantage to us of the establishment of an economy based upon individual enterprise in other parts of the world should likewise be apparent. The level of civilization, as we know it today, is directly dependent upon the extent to which there is specialization in production and exchange of goods and services. Exchange between a free economy and a

controlled economy is difficult—one might say wholly impossible—without an adaption of one system to the other in some form of compromise. For us in a free, competitive economy to deal with a totalitarian state proprietary economy would ultimately involve the establishment of a mechanism through which we could bargain on equal terms with a state monopoly.

An even greater advantage in the bold new program which I have not seen effectively expounded is that, if the aid to underdeveloped areas is carried out in the American spirit of enterprise, it will shift the offensive to the free democratic peoples in the ideological combat with totalitarianism. It will permit us and associated nations to demonstrate by performance the economic advantages of the free enterprise system. One ounce of action will outweigh tons of oratory and propaganda.

It is important that we should assume the offensive in the ideological combat with Communist totalitarianism. The weakness of our defensive policy of containment of Russian communism is that we can never win while we are on the defensive. It leaves the initiative in the hands of our opponent and requires us to be prepared to meet his next moves on a hundred fronts. No football team ever made a touchdown with the ball in the other team's possession.

Having stated my belief in the importance of the bold new program to aid underdeveloped areas in the American way, I would like to explain in somewhat greater detail the character of the Commission I propose to establish, and the reasons why I think that this task should be undertaken by a new Commission, rather than by any existing agency in the executive branch of the Government, or by a congressional committee or committees.

First of all, let me say the Commission would be a study commission, not an operating commission. It may be desirable later on to have a commission charged with certain responsibilities in carrying out any national program developed as a result of the study to be made. However, at this stage, it seems to me we first ought to find out what our policy should be and postpone until the completion of that task the creation of any agencies to carry it out. It is getting the cart before the horse to create an operating commission before we have decided what ought to be done.

Second. The Commission is a bipartisan commission. A program of this character cannot be successful unless it is enthusiastically supported by both political parties and by the people of the country who do not identify themselves with either political party.

Third. The Commission is provided with fact-finding powers. Unless a study is made which penetrates below the surface of emotional generalities, I have little faith that anything worth while will be accomplished. To be successful, we must get down to the bedrock of hard fact. Accordingly, the Commission I propose would have not only the subpena power, but the right of call on the Government departments and agencies.

Furthermore, the hearings, the studies, and the reports of the Commission should, so far as possible, be conducted publicly so that the program, as it is developed, will be completely understood by the American people. Without such understanding, we would be likely to fail in securing the enthusiastic support of the people, without which the program as I visualize it could not be successful.

Fourth. The Commission would be freed from some of the standing limitations upon employment of staff personnel, and from some of the restrictions which might disqualify outstanding persons from serving on the Commission. This is necessary if we are to be able to call upon the best minds in the country for assistance in working out this program. Unless we enlist the most statesmanlike and most informed persons, the program has little chance of success. This point cannot be overemphasized.

Creating a Commission is only the first step. The caliber of the membership and staff of that Commission will determine the worth of the program that is produced.

I say it is conclusively established that no agency or department of the executive branch of the Government is capable of blueprinting this bold new program. The fact is that there has been no inhibition on such agencies and departments in the past from proposing and, indeed, from carrying into effect any of the steps which will be necessary if the underdeveloped areas are to be developed through the force of American initiative and enterprise.

A congressional committee might well conduct the study contemplated by the proposal I have made. However, I have seen no evidence of the development of the congressional investigative function to the point where we might expect that a congressional committee could successfully attack the problem here involved.

Congress has been, in my judgment, altogether too niggardly in the appropriation of funds for studies and investigations which would adequately inform it of the facts of a problem as a foundation for national policy.

Be that as it may, I believe there is another and, perhaps, more cogent reason for entrusting this task to a Commission in which private citizens would have representation.

The voluntary and enthusiastic support of our entire national economy is a prerequisite to the accomplishment of any significant progress toward the President's goal. The American people should have a part in formulating a program in which the vigor of their voluntary action will determine success or failure. I can think of no way in which they can participate directly except by the creation of a new commission on which the general public is represented.

Furthermore, the best minds that can be assembled, both in Government and in private life, will be needed to discover and to remove the underlying obstacles now restraining the free operation of natural economic forces which can develop underdeveloped areas and create the abundance potentially existing in the world's natural resources.

I have prepared a tentative agenda of the problems which appear to me as the principal fields of inquiry in which the Commission ought to engage. There may be others equally as important which can be suggested by persons having a more intimate knowledge of international trade, of international investment, and international political problems than I possess. Furthermore, as the Commission engages in its studies, new problems may well develop.

This agenda is advanced, not as a comprehensive and complete one, but as a suggestion of the type of problem which ought to be solved, or the type of programs which ought to be considered and recommended.

The agenda is as follows:

First. Formulation of a plan to provide against expropriation of property of non-nationals without fair compensation, and a plan to eliminate double taxation.

Second. Facilitation of the exchange of currencies to permit conversion into dollars of capital and profits from capital invested in underdeveloped areas.

Third. Formulation of measures to promote and maintain free and equal opportunity for private business enterprises and to prevent monopolies and restrictive trade practices in international commerce.

Fourth. Correlation of the work of existing programs and agencies with the same or similar purpose, such as: The European recovery program, the Export-Import Bank, the International Bank and Monetary Fund, United Nations agencies and other international organizations, and scientific, educational, and cultural exchange programs.

Fifth. Formulation of projects and enterprises for private capital in mining, agriculture, transportation, finance, communications, etc., most likely to aid particular underdeveloped areas and to be profitable ventures for those undertaking them; means for providing a continuing informational service of facts and statistics useful to prospective investors.

Sixth. Formulation of self-liquidating international public works projects, to be jointly financed and managed, calculated to aid international trade and commerce. An international commission proposed the construction of the inter-American highway in central America on such a basis, but its plan has not been followed.

The Point 4 proposal will be significant only if it utilizes natural economic forces in developing backward areas for the mutual benefit of the occupants of such areas and those supplying the energy, enterprise, capital, and know-how making such development possible.

Government aid for this program, on a purely charitable basis, would be likely to be temporary and superficial. Government investment in speculative foreign enterprises would be contrary to our traditions and out of harmony with our free-enterprise system. Expanded trade and commerce between citizens would increase wealth and broaden the base of Government revenue while Government investment could be financed only through further taxation of an already overburdened national economy. Private enterprise can do this type of job better than Government bureaucracy.

It follows that the bulk of such development activity must be borne by private citizens and private capital, with

the role of governments confined to the prevention of overreaching and discrimination; to the creation of an atmosphere favorable to the investment of private capital; and, in appropriate cases, the encouragement of worth-while projects by loans or subsidies or by participating directly or indirectly in self-liquidating international public works.

The greatest merit in the President's proposal lies in the possibility of proving to the world by performance, instead of mere abstract reasoning, that the way of life based upon the dignity of the individual and the utilization of the natural desire of the free man to improve his lot is sounder than a system of state-planned control of slave-citizens and state ownership and direction of the processes of production and distribution. In this light, Point 4 takes the offensive in the ideological battle with communism. It becomes a positive program.

Just as the United States miraculously outstripped state-controlled economies in war production in World War II by calling upon the immense store of energy and initiative residing in a free people, we can demonstrate the superiority of the free enterprise system over state-ownership and management in developing the world's natural resources for the benefit of its people.

It follows that the success of the Point 4 program will depend upon the enthusiasm of the American people in the same way that their patriotic and aroused performance in World War II made our victory possible. A plan evolved in the secret recesses of Government bureaus, no matter how ably designed or how skillfully propagandized, will not serve to enlist widespread confidence and support of the people in a program from the formulation of which they have been excluded.

The problems requiring solution before the point 4 program can enjoy any substantial measure of success are difficult and basic. They have defied solution thus far in history. They will not be solved unless we bring to bear upon them our ablest minds both in public and private life. They will not be solved unless, in a spirit of open-mindedness and absence of personal special interest, we seek the true, basic facts and shed any unsound past concepts and positions. Agencies clothed in the errors of the past would be unlikely to discover their own unsound commitments. They would be less likely to discard them if discovered.

The scope of the subject matter is so broad as to exceed the jurisdiction of any one executive department or bureau. Legislation and appropriations may be required. The voluntary and enthusiastic cooperation of all segments of industry, finance, agriculture, and our general national economy will be essential.

It is doubtful that an informal committee drawn exclusively from the bureaus and departments, with no statutory standing, would possess the power and the prestige necessary to the formulation of a "bold new program" and the enlistment of public support in its execution. Past performance of committees of executive agencies supports this conclusion.

Public hearings of the Commission, properly prepared and conducted, would provide great impetus to the program in educating the American public in the advantages and characteristics of the program; in taking advantage of a democratic forum for the presentation of conflicting views on objectives and methods; in generating confidence in the program as the result of the assurance that it is being developed openly and with the full participation of the public; and in allaying any possible fears of the rest of the world that the program is one of imperialistic domination and exploitation, which so frequently have characterized foreign economic operations in the past.

The foregoing seem to be the foremost considerations indicating the establishment of a commission as the most logical and practical method of translating a noble concept into a specific policy and program.

Of course, the creation of a commission with adequate power would be no more than a starting point. The caliber of the members of the Commission and the caliber of its staff would determine the quality of the performance in discharging the difficult task entrusted to it. It must be assumed that the appointive authorities would select able and patriotic individuals to serve in an enterprise of this magnitude.

Whatever we may think of the specific recommendations of the Hoover Commission, it should be universally conceded that that Commission and its task forces have forthrightly dug beneath the surface of the problems of the organization of the executive branch of the Government and have made basic and courageous recommendations in spite of vested interests in the status quo. No executive agency, or committee of agencies, could have acted with equal independence, speed, and incisiveness.

If formulas can be found which will stimulate the investment of private capital in backward areas and eliminate many of the political obstacles and risks now restraining the export of capital, we will find that a major step has been taken toward the creation of that flexible but stable economic and political order among all nations which will permit the search for material and spiritual happiness by free citizens in an atmosphere of free enterprise.

We will find that the causes of wars have been effectively minimized and that the general level of civilization has been substantially advanced through permitting the natural economic forces of specialization and exchange to work, free from artificial restriction.

Having outlined the nature and purpose of the proposal I have made, I think it will be helpful if I warn against certain misunderstandings which might conceivably arise. I will do this by saying what this program is not.

First. This program is not a substitute for any existing national policy. It is a new program, and, while it may make unnecessary certain existing agencies, it should be considered on its own merits and not as a replacement of any existing programs.

At this point it would be appropriate to analyze and comment upon the present so-called Point 4 program which has been in existence for the past 2 years and concerning which plans for expansion are under consideration.

The Point 4 program, as actually administered, has involved the expenditure of public funds on the order of $35,000,000 for the past fiscal year. It has amounted to little more than a technical-assistance program, aiding other governments in bettering the lot of their citizens through improved sanitation and public health services and agricultural methods.

If the money is efficiently and economically expended, it undoubtedly will have some benefit to the countries which are the recipients of this American generosity. However, it seems to me, aid programs of this character, financed by the American taxpayer and managed by the Federal bureaus, can accomplish only a very small fraction of what can be done in achieving the development of underdeveloped areas, thus raising living standards through employing the uniquely successful American principles and techniques of the free-enterprise system.

This program can in no sense be regarded as in conflict with our immediate need to defend ourselves against Communist military aggression. When we have strengthened the weak spots in the world and affiliated them with the free-enterprise system, we will have rendered our own defense stronger and less burdensome. Until that time we must press forward with sound programs for our defense with all the vigor and intelligence we possess.

To summarize, it is my view that the Government should seek to create the climate in which private enterprise can do the job of developing natural resources; that Government should police the activities of individuals and corporations so as to prevent overreaching, exploitation and monopolistic, restrictive trade practices and so as to insure equality and fair dealing in free and open competition; that Government, in providing statistical and scientific information, and possibly financial assistance, to all on equal terms, can assist and encourage the flow of private capital into the work of developing natural resources and other fields of manufacturing and trade; that Government can appropriately promote self-liquidating international public works as aids to production and commerce. The Government should not engage in proprietary undertakings nor make extensive grants or loans of public funds in private economic activities either to foreign governments or their nationals.

Let us reaffirm our faith in the economic and political philosophy upon which this republic was founded. Let us believe that the liberation of the forces of the human soul which conquered our own wilderness and harnessed the forces of nature for the benefit of ourselves and our posterity can likewise be employed for the benefit of peoples who, only now, are emerging from the shackles of feudalism and slavery. Let us act in that faith. With humility, and anxious to absorb the many advantages of the cultures of the peoples whose material lot is less pleasant than ours, let us offer to contribute the pioneering, courageous, enterprising spirit which is

our inheritance. But let it be the voluntary and spontaneous contribution of the American people in a self-sustaining, mutually beneficial economic movement. Let us not admit decadence and impotence in the free enterprise system through engaging in state-owned, tax-supported proprietary activities reminiscent of the totalitarian socialism we abhor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD at this point the bill I have introduced providing for the establishment of a Commission on Aid to Underdeveloped Foreign Areas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

A bill for the establishment of a Commission on Aid to Underdeveloped Foreign Areas

Be it enacted, etc.—

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED FOREIGN AREAS

SECTION 1. To assist in carrying out the purposes of the act for International Development, approved June 5, 1950, there is hereby established a bipartisan commission to be known as the Commission on Aid to Underdeveloped Foreign Areas (in this act referred to as the "Commission").

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 2. (a) Number and appointment: The Commission shall be composed of 14 members as follows:

(1) Ten appointed by the President of the United States, four from the executive branch of the Government and six from private life;

(2) Two Members of the Senate appointed by the Vice President; and

(3) Two Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker.

(b) Political affiliation: Of each class of members, not more than one-half shall be from each of the two major political parties.

(c) Vacancies: Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. The Commission shall elect a chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

QUORUM

SEC. 4. Eight members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. (a) Members of Congress: Members of Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) Members from the executive branch: The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall each receive the compensation which he would receive if he were not a member of the Commission, plus such additional compensation, if any, as is necessary to make his aggregate salary $12,500; and they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) Members from private life: The members from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. The Commission shall have the power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

CERTAIN LAWS INAPPLICABLE TO COMMISSION AND ITS STAFF

SEC. 7. The service of any person as a member of the Commission, the service of any other person with the Commission, and the employment of any person by the Commission, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such person within the provisions of sections 281, 283, or 284 of title 18 of the United States Code, or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 9. (a) Investigation: The Commission shall study and investigate the problem of aiding underdeveloped foreign areas and shall formulate and recommend to the President and the Congress specific programs for carrying out the purposes of the Act for International Development.

(b) Reports: The Commission shall report to the President and to the Congress from time to time the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 10. (a) Committees: The Commission may create such committees of its members with such powers and duties as may be delegated thereto.

(b) Hearings and sessions: The Commission, or any committee thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and take such testimony, as the Commission or such committee may deem advisable. Any member of the Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before the Commission or before any committee thereof.

(c) Obtaining official data: The Commission, or any committee thereof, is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestion, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, or any committee thereof, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Commission or of the committee concerned.

(d) Subpena power: The Commission, or any committee thereof, shall have power to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents; to administer oaths; to take testimony; to have printing and binding done; and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable within the amount appropriated therefor. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Commission or committee and shall be served by any person designated by them. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 192–194) shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from Michigan that he has made a most comprehensive statement on the point four program. I have been somewhat concerned about the approach we have been making to the program, because it had seemed to me that we were getting too much government into this picture, and I was much impressed by the gentleman's statements regarding the point where private initiative should enter. I think there are those who today are sponsoring the Point 4 program who feel that all of these investments should be made by the Government; that it is purely a Government operation; that at no time is there any place for the private profit motive to enter, that all of that is beside the point. I have been led to believe that the program as it is now constituted would result in the imposition of state socialism upon these backward areas. Now, if we can develop a program through such a commission as the gentleman suggests, I for one would like to associate myself with the gentleman in that movement. I am just wondering if the gentleman feels that we have already passed the point in view of our present studies where this might need a little more assistance and where the Congress of the United States ought to have something to say about the program. I am afraid we are having nothing to say about it except to appropriate the money.

Mr. MEADER. I appreciate especially the observations of the gentleman from Wisconsin, a valuable member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. I would only say in reply to the question as to whether it is too late, that it is never too late to begin a program if it is a good one. Secondly, I appreciate particularly his expression of interest in this particular bill because the bill, I understand, has already been referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. If there is to be some difference of opinion about the approach between those who believe the private enterprise system can contribute substantially, or as I would put it, would perform the great bulk of the job of developing underdeveloped areas, and those, as the gentleman suggests, who believe it ought to be done by Government under some semisocialistic undertaking through grants of public funds, I think it would be very appropirate for those having different opinions to thrash out this question of basic policy before the committee of which the gentleman is a member. I hope he will be able to obtain hearings on the bill which has been referred to his committee.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I will be glad to try to make that effort.

Mr. MEADER. I thank the gentleman.

943639—38979

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1949

Meader, George

May 2, 1951

Dear Mr. Meader:

I should greatly value the opportunity to study your proposal, but unfortunately the text of your forthcoming address was not included in your letter. I should be glad to have the opportunity to study it if it is convenient for you to send it to me.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable George Meader
House of Representatives
Congress of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Script of Apr 25th enclosed.

GEORGE MEADER
DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

HOME ADDRESS:
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

COUNTIES:
JACKSON MONROE
LENAWEE WASHTENAW

COMMITTEE:
EXPENDITURES IN THE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

April 26, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Warner Building
13th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My attention was called to your broadcast last evening, commenting upon the production predictions of Defense Mobilizer Wilson. I am sorry I did not hear the broadcast itself and would appreciate receiving a copy of the transcript, if you have one available.

The main question you raised seems to me to be of a kind raised by many of my friends over a period of months and years, and one which has bothered me for a long time; namely, can't we think of anything better than just defending ourselves militarily?

Last Monday, I introduced in the House of Representatives a bill which I hope may be at least a modest contribution toward the formulation of a positive--or affirmative--foreign policy, and which may, if it has merit, become a part of a program which will answer the question to which I referred. I recognize that the idea I presented may be a novel approach and am anxious to get the reaction and comment of anyone who has given, or will give, serious thought to the basic direction which the course of our national policy should take.

This idea is presented in brief form in an address I am to make Saturday evening to the annual banquet of the Knights Templar in Philadelphia. I would appreciate very much if you would glance at this speech and let me have your reaction to the proposal it contains.

Sincerely,

George Meader

George Meader

GM:AT
enclosure

Meighan H. S.

dward Murrow
ew York

February 2, 1950

Miss O. E. Bauer
Office of Mr. Meighan
Columbia Broadcasting System
6121 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles 28, Calif.

Dear Miss Bauer:

John Dierkes is an old friend of mine from London. He apparently knows something about advertising and has some sort of idea about selling a lot of stuff to farmers that they don't need. I had an idea that Mr. Meighan would want to recommend him to someone in the promotion department.

Sincerely yours,

Smartest

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
6121 SUNSET BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES 28, CALIFORNIA
HOLLYWOOD 1212

HOWARD S. MEIGHAN
VICE PRESIDENT

January 3, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

About three weeks or so ago a man by the name of Mr. Dierke stopped in the office and wanted to make an appointment to see Mr. Meighan, saying that you had written to Mr. Meighan about him. I explained that we had received no letter from you. Mr. Dierke would not identify himself further or say what he wanted, but did say that he would call me again that afternoon to see if the letter arrived. No letter came and Mr. Dierke has never called again.

I held up writing to you thinking that the letter in question might arrive but in view of the fact that it has not, Mr. Meighan suggested that I drop you a note to find out if you knew of this individual or what he wanted. Is there anything that you would like Mr. Meighan to do if Mr. Dierke ever appears again?

Sincerely,

G E Bauer

Secretary

Menke, Don

February 22, 1951

Dear Don:

Thanks for your thoughtful letter of January 18.

I assure you that nothing would pleasure me more than to come out to Evansville in June, but as I have already told President Hale, it now appears more than likely that I shall be abroad at that time.

I am grateful to you for writing as you did and shall hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Don Menke
Radio Station WEOA
Evansville 8, Indiana

WEOA Radio Station

OFFICE AND STUDIO
24 N. W. THIRD ST.
EVANSVILLE 8
INDIANA

January 18, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Yesterday I was informed by Mr. Lincoln B. Hale, President of Evansville College, regarding his approach to you on the possibility that you might be in a position to come to Evansville as their Commencement speaker on June 4.

Having had such close contact with Evansville College through the years down here, I certainly can support their loyalty to us as a station and a network as well as the progressive and tangible contribution which they are making here in the community and throughout this part of the country.

May I add to Mr. Hale's efforts at persuasion my own hope that you might be available and my own assurances that we would be proud to have you here and eager to exploit the fact through the community since it would add such tremendous emphasis to this annual college event.

Cordially yours,

Don

Don Menke
Manager
W E O A

DM/pel

Affiliated with Columbia Broadcasting System

12.6.51.

Distribution 'A'

EUROPEAN SERVICE

GENERAL NEWS TALK

MIDWEEK COMMENTARY - THE GRAND INQUEST.

(THE MACARTHUR HEARINGS:)

by Jules Menken (O.C.)

Europeans can take great satisfaction from the grand inquest into General MacArthur's dismissal which has been going on in Washington for the past six weeks. Most striking is the high and statesmanlike level maintained throughout practically the entire investigation which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Armed Services Committee sitting jointly have been conducting. The inquest has indeed been on a grand scale. By the end of last week the verbatim record of the testimony totalled over 5,000 typescript pages, the equivalent of a small library. By that time only seven witnesses had been heard -- General MacArthur himself, whose hearing took three full days; the American military leaders including General Marshall, the Secretary of Defence, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff and their Chairman; and Mr. Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State; but it is already clear that their evidence has transformed the whole political atmosphere both in Washington and throughout the United States. As what has happened becomes better known, the change will be felt in ever widening circles throughout the world.

The original purpose of the MacArthur hearings was largely hostile to the Truman Administration. The results, however, have already confounded many of the critics. Though differences about policy still exist, the hearings have blown misconceptions away as fog is cleared by a strong wind. The first and most important point which they have established is the strength and unanimity of the American desire for peace. As in the Senate hearings earlier

(24 lines - continued)

this year on the dispatch of American troops to Europe, so in the present hearings Administration witnesses from General Marshall and Mr. Acheson downwards have testified repeatedly that their main opposition to General MacArthur's policy flows from fear that stronger military action against China might convert a limited war in Korea into a general war in the Far East and might even launch a third world war. Even General MacArthur himself stood on the same ground. He also opposed general war against China; he opposed commitment of American ground forces against the Communist regime in Peking; he opposed any action which might begin a world war. The very measures that he advocated -- bombing of Chinese bases in Manchuria, blockade of China, freeing Chiang Kai-Shek's troops on Formosa for action against the mainland in order to ease Chinese pressure in Korea -- General MacArthur regarded as involving no risk of world war because, in his opinion, Soviet Russia would only move if and when she was ready and would not be spurred on to war by secondary measures in a minor theatre of operations.

High among the Truman Administration's reasons for restricting the war in Korea is appreciation of the dangers to which America's European allies would be exposed in the event of Russian action. This point was repeatedly acknowledged. Its recognition does not mean, however, that Washington looks forward to an indefinite continuance of the Korean fighting, or is not prepared to settle on reasonable terms. On the contrary. Although a cloak of essential censorship was drawn across details of immediate policy in Korea -- one of the few matters, incidentally, on which the full testimony was not at once released to the public -- Administration witnesses made two points abundantly clear. First, on strictly military grounds they by no means agree that General MacArthur's proposals would in fact hasten victory in Korea as he

(30 lines - continued)

claimed. Secondly, they are confident that continued destruction Communist China's trained military man-power must defeat Peking's purpose in the end. This opinion must obviously be strengthened by the announcement by General Van Fleet, Commander of the Eighth Army in Korea, that the second Communist spring offensive cost the Chinese losses in killed, wounded and captured amounting to 170,000 between its start on May 16th and last Saturday, and that during this period United Nations troops captured enough military supplies to equip at least three Chinese divisions, or between 18,000 and 24,000 men.

As regards terms of settlement in Korea, the MacArthur bearings are also encouraging to Europe. The United States, the hearings show, has no desire to fight on until the whole of Korea is conquered, but would be quite willing to negotiate peace in the general area of the 38th parallel provided that a settlement included adequate guarantees against further aggression. Once agression has been successfully repelled, Washington looks forward to the establishment of a peaceful and united Korea as a long-range political purpose. Before a cease-fire in Korea the United States will not discuss Formosa or the entry of Communist China into the United Nations; after a cease-fire Washington is prepared to discuss both subjects -- though it will never agree to allow Formosa to fall into hands hostile to the United States, and will oppose the entrance of the Chinese Communist Government into the United Nations. If there is any will to peace in Peking, these are terms on which at least a cease-fire in Korea can be negotiated.

Mr. Acheson's notable explanation and defence of American post-war policy towards China is too large a subject to be discussed properly in this talk. Briefly, Mr. Acheson stated categorically that there had been no Communist influence in the

(29 lines - continued)

State Department affecting American policy towards China - a charge often made by his critics. The Chiang Kai-shek Government, he said, had never established effective rule over the whole of China, and its fall had been caused by grave faults in Kuomintang policy, notably by too large a military effort which overstrained China's resources in an effort to win North China and Manchuria from the Communists. Mr. Acheson further stated that the present Communist regime in Peking is also not master of the whole country, and indeed over much of China, particularly in the south and south-west, its power scarcely extends beyond the large cities and major lines of communications. This bald summary, however, does much less than justice to Mr. Acheson's brilliant and sustained defence.

To sum up. The Senate MacArthur hearings, though still not finished, have already demonstrated yet again America's passionate desire for peace and the Truman Administration's resoluteness in seeking it. They have made clear the moderation of American military aims in Korea and Washington's willingness, once the Communist aggression has been repelled, to discuss a peace settlement on fair and reasonable terms. They have explained the post-war policy of the United States towards China in terms which make plain Washington's grasp and understanding of one of the most difficult problems in the contemporary world.

For Europe all this is obviously heartening and of the highest importance. Less heartening has been the clear and repeated statement by the American military leaders that the United States is not yet ready to cope with early Soviet aggression in the West. This fact, however, is not news. For the American public the MacArthur hearings also have the highest importance. They began as an attack on the Truman Administration; they have turned into an unprecedented process of public education

(29 lines - continued)

in the greatest issues of high policy. The result, already apparent in reports from the United States, is a marked lessening of suspicion, a cleansing and freshening of the political atmosphere, and renewed confidence in Washington's policies and leadership. Since the moral and political health of the United States is of the highest importance to its allies, Europe can rightly be heartened by these aspects of the MacArthur hearings also.

7 lines.
TOTAL: 119 lines.

END

Menken, Jules
rear this
drawer -
Menken
Pending 12/1

July 10, 1951

Dear Jules:

This is a belated answer to yours of June 16th. The MacArthur hearings have not yet been printed, or rather they have not yet been bound and as soon as they are I will see to it that you get two sets. I agree with your comments about Acheson's testimony entirely. Unfortunately he cannot help letting his intellect show and that irritates the great minds on Capitol Hill.

This is written in great haste, since I am just off for a few weeks leave which believe me I can stand.

There is better than an even chance that I shall be in London sometime during August and if so we must of course arrange a long evening.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jules Menken
10 Thurlow Road
London, England

15

10 THURLOW ROAD.
LONDON. N.W.3.
HAMPSTEAD 6760.

16th June 1951

Dear Ed,

It was good to have your recent letter, and nice of you to make time to write, for your programme sounds extremely heavy. I hope that you are enjoying it, though comment these tense days is a formidable burden.

With this I send a script that may interest you because of its angle -- a very brief talk I did this week for Bush House on the MacArthur hearings down to the end of the Acheson evidence. I have read every word that the International Edition of the New York Times has printed on these hearings, and I frankly confess that I think Acheson's defence was a brilliant performance. Perhaps I should add that I think that the real weaknesses in the case were not really probed by any of his critics! But it is very easy to be wise after the event.

You very kindly said that you would send R.T. and me official documents if I would ask for them. Do you think that you could let us have all the volumes of the MacArthur testimony, appendices (when they appear), and the Senate Committee's full report (when it comes out)? If it is not too much to ask for two copies or sets, I would then pass one on to him, and we would both be greatly in your debt.

As soon as I get proofs I shall post you a strategic survey I have just written.

Take care of yourself, and be sure how warm a welcome will be yours when you are next here from

Yours ever,

Jules

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.

P.S. I was more perturbed by MacArthur's speech at Austin, Texas, on June 13th than by any other development since the Administration witnesses began to testify. How seriously can this line of attack develop?

Menken, Jules

May 24, 1951

Dear Jules:

I am in your debt for two publications and a belated Christmas card and I hope you will not regard me as the churlish bastard I appear to be. The fact is that in addition to my five 15-minute news programs, I have been doing for the last 25 weeks a full-hour weekly news review on Friday nights from 9 to 10 PM. This consists mainly of edited recordings and, as you will know, it takes up a great deal of time.

I hear from R. T. that you are feeling better and that news gives me great pleasure. We shall meet again somehow, somewhere, in the course of the summer.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jules Menken
10 Thurlow Road
London N.W.3, England

10 Thurlow Road
London N.W.3
Hampstead 6760

3

3. xi. 50

My dear Ed,

A letter and Chatham House report which I sent you by sea-mail a few days ago will have been pretty well swept away by the present crisis.

The purpose of this note is to say that I am thinking of you at this time of great tension, perplexity and peril, and also to add (for what it is worth) that, despite much folly and some weakness near the top, my impression and belief is that the British people are standing four-square and increasingly solid as the danger grows. Bless you!

Yours ever

Jules

10 Thurlow Road
London N.W.3
Hampstead 6760

23. xi. 50

My dear Ed,

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of a Chatham House report on "Defence in the Cold War" which may be of interest as evidence of the movement of moderate, cautious Whitehall-Fleet Street opinion towards reality. The report has grave faults of analysis, and contains much wishful thinking, but on the immediate, practical issues I thought it sensible.

I won't try to say anything comfortable about Nye Bevan's recent lunch party and the denial which today's papers publish. He is a dangerous and sinister figure, and this performance, I fear, is all part of his game. But there is lots else visible that is sound, as you know well. And I also think the "instinct" is very sound on the move.

Please forgive this hand-written letter, but I have been knocked out of life for more than two months by a ruptured intervertebral disc and subsequent injury to a sciatic nerve. I'm sitting in a chair and writing today for the first time since all this happened. R.T. has been angelic and has kept me alive above the neck by phoning and chatting almost every evening — bless him!

I hope you are fit and not too busy. My regards to your wife.

Yours ever

Jules

10 Thurlow Road
London N.W.3
Hampstead 6760

21.xii.50

My dear Ed,

The card that accompanies this note will be late for Christmas because I have been laid up for three weeks with a badly injured back, and all activities are slowed down in consequence.

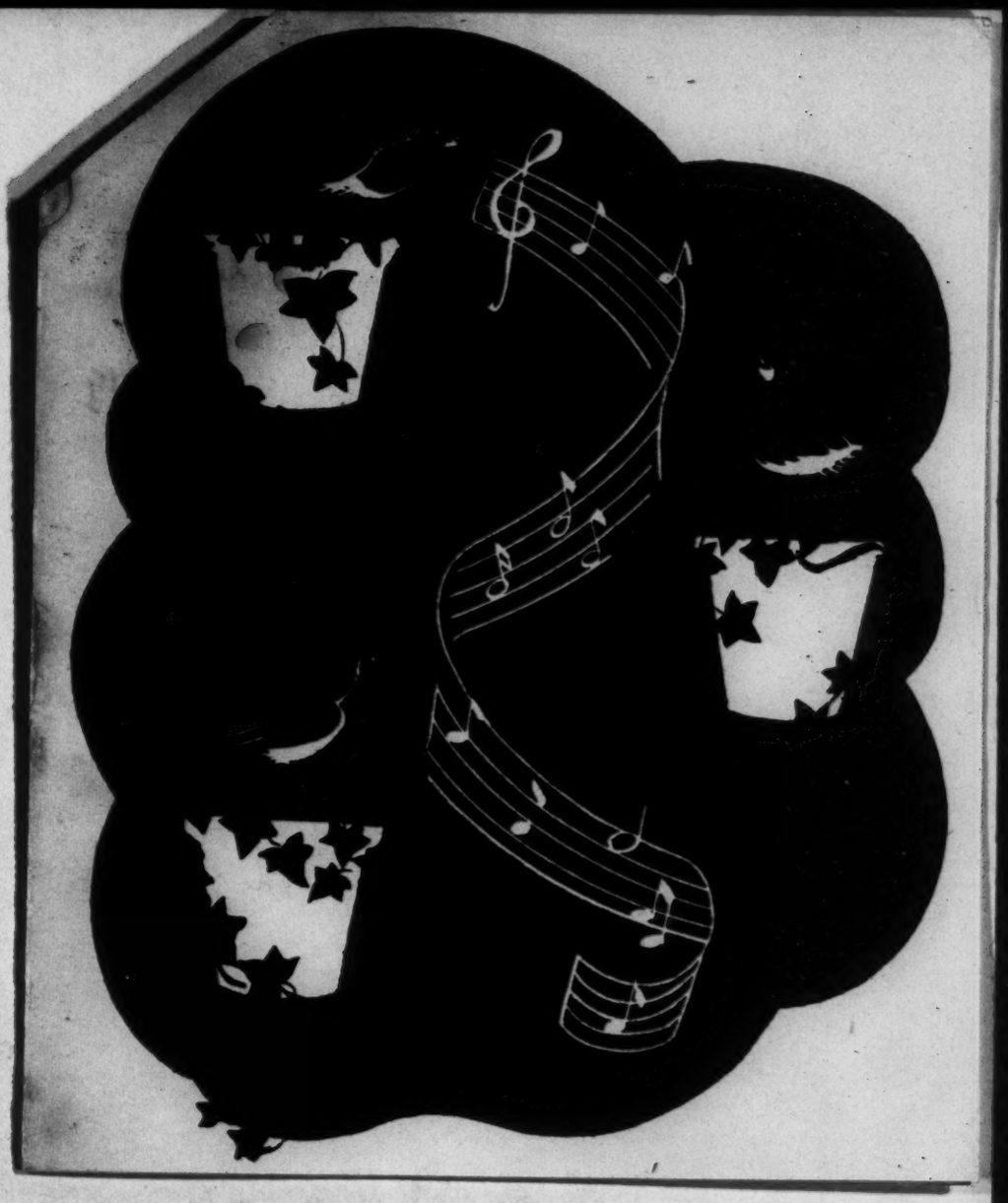
The card brings you and your wife and boy very best wishes for the season and for all possible personal well-being in the coming year. It's a pity not to say frivolous card because (as Churchill says somewhere) "it costs nothing

to be cheerful"; and the robins which I heard this morning singing beneath a clear pale sky testify that there are other things in the world besides evil and war.

Bless you and thank you, Ed, for all your kindness and help earlier this year; and may 1957 go well with you all.

In friendship

Jules



With best wishe
for Christmas
and the New Yea

Juley Menken

shes
as
Year

Ken

Menken, Jules.

July 6, 1950

My dear Jules:

First of all, may I tell you how disappointed I am that Aberystwyth was not successful. I remain wholly convinced that something equally satisfactory will turn up.

Secondly, my belated thanks for the new translations of the Iliad and Odyssey.

Thirdly, I am off for Korea at the end of next week, and would like to think that I may find in the whole of Asia friends as true and even-tempered in time of adversity as you and R.T. Clark.

It is possible that I shall pass through London late in August on my way home. If so, I will make you a signal.

Like always,

Mr. Jules Menken
10 Thurlow Road
London, N.W. 3

10 Thurlow Road
London N.W.3
Hampstead 6760

Personal 27th June 1950

My dear Ed,

I have heard from Aberystwyth, and was unsuccessful. I am very distressed at this unsatisfactory outcome, the more so because of your warm encouragement and support and all your kindness and trouble in cabling to Denis Brogan and to Salisbury. Please believe that for these, as for all the other spiritual gifts our friendship has brought me, I am, as always, most deeply grateful.

Yours ever,

Jules

Jules Menken

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.

Menken, Jules

10 Thurlow Road
London N.W.3
Hampstead 6760

10th June 1950

My dear Ed,

Many thanks for sending back the manuscript of "How World War II Came", which arrived safely today.

Yours as always,

Jules

Jules Menken

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.

10 Thurlow Road
London N.W.3
Hampstead 6760

5th June 1950

My dear Ed,

It was lovely to see you on Saturday, and I can't tell you how deeply touched I am by your most kind offer to cable Denis Brogan and Salisbury about the Aberystwyth Chair. This will certainly be most helpful. I enclose meanwhile a copy of my application (it has been marked "Private and Confidential" merely for office purposes), from which you will see how extraordinarily kind others have also been about this.

The title of the catalogue is:

United States Government Publications.
Monthly Catalogue, issued by the
Superintendent of Documents,
U.S.Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C.,

and if that could be subscribed to, I will organise the rest with R.T.

I hope to have a copy of Feiling's "History of England" posted off to you tomorrow. Hampstead must be pulling its socks up, because I can't get a copy locally!

With best greetings to your wife and warmest thanks,

Yours as ever,

Jules

Private and Confidential

APPLICATION

BY

JULES MENKEN

FOR THE

WILSON CHAIR OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS,

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES,

ABERYSTWYTH

10, Thurlow Road,
London, N.W.3.

25th May 1950.

Dear Sir,

Wilson Chair of International Politics

I beg to offer myself as candidate for this Chair.

The following documents are attached:

(1) Statement Regarding Application
(2) Curriculum Vitae
(3) A Selected List of Publications
(4) Testimonials as listed below.

These documents are also accompanied by machine-proofs of my study of the period between the wars entitled "How World War II Came". I am sorry that at this stage bound and finished copies cannot be supplied.

Besides those who have been good enough to supply testimonials, reference about me may be made to D.W. Brogan, Esq., Professor of Political Science in the University of Cambridge, Fellow of Peterhouse.

I shall be glad to supply any further information that may be desired.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) JULES MENKEN

T. Maelgwyn Davies, Esq.,
Registrar,
University College of Wales,
Aberystwyth.

Testimonials have been supplied by:

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Altrincham, K.C.M.G.
(Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, 1923-25; Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Kenya Colony, 1925-31; Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, 1940-42; Minister Resident in the Middle East, 1944-45.)

R. Hon. R.A. Butler, M.P.
(Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1925-29; Hon. Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1941; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1938-41; Minister of Education, 1941-45.)

Rt. Hon. P.C. Gordon Walker, M.P.
(Student and History Tutor, Christ Church, 1931-40; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, 1947-50; Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1950.)

Sir Hubert D. Henderson
(Drummond Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, Fellow of All Soul's College.)

Tangye Lean, Esq.
(Controller, European Services, British Broadcasting Corporation.)

A.J. Sylvester, Esq., C.B.E.
(Principal Secretary to the Late Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor, O.M.)

Donald Tyerman, Esq.
(Deputy Editor of The Times.)

STATEMENT REGARDING APPLICATION

My candidature for the Wilson Chair of International Politics results from a life-long interest both in politics and in international affairs. On the one hand, both practical and political work, posts in business, experience as a management consultant, the organisation of a department giving post-graduate training in business administration and my own duties as a teacher, have involved unceasing concern with problems essentially political in character. On the other hand, I have worked consistently, to a large extent professionally, and with no prolonged break, in the field of international affairs and international problems. A large body of writing, both signed and unsigned, much of it in publications of the highest standing, is available as evidence. It includes "How World War II Came", a book-length study of the period between the wars, which will be published in a few months.

My main reasons for applying for the Wilson Chair are two. First, I wish to teach (and enjoy teaching), particularly post-graduate and advanced students; the work of such students in international politics is especially important because in this field what requires to be done calls for greater maturity and more concentrated effort than undergraduates can usually give. But I should be more than glad to have also the opportunity of offering optional courses to undergraduates in Wales. Many students receive in the National University Colleges their only training at university level, going afterwards to a diversity of occupations where they should play a leading and responsible role in moulding opinion either among their own people or farther afield. For all such students as are interested, instruction in international politics should open doors helpful to their own fulfilment and vital to the social health and actual policy of the nation in critical times.

My second main reason is the paramount importance of international politics to post-war Britain and the consequent need for extensive study of international problems upon the solution of which the maintenance of peace and indeed our security and very existence as a nation depend. Such problems may be grouped under three main heads: the nature and sociology of international Communism; changes in the world balance of power; and new forms of international government and association. The general topic of Communism should include studies of its developing structure as an instrument of power; the history and sociology of Communism in Western countries, in Asia, and in Africa; and the Communist technique of subversion. The general topic of the world balance of power should include a historical survey and analysis of changes in that balance from, say, 1850 onwards; factors influencing the unbalanced world position today; and means of creating a new balance. The general topic of new forms

Continued

of international government and association should include studies of global organisations like the United Nations and regional associations like Western Union and the Atlantic Pact, and of means for developing the latter in all parts of the world; the problems of Commonwealth development require special study, as does the control of atomic energy. In parts of this field I have done a good deal of work, as reference to the list of publications attached will show.

In further considering a research programme, the proper relationship in the field of international politics between the university, informed public opinion, and the actual work of government should be borne in mind. Upon the universities and similar institutions of advanced study should rest the task of marshalling and analysing the facts, discerning their significant patterns, and considering alternative possibilities of solution and development.

It is above all because of the manifest importance of international politics and international problems today and because I profoundly believe that advanced university study can contribute to their solution that I seek appointment to the Wilson Chair.

May 25, 1950. (Sgd.) JULES MENKEN

JULES MENKEN

(British subject, U.S.A. origin; naturalised in 1929.

Married; no children)

1899 Born October 5th, New York City.

Went to school and to Columbia University in New York; A.B., 1918, after completing the four-year Arts course in three years.

1921-24 Emmanuel College, Cambridge (Exhibitioner, 1922; Scholar, 1923; First Class in both Parts of the Economics Tripos; B.A., 1924; M.A., 1928)

1925-29 Economist on the personal Secretariat of the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., M.P.; Assistant Secretary of the Liberal Industrial Inquiry, which produced Britain's Industrial Future, the so-called Liberal Yellow Book; seconded as briefing secretary for about a year to the Liberal Parliamentary Party in the House of Commons.

1930-35 First Head of the Department of Business Administration, at the London School of Economics and Political Science. I organised and taught in the Department, which was conduced mainly at post-graduate level.

1935-40 Various activities, including an appointment in the Rio Tinto Company, Ltd., free-lance journalism, and work as a business consultant.

1940-46 A Senior Sub-Editor, European Division, B.B.C.

1946-47 Assistant Financial Adviser, John Lewis and Company, Ltd., a post relinquished owing to illness involving major operations.

1948-50 Research for and writing of "How World War II Came" (see below); free-lance writing for reviews and broadcasting.

1941-48 Military and Diplomatic Correspondent of The National Review. Under the Viscountess Milner's editorship my contributions included monthly signed articles from 1941 to 1945 on the course of the war, signed articles on diplomatic and military subjects, regular unsigned editorial comment, and many book reviews. Since Lord Altrincham became editor in September 1948 I have contributed signed book reviews and review-articles.

Continued

1940-49 A principal contributor to The War of 1939, a history published by the Caxton Publishing Company, Ltd. My contributions total some 250,000 words in six volumes and cover the course of the main campaigns of the Second World War from the Winter War of 1939-40 in Finland through the defensive phase of the Stalingrad campaign. I have also written "How World War II Came", a 120,000-word study of the period between the wars, for a re-issue of this history under the title "The World at War", to be published in the autumn.

These contributions are the latest in a long series of articles and writings on economic, political, international and military subjects during the past twenty-five years. Publications to which I have contributed include the Chatham House Survey of International Affairs, The Econonist, The Fortnightly, The Nineteenth Century and After, Brassey's Annual (The Armed Forces Yearbook), and The Times Literary Supplement.

I have travelled a good deal, including trips of investigation in the United States, Germany, and Russia, and work in Spain.

I have a good working knowledge of French and German, and a modest reading knowledge of Russian, Italian and Spanish.

A SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

In the Chatham House "Survey of International Affairs"

1929 Volume:	"The History of Reparations from the Dawes Plan to the Young Report" (with R.J. Stopford)
1930 Volume:	"The German Economy and Reparations"
1932 Volume:	"Non-German Reparations"

In "The War of 1939"

Volume VI:	"The War on Land: Germany Attacks Russia" (The first section of this chapter -- some 15/20,000 words -- surveys the political and (as far as it was known at the time of writing) the diplomatic background of this attack. The rest of this chapter -- and of my contributions to other volumes -- consists mainly of a critical narrative of the operations.)

In "The National Review"

1945 - October	"The Russo-Chinese Agreements"
1946 - January	"Britain and the Persian Question"
- May	"A Note on Arms Production"
1947 - March	"Neville Chamberlain"
- July	"The Socialist Tradition"
1948 - January	"Considerations on Atomic Defence"
- March	"Marx and the Communist Manifesto"
- April	"Strategy After Czechoslovakia"
- June	"The Problem of Japan"
- December	"The Memoirs of Cordell Hull"
1949 - June	"Doctrine and Policy" (Robert E. Sherwood, The White House Papers of Harry L. Hopkins)
1950 - February	"The Tenth Year" (F.A. Voigt, The Greek Sedition)

Continued

In "The National and English Review"

1950 - June "A Great American" (Henry L. Stimson)

In "The Nineteenth Century and After"

1949 - December "Stalin and His Russia - I"

1950 - January "Stalin and His Russia - II"

In "The World At War"

In the press "How World War II Came"

From DONALD TYERMAN, ESQ.,

Deputy Editor of THE TIMES

To the Electors to the Chair of International Politics at Aberystwyth

Dear Sirs,

I understand that Mr. Jules Menken is applying for this post. I can confidently say that he is well qualified for your careful consideration by the variety of his experience and by the particularity of his interests, as well as by his qualities as a student and as a teacher. For many years now he has addressed himself in a scholarly fashion to the leading themes of international politics to-day. I can speak highly of the technical competence and the comprehensiveness of his researches into these affairs; and my good opinion is shared by other workers in the same field who are better qualified than I to judge. I have been impressed by the way in which Mr. Menken, with many other activities to choose from, deliberately decided a considerable time ago to devote all his time, energies and talents to the work and to the topics which are bound to be the staple occupation of a professor of international politics to-day. Finally, I would say first that his professional attainments as a student, teacher and writer are sufficiently high to make his unusual background and career distinct assets in this post rather than the reverse; and secondly that he will have a contribution of his own to make to the academic investigation of these high questions if he is appointed. Certainly his claims should be carefully and sympathetically weighed.

May 8, 1950. (Sgd.) DONALD TYERMAN

From A. J. SYLVESTER, ESQ., C.B.E.,

Principal Secretary to the late EARL LLOYD GEORGE

of DWYFOR, O.M.

Mr. Jules Menken is an applicant for the post of Wilson Professor of International Politics, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

I am very pleased to testify that, in my opinion, if appointed he would carry out the duties and responsibilities of this important position with a high standard of efficiency and distinction, and would bring honour and dignity to the University. His personality, persuasiveness, gift of expression and exposition, are qualities which would be of immense importance in helping and influencing those whom it would be his duty to instruct and assist.

I have known Mr. Jules Menken for more than 25 years. He was Economist on the Personal Secretariat of Mr. Lloyd George from the summer of 1925 until after the general election of 1929. Although his title was "Economist" -- and he was the only one on Mr. Lloyd George's personal staff -- his work covered a much wider field. Among other duties, he was seconded for about a year as Briefing Secretary to the Liberal Parliamentary Party, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons. For about two years he was Assistant Secretary of the Liberal Industrial Inquiry, which produced the Liberal Industrial Report, popularly called "The Yellow Book" quoted by Members of all Parties throughout the years and today. During these periods he continued to serve Mr. Lloyd George as well.

Some of his tasks involved research into Cabinet Papers of the period of Mr. Lloyd George's Premiership.

Much of Mr. Menken's work lay in the field of domestic politics and included economic subjects, but he was also responsible for briefs and memoranda on certain international matters. Among them were questions arising out of the execution of the Treaty of Versailles and the Washington Naval Conference of 1922, the Reparations problem, armaments, national minorities and French policy.

From every point of view -- general character, ability, uprightness, qualification and experience -- I unhesitatingly recommend Mr. Jules Menken for the post of Wilson Professor of International Politics.

May 13, 1950. (Sgd.) A. J. SYLVESTER

From TANGYE LEAN, ESQ., Controller,

European Services, B.B.C.

I have been in close contact with Mr. Jules Menken's work for the European Services of the BBC since 1941. He has been one of the really outstanding figures of this period and has contributed more to the general background and - if I may use the term - to the philosophy of our broadcasts than anyone else not directly in control of a wide range of output. I would put this exceptional influence down to his ability at the same time to master a great volume of facts and to maintain while doing so a clear and deep perception of the influences shaping the material. This sense of mastery has distinguished him sharply from the ordinary commentator on international affairs who is content to deal with events on a more superficial plane as they develop. I have read his study "How World War II Came" and it confirms this impression of exceptional grasp and power in ordering the raw material of current affairs and the history of the immediate past.

Mr. Menken has a remarkable integrity of character which is no doubt the source of his firmly balanced view of affairs. This personal quality added to the distinction of his work has won the respect and admiration of all those with whom he has been in contact. He seems to me a wholly admirable candidate for the Wilson Chair of International Politics.

May 9, 1950. (Sgd.) TANGYE LEAN

From the Rt. Hon. P.C. GORDON WALKER, M.P.

I have known Mr. Jules Menken ever since I met him early in 1941 when we were both working in the European Services of the British Broadcasting Corporation. I was deeply impressed by his calmness and range of mind and by his very clear grasp of the issues involved in the war and likely to rise out of it. He had a high ability to acquire facts and to marshal them, and incidentally to face facts that were unpleasant.

I also followed with great attention and admiration his writings which seem to me to reveal high academic qualities in the best sense of the word. They were always profound and many-sided but at the same time lucid and interesting.

In my view Mr. Menken would be eminently suited for a University Chair of International Politics.

May 23, 1950. (Sgd.) P.C. GORDON WALKER

From the Rt. Hon. the Lord ALTRINCHAM, K.C.M.G.

I am very glad to support Mr. Jules Menken's candidature for the Wilson Chair of International Politics.

I have known him and his work for ten years, and more particularly the political commentary and articles on the war situation and on foreign affairs which during that period he contributed regularly to The National Review. They were marked by wide and accurate knowledge both of history and of the contemporary scene and satisfied the exacting canons of academic criticism. But their chief distinction lay in the obvious influence on them of actual experience in politics, in political work, and in the every-day business of management and government.

It is this addition to academic distinction that marks Mr. Menken out and gives him particular qualification as a candidate. For so important a Chair, whose occupant must of necessity influence a much wider audience than that in his class-room, the combination of exact scholarship with practical experience is in my view essential. Mr. Menken is that combination.

May 10, 1950 (Sgd.) ALTRINCHAM

From the Rt. Hon. R. A. BUTLER, M.P.

I have pleasure in supporting very strongly Mr. Jules Menken's application for the Wilson Chair of International Politics.

Mr. Menken and I were contemporaries at Cambridge, where he obtained First Class Honours in the Economics Tripos, reading among other things a good deal of modern history. Since Cambridge I have kept closely in touch with him and his writings. He has a particular talent for politics and international affairs. In his early days he won an excellent reputation for work on research studies organized under the aegis of Mr. Lloyd George. This and other facts led me during the war to suggest to Mr. Churchill that Mr. Menken should undertake certain studies on behalf of the Conservative Party without actually coming into the political field - an arrangement designed to enable him to retain his personal liberty of view. Unfortunately he was unable to accept this proposal because he felt that he ought not to leave the war work he was then doing in the European Service of the B.B.C.

The very variety of Mr. Menken's experience - all of which has been valuable and a great part pertinent to work such as that of the Wilson Chair - has prevented him from concentrating on mainly academic study and made impossible in his early days the prolonged research he would like to have done. The quality of his mind appears plainly, however, in many articles (a number of which are themselves the result of special study and research) dealing with international affairs and strategical questions, and has begun to bear mature fruit in his book on the causes of the Second World War.

I feel strongly that the time has come when Mr. Menken should hold a position of responsibility in which his talents can be given full scope and made available for the instruction of others. Twenty five years' knowledge of him makes me confident that he will fill the right post with distinction, and will make a valuable contribution to the solution of contemporary problems. It is because I consider that the Wilson Chair of International Politics offers pre-eminently the right opening for Mr. Menken that I wholeheartedly support his candidature.

May 16, 1950. (Sgd.) R. A. BUTLER

From Sir HUBERT D. HENDERSON

DRUMMOND Professor of Political Economy

in the University of Oxford.

I should like to support the application of Mr. Menken to the Wilson Chair of International Politics.

My acquaintance with Mr. Menken dates from shortly after the first World War, when I acted as his supervisor when he was reading for the Economics Tripos at Cambridge. He shewed then that he had a mind of an unquestionably first-class order; and his career for some time subsequently was that of an able professional economist.

During the 1930's the centre of his interests shifted under the impact of events to the sphere of international political affairs, of which he has become a close, systematic, and scholarly student. He has written a book which will shortly be published entitled "How World War II Came", which I have had the opportunity of reading in proof; and though it is obviously very difficult to make a valuable contribution to a subject on which the literature is so extensive and so diverse, it seems to me that he has succeeded in doing so. He treats several important elements in the story with surer grasp, and describes their bearing on the march of events in a truer perspective than is to be found, I think, in any other account.

Indeed his treatment of this subject, which is throughout well-proportioned and illuminating, suggests that the study of international politics might gain much from the approach of one who started as a well-equipped academic economist, following international economic developments with close and continuous interest and understanding, but who is in no way disposed to overrate the importance of economic factors, and whose range of knowledge is wide and accurate.

I feel sure that Mr. Menken, if he were appointed to the Wilson Chair, would do much to stimulate keenness and interest in the study of international politics, and he might well succeed in developing the subject along lines which placed it in more clearly articulated relationship to other closely associated fields of study.

May 17, 1950. (Sgd.) HUBERT D. HENDERSON

Menken, Jules.

May 25, 1950

Dear Jules:

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending me the "Odyssey" and "Iliad".

This is being written on the eve of my departure for Berlin. I hope to stop off in London for a few hours en route, and if I do, I will give you a shout.

I am returning your manuscript under separate cover, and enclose herewith comments received from one of the publishers; the comments are of course confidential. I'm sorry to have failed in this.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jules Menken
10 Thurlow Road
London, N.W. 3
England

Correspondence re book attached

10 Thurlow Road
London N.W.3
Hampstead 6760

6th May 1950

My dear Ed,

I always regard you (if I may say so) as a poet at heart. For this reason I am posting separately translations of the Iliad and the Odyssey which have been published here lately. They go to you as a small token of gratitude and regard, and with the hope that you may find them a change, and may draw spiritual refreshment (as I have done) from Homer's immense range and strength and imaginative power and tenderness.

Yours ever

Jules

April 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Strauss:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, this is to acknowledge the return of Jules Menken's book, "How World War II Came".

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Harold Strauss
Alfred A. Knopf Inc.
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

10 Thurlow Road
London N.W.3
Hampstead 6760

3rd April 1950

My dear Ed,

R.T. phoned this evening and gave me your message. How very good of you to have acted so quickly! I particularly appreciate this because of all that you have to do -- which makes extras like this burdensome.

It was lovely seeing you and your wife again, and I look forward to our next meeting.

Yours gratefully and warmly,

Jules

Jules Menken

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-7/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

...y Howe

Dorothy McDonough

Station

March 28, 1950

Quincy,

As you probably know, Mr. Murrow has been in Washington for the past two weeks and will be going there directly when he returns from the West Coast the end of this week.

The enclosed manuscript is by Jules Manken, a friend of his in London. Mr. Murrow would like to put it in the hands of an American publisher and wondered if you could arrange to have someone at Simon and Schuster take a look at it.

He will be most grateful for whatever you can do on it.

Jack Wheelock
Scribners

Alfred · A · Knopf *Incorporated*

501 Madison Avenue *NEW YORK (22), N.Y.*

Mr. M.

March 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you probably know, Blanche will be away for a few weeks. Before she left, she put into my hands the Jules Mencken book, HOW WORLD WAR II CAME.

I have read the greater part of it, and I think I ought to let you know how I feel without waiting for Blanche's return. I therefore enclose a copy of my report.

Let me thank you on Blanche's behalf for letting us see this book. I'm returning it to you separately.

Cordially,
ALFRED A. KNOPF, Inc.

Harold Strauss

Harold Strauss

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.
HS:am
Enc.

Phone DUpont 9109
2653 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
March 7, 1950

Dear Miss McDonough:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of February 28. It would be very nice to see Mr. Murrow during his stay in Washington, and I would very much appreciate having you arrange a meeting at his convenience, for I shall be here and free most of the month of March.

Yours very sincerely,

John E. Merkel, Jr.

John E. Merkel, Jr.

Enclosure

Miss Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Swedes Tell Pupils of Country In 'Guest Instructor' Plan

They were all there to learn about one another, although only a few realized that what they learned might have an international effect.

The Swedes were there to tell about Sweden and more than 100 District school pupils were there to hear them. A representative of the State Department watched, making up his mind whether to recommend or discourage such an idea. A discharged soldier watched to see how successful was his pet plan for international good will.

The demonstration began yesterday when Miss Elizabeth M. Andrews, principal, told the assembled pupils of Bancroft Elementary School, Eighteenth and Newton streets N.W., that three persons from the Swedish Legation were there to show them what life in their country was like. But first she introduced John E. Merkel, jr.

Mr. Merkel, 26, of 1919 G street N.W., had a discharge emblem in his coat lapel and a serious look on his face as he told the children the program was to deal with Sweden, not Canada, as was the case a week or so ago at the school.

He did not tell them the foreign-guest-instructor idea, about to be demonstrated, had been churning in his mind since 1939 when he was foreign student adviser at the University of Wisconsin. Nor did he say to them, as he did later to the adults present, that he was devoting his wartime savings to his plan to have either the State Department or the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization take over his one-man crusade to exchange guest-instructor teams to go from town to town and school to school.

To the front then came Miss Mary Ross, 22, clerk at the Swedish Legation. She was wearing a Swedish costume of red, green and gold, and a white cap. In an ornamental bag she kept her handkerchief. The pupils applauded.

A Swedish motion picture followed, a picture in which rosy-cheeked children went skiing, coasting and skating, climbed into street cars, played in parks, toured the lovely city of Stockholm.

K. G. de Nordenskiold, 28-year-old attache, earned the pupils' respect immediately by the honest manner in which he answered their questions.

He and Miss Ross sang three folk-songs which the children received enthusiastically. Miss Edith Anderson of the legation played the piano accompaniment.

Another picture followed, then a question and answer period. Mr. Nordenskiold then announced he had a few canceled Swedish stamps for juvenile collectors. "How many collectors are here?" he asked. All hands went up.

The State Department representative, Kenneth Holland, associate director of the division of information and cultural affairs, before hurrying outside, told Mr. Merkel he would study the idea of exchanging guest instructors between countries, and write him a letter in about a week.

"You saw how it works," Mr. Merkel said. "The children learned a lot about Sweden. It's the best possible way to teach them."

THE EVENING STAR,
Washington, D. C. ** A—3
SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Copy

My dear Mr. Merkel:

June 13, 1946

It was very kind of you to invite me to the Bancroft School here in Washington to witness a demonstration of your plan for United Nations Guest Instructors. The Guest Instructors from the Swedish Embassy were well selected, the children were interested in the program and the teachers comments were favorable to the demonstration.

it is not possible for the Department of State to make any financial contribution to your plan. I believe, however, that your activities promote world understanding, and I hope that it will be possible for you to prove the worth of your proposal to private individuals so that you can carry out your plan.

/s/ KENNETH HOLLAND
Assistant Director, Office of International Information & Cultural Affairs.

February 28, 1950

Dear Mr. Markel:

Your letter of February 8th was received just before Mr. Murrow left for London the week before last.

He has asked me to tell you that he did not have an opportunity to study your plan before leaving, however, he expects to be working out of Washington for most of the month of March and thought that perhaps you could arrange a meeting while he is there.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. John H. Markel, Jr.
2653 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Merkel, John E.

PERSONAL

DUpont 9109
2653 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
February 8, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

No
Called 4/11

Dear Ed:

In 1946, you very kindly brought the Guest Instructors Plan to the attention of the trustees of the Institute of International Education. As you know, previous commitments prevented sponsorship of the project, and limited budgets of other organizations have precluded their assistance. Now, after having the idea included as a part of Public Law 402 and with other encouraging developments, it seems desirable to form a new non-profit corporation to implement the proposal. I am writing, therefore, to seek your invaluable counsel and cooperation in this matter.

It would be very helpful to have you favorably consider two forms of assistance. After carefully studying the proposal, perhaps you may feel that serving as a trustee or adviser may be possible in spite of your many other commitments. This would lend momemtum to " Unofficial Ambassadors, Inc." and bring other outstanding civic leaders to favorably consider this service, also. Secondly, you might assist the development of the plan by describing it during one of your broadcasts, after the organization has been formed in Washington.

I trust that the project will merit your interest and aid. Ever since I had the pleasure of making your acquaintance at the I. S. S. Conference at Mt. Holyoke College, many years ago, it has been very pleasing to note your many accomplishments in the field of public information and international understanding. Although I have not made much progress, I have tried to keep faith with the ideals that have motivated your good work. With an organization behind the " Unofficial Ambassadors and Mobile Museums" plan, I am sure that it can make a worthwhile contribution to human understanding. With your encouragement and cooperation, steps to form the organization, I am sure, will be made with greater progress.

It would be a privelege to have a chat with you about this matter during your next visit to Washington. In the meantime, may I have the pleasure of hearing from you .

Yours very sincerely,

John E. Merkel, Jr.

John E. Merkel, Jr.

Enclosure: Working Outline for " Unofficial Ambassadors, Inc."

Merrill, Everett

March 8, 1951

Dear Ev:

Thank you very much for your gracious letter of February 21. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to visit you in Worcester again and I shall certainly do that at the first opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Everett F. Merrill
Office of the City Manager
Worcester, Massachusetts

Office of the City Manager
City of Worcester
Massachusetts

Everett F. Merrill
City Manager

February 21, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

CONGRATULATIONS! CONGRATULATIONS! on receiving a new honorary degree along with the many other recognitions which you so richly deserve.

I followed you up with great interest, and I want to congratulate you on the splendid work you are doing and the progress you are making.

Everyone in Worcester heard the speech you made at the Chamber of Commerce a year ago. As you recall, I was President of the Chamber of Commerce at that time, but now, I am City Manager, while trying to take care of my steel business. I took this job of Public Service, but I will be stepping out pretty soon because I feel I have started the City on a pretty fair basis.

If you are in this vicinity, please take time out to pay me a visit.

Very kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Merrill
City Manager

Everett F. Merrill/mmm

Meulemeester, Pierre de

March 14, 1950

Dear Pierre de Meulemeester:

It was indeed pleasant to hear from you after these many years. I remember well the weeks we spent in Europe with the International Students' Confederation. As a matter of fact, I had heard that you were at the U.N., and regret that we haven't met before this.

I am leaving for six weeks in Washington, and hope to see you on my return. Many thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Pierre de Meulemeester
Acting Chief of Protocol
Executive Office of the
Secretary General
United Nations
405 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

ADDRESS: UNATIONS NEW YORK

ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEW-YORK

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

405 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y. - MUrray Hill 3-1100

REFERENCE:

Executive Office of
the Secretary General

15 February 1950

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York

My dear Murrow:

There are ages that I have been meaning to write to you and find out whether you would still remember me and the weeks we spent together in Brussels and in Bucharest in 1930 and 1931 while both of us were participating in the activities of the International Students' Confederation?

A lot seems to have happend since then but somehow those days don't seem to be so very far away and here we are working at something that seems very close to what we tried to do as students twenty years ago.

Before leaving recently for Greece,Mary Williams used to be working for me here in my office and often spoke about getting us together with your wife.Some how and in spite of the fact that I have been here on and off for three years,we never got around to doing anything about it.I would however like to see you again and I wonder if we could arrange a suitable date for you to come over to my place with your wife and dine when you are through with your daily broadcast.Please do drop me a line -you may of course have completely forgotten me...- and let's see if we can work something out.

Looking forward to hearing from you after these twenty years,

Very sincerely yours,

Pierre de Meulemeester

Pierre de Meulemeester
Acting Chief of Protocol

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Michel, Warner

Mr. Michel

Warner

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 7, 1950

In view of the fact that I am leaving for Korea on the 15th, I am afraid I must withdraw the invitation for you and Galmer to come to the country late in July to discuss revision of his script. I'm sorry.

E.R.M.

6/20/50

Ed:

Here is the draft of the Calmer script. We are more than grateful that you will take out time tonight to read it.

I don't know whether I'll have to mention all this to the grandpa of documentaries but please, understand, this is a draft and makes no claim whatsoever to represent anything approaching a final script. As a matter of fact, we had not planned to show it at all until we were satisfied. But Robinson wants to see it tomorrow.

I don't intend to prejudice you one way or another. The dramatic scenes, we are aware of it very strongly, need considerable sharpening, shortening, and more climactic passages towards the ends of scenes. But more important, the scenes between you and Godfrey are, at this point, just a compilation of thought and facts. We intend to give these scenes a pace of their own, completely different from the dramatic scenes, where you and Arthur will play very definite roles, Arthur, to comment on characters and story, and you, taking it from there and projecting it, in simple warm tones, to the national and world situation, using the historic technique ~~through~~ as frequently as possible.

So, don't think we believe this is ready for air. It ain't.

Werner

Michelson, Ed.

1192 National Press Bldg.,
Washington 4, D.C.,
November 2, 1950.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks for your note of Oct. 27 about Washington help.

I look forward to meeting you on some occasion when you are here.

Sincerely,

Ed Michelson

Ed Michelson

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Miller, Bob

PAA

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS
The System of the Flying Clippers

en route by "Clipper"

Wake Island, Feb. 11, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS, New York

Ed,

I'm off on another roving assignment; this time to the Far East, including Hongkong, French Indo China, Indonesia, Formosa and Kashmir.

If there is anything I can ever do for you or CBS, I'd be very happy to be of service. I think we'll find some bodies in some interesting and odd spots that you people may not have covered at the moment. Any arrangements would naturally have to be approved by Earl Johnson as UP is paying the freight.

I should be out about six months, and hope to see you eventually in New York. Came home from the Middle East by way of the Orient last time so didn't get near the East Coast. My exodus this time was hasty--as usual--and from SF.

I'll be reachable through the Hong Kong bureau.

Regards,

Bob Miller

P.S. Belatedly, my heartiest congratulations on your broadcasting award.

Miller, Ruth Weir

M
M
V CHANNEL 10

WATTS • CBS AFFILIATE
WCAU
CORPORATED

of The Philadelphia Bulletin

1622 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

July 3, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

A few days ago a genuine grande dame of Philadelphia, Mrs. Nicholas Roosevelt, stopped in to see me. She is an ardent admirer of yours, sometimes asks me to get copies of your scripts (which your office is always most helpful in supplying) and would not miss your broadcast for anything less than fire or flood. She has asked me to thank you for all your broadcasts, to express to you her admiration for your sound coverage of the news and your courage.

I told Mrs. Roosevelt that I would enjoy passing her comments on to you. And with them my good wishes for an enjoyable vacation.

Sincerely,

Ruth Miller

(MRS.) RUTH WEIR MILLER
Educational Director

RWM/m

Model, Frank

March 23, 1950

Dear Mr. Model:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of February 16th, which arrived here during my absence in London.

I would be glad to talk with you about your work, but unfortunately, I will be on the West Coast and in Washington, D. C. until the end of April. I am sorry.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank P. Model
Collendale D-3
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10, N. Y.

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

IO CENTER

February 16,1950

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I had been intending to write to you previously,but,as you undoubtedly know,academic work gets A-1 priority. The main reason for writing you is that I have been trying to talk to you about my career,which is,radio.

Here at Syracuse,as you might know,we have an excellent radio center,in addition to the now-being-built TV center,and this is a great assistance to my experience in training for the field. The particular work I am at present involved in is radio-continuity,but I hope to start something here next year like that of CBS',namely,a documentary unit,which is to be set up for the prime-purpose of expanding a small group of writers into a staff, a staff for documentary writing.

I tried to see Mr. Werner Mischell last year,but it seems that he was in Germany at the time,and then I tried to see you,but you were away in Washington,D.C. I am going to be in the city for a week in April. The exact date,I believe is,from April 5 to April 12. Since I would like to talk to you about this,and many other problems I have in mind at present,I hope that this will not inconvemience you,i.e. talking with you.

I hope that it is not too early to write to you,but realizing the full schedule you keep,I felt that the chance would indeed be profitable.

In addition to this request,I would like to ask you something else,which cannot wait until April. I am planning to write my term-paper in Citizenship on the topic: CBS and the Press,which,to broaden the title,has to do with people like you and your fellow-newsmen like Eric Sevareid,Don Hollenbeck,Lowell Thomas,et al. If you are able to send me any information on yourself,as well as the above mentioned men,I would indeed be grateful.

Hoping then,to hear from you in the future,and that something can be arranged pertaining to me getting in touch with you,which I would really appreciate,I am,

Very sincerely,

Frank Peter Model

Corresponding address:

Collendale D-3
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10,New York

Moore, Merrill

May 24, 1951

Dear Dr. Moore:

I have just received the second book of sonnets you have sent me, "Illegitimate Sonnets", and wish to thank you for it and for your generous remarks inscribed therein. Unfortunately time has been too scarce for me to do more than glance at the sonnets but I hope in the not too distant future to have a real opportunity to read them all.

Again many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Merrill Moore
370 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts

N.I.N.

February 21, 1951

Dear Dr. Moore:

I hope you will forgive the delay in my thanking you for your graciously inscribed and most enjoyable book of sonnets.

Many thanks too for the spot you did on HEAR IT NOW--I am glad that you enjoyed being on the program and appreciate your taking the time for it.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Merrill Moore
370 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts

MERRILL MOORE, M.D.
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON 15, MASS.

Thanks for book.

January 3, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS Studios
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very much interested in your "Hear It Now" program. Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of a recent volume of mine which offers the reader something new (I believe) in the way of literature, a hybrid or a American sonnet form which is different from the old Italian or Petrachian "true sonnet" and even more different from the irregular Shakespearean or English form.

I am publishing a new book titled ILLEGITIMATE SONNETS this week and will send you a copy of it as soon as I receive my own supply.

If you would like to use any of this material on "Hear It Now", I would be delighted to cooperate.

For years I have enjoyed "This is the News" at 7:45 every evening and I seem to remember pleasant associations with (could it have been your brother) who was helping out with news coverage for the Army in the China Theater back in the days when Chungking was a name to conjur by.

With admiration for your fine work and appreciation of the pleasure and satisfaction I always get from your broadcast,

Sincerely yours,

Merrill Moore

Merrill Moore

FORTY-TWO BROADWAY NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

TWAYNE PUBLISHERS, INC.

The Doctor Prescribes Sonnets

Twayne Publishers of New York announce publication of "Illegitimate Sonnets," another volume of uninhibited verse by Boston psychiatrist free-wheeling Freudian Dr. Merrill Moore whose marriage of psychiatry and poetry in his earlier volume "Clinical Sonnets" proved so popular that the volume is now in its 3d substantial printing.

Moore's 14-liners are as modern and up-to-date as next year's car, or the psycho-analyst's couch. Known in the literary world as Dr. Sonnet, he makes poems of everything, even his patients—anonymously of course. He told one lady who was worrying because she was not in the Social Register: "Why worry about the Social Register—your name's in the phone book, isn't it?" She then became the subject of a poem entitled "It was sad about her, she never got what she wanted. Many women do, but somehow she did not." This is a typical Moore title. So is "On Oil. I think your engine could use a quart."

Moore has undoubtedly written more sonnets than any one other person, dead or alive. When he stopped counting them more than 10 years ago, his total was 50,000. Today the number is estimated at close to 100,000 and Moore has had to build a two-story "sonnetarium" to house them. A third-story addition is contemplated.

"Illegitimate Sonnets" takes the name from the fact that the poems are a hybrid offspring of traditional Shakespearean and Italian sonnets. The name, however, is appropriate in another way to the contents of this unusual book. There is something refreshingly unconventional about Dr. Moore's entire approach to people and poetry, and his direct, spontaneous verses are storehouses of human experience that is significant, intriguing, and off the beaten path.

Though a psychiatrist himself, Dr. Moore admits to a "compulsive addiction" to the sonnet form but claims that writing sonnets is his own "Occupational therapy."

Besides practicing and teaching his medical specialty and adding sonnet on sonnet to his poetic monument, Moore is recognized as a nationally-known authority on marine shells, an expert on alcoholism, a long-distance swimmer of note, and the father of a large American family. Not least impressive, in his publisher's eyes is the fact that Moore is probably the only poet whose verse is regularly reviewed in leading medical publications.

128 pages December 31, 1950 $2.75

7-1607

MERRILL MOORE, M. D.
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON 15, MASS.

January 26, 1951

Mr. Edward W. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I want to thank you for the wonderful experience and the great privilege of being on your program. I enjoyed greatly the thrill of the whole broadcast and the participation you allowed me in the discussion of the common cold.

I have had many letters from all over the country from friends who heard the broadcast and wrote me speaking of their interest in it.

I thought you would like to see the enclosed crank letter which came, which shows how far your little candle sheds its light. It also shows that this man is very much interested -- as many people are -- in that mundane subject.

I enjoy your programs and always listen to them.

With appreciation,

Sincerely yours,
Merrill Moore
Merrill Moore

BOSTON, MASS. JAN 23 1951 5 PM

BAC Y

Merrill P

Dr. Merle Moore,
~~Harvard Medical School~~,
~~Cambridge, Mass~~.

~~BB~~

370 Commonwealth Ave
Boston, Mass.

Marysville, Kansas.
Jan. 19,1951.

Dr. Merle Moore,
Harvard Medical School.
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Doctor:

I have heard your name mentioned numerous times in regard to authority on the common cold -- and you like so many others frankly admit that the nuisance is with us but that medical science hasn't come up with any answers as yet. I don't want to take up valuable time andyet, sometimes the casual review by someone untrained in medicine will start the ball rolling in the right direction. Maybe my theory is strictly screwball and yet I have tried to observe and study conditions relative to colds and hayfever which I am subject to, and also polio cases in general. So, if you will lend an ear, I'll proceede. (My typing is horrible, but my writing is worse.)

I am firmly convinced that colds and hayfever are not germs but rather a reaction, chemically, of the blood. I can at any time -- winter or summer -- produce a cold in my system within a half hour, and have a few times to proove certain things to myself that I was curious about. There are a million remedies, none that will work on all people, but one is effective on one and no good on others. This is due to the difference of the blood of the individuals -- chemically speaking --. Rest of course is good for any condition so that is accepted. Also rest produces less blood being pumped thru the system and consequently a drop in the temperature of the blood. This temperature drop is very slight but sufficient to accomplish the purpose of chemical reaction. Fruit juices may be very beneficial in some cases where acids are required, and bases are required in other cases to counteract over-acid conditions. Nature takes care of the purifying of the blood stream by occasionally inducing this chemical reaction which in turn raises the temperature of the individual (fever) boiling off the impurities (of course the blood does not boil but this is the only term I know of describing the action to throw off the waste) which the kidneys take care of together with theaction of the liver and lungs and getting more oxygen again in the system. People that work in extreme cold or extreme heat, or in certain types of industries never have colds. The chemistry of the blood of these individuals should be interesting. Acetic acid seems to be an enemy of the cold.

Hayfever plagues me and I got relief from benedrill and then my system built up against that and I have since tried many others -- at present and for two years now TRIMETON has been effective, not only for hayfever, but I can stop a cold within hours by taking a couple of these tablets, if taken promptly when cold symtems show up. An interesting case of cure for hayfever was effected in a friend of mine who had it very bad. During the last war this individual donated blood (1941) and hasn't had a sign of hayfever since that time.

Colds and hayfever, people take for granted as a necessary evil to put up with and don't complain much about the cost, yet the total bill for medical relief is staggering.

Polio on the other hand is becoming an alarming condition and is getting worse every year and will continue to do so, yet I do not think it is necessary that it should. Ever since 1941 when Marysville had a bad epedimic of polio, I have tried to study this curse from outside the medical angle, and have come up with some very peculiarities of the disease. In ten years I have observed the following ---

People that use tobacco do not get polio, or if they do --- which are very few cases --- it is very mild. Usually the individual uses tobacco only occasionally.

Cities and communities plagued with polio, invariably take their water from rivers. Cities that use water from wells or springs are practically free of such epedemics. Those that do contract polio have been on vacation to some other city and have contracted it elsewhere.

People who do contract polio (where the sourse of water is from the rivers) invariably live on DEAD END water mains, where the water becomes stagnent.

To substantiate the above, some of my friends (who did not use tobacco in any form -- yet were as old or older than I) came down and died of polio in 1941 here in Marysville and the epedemic raged until the State Board of Health was called and the Kansas Power & Light Co. got wind of it and went out and flushed all their water mains very thoroughly. Practically all of these victims of Polio lived on dead-end water mains. After the mains were flushed, the epedemic came to a halt. Sewage is unquestionably the cause of POLIO and in dead-end water mains where it has a chance to break down chemically, is where you find the trouble occuring. These water mains are always slimy if not flushed thoroughly at regular intervals. Polio is not a germ but a paralysis poison that destroyes certain nerve tissues unless the poison of nicotine is present to counteract it.

Whenever chemistry enters the field to investigate and fight colds and polio,(instead of looking for germs that are not to be found,) then I am convinced that the problem of solving these mysteries is just a matter of time, instead of a hopeless problem as it now exists. Thanks for your time.

Very truly yours,

H. L. Hoffman

c/o Philip Dunne
24701 Pacific Coast Hwy
Malibu, Cal.

COPY

Walla Walla
August 19

Morgan, Ed.

Dear Ed,

I tried to intercept you in Bellingham but your mother told the operator you had been obliged to catch a plane to New York from Anchorage. Anyway, good return and welcome back from the wars.

If your store of patience is as used up as mine, though, you must have a certain impulsion to hit for high places again. This is the first time I've been home in three yearsand I've spent virtually the entire visit arguing with my father about such people as Elizbeth Bentley, McCarthy and the rest of the fraternity. It is terrifying how easily people forget the principles of constitutional liberty in the atmosphere of fear and hatred that has been whipped up.

But I was even more shattered to learn by accident when I went over to CBS in New York last Monday that one of your own pieces had been suppressed, temporarily at least. I hope that you discovered it was a fluke and not a policy.

I flew home rather suddenly two weeks ago from Paris at the behest of Mike Cowles to examine firsthand the possibility of becoming a roving correspondent for Look, based in Paris. But before I had been there a week they had changed their minds and decided that what they needed was not basically a correspondent but an administrator and contact man.

So now I have entered a soul-searching phase, trying to decide for myself what I really want to do. I am not going back to Europe until I can satisfy myself about that and one of the things I'm counting on is a session with you; it always helps to clear my perspective which at the moment is far nearer zero-zero than 20-20. I think I'll be in Washington about the first weekend in September and I hope to connect with Scotty Reston. Then I'm returning to New York. Lurking in the back of my mind is the idea that it would be good for me to spend several weeks in Washington, perhaps months, this fall. Maybe my political outlook is wrong. Maybe there is a Commie under every outbasket and Acheson is fattening on a fee his firm got for soliciting a loan for Czechoslovakia. At any rate, if I can figure out a way to freelance in the capital temporarily, I think the stint would be valuable.

I'm sending a carbon of this to New York, thinking I may have the name of your rural redoubt wrong. It is simply to tell you that I'm glad you're back and that I'm banking on a visit with you. My best to Janet.

Sincerely

Ed Morgan

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 6-9200

THE ROOSEVELT

Madison Ave. & 45th St.
New York 17, N.Y.

C. N. HILTON
PRESIDENT
DEAN CARPENTER
GENERAL MANAGER

New York
August 15

Dear Ed,

If Stoneman and I could get there we would have the best plush carpet Puget Sound could furnish. Having just unexpectedly blown in from Paris myself I'm writing this in hopes I may be able to get in touch with you while you are still in Seattle or Bellingham. I happened to be at CBS yesterday and learned you might stay a few days to visit your parents and rest. I shall be at my father's house, A. H. Morgan, 45 South Division Ave., Walla Walla from Thursday to Saturday, and then after Monday the 21st, with my brother, Arthur Morgan Jr., 4745 45th Northeast, Seattle. If I miss you, I'll hope to see you in New York shortly after September 1. I am on a stock-taking trip, trying to figure out what move to make next. I have been in contact with Chester, Church et al. I am also weighing the wisdom of staying on this side a while, possibly Washington, in order to get a little re-orientation, if I can figureout something to keep me busy.

Quite by accident, I heard about somebody's sitting on a broadcast of yours which arrived yesterday andIwas shattered. I hope it all turns out to be a mirage.

My very best,

Ed Morgan

THE DAYTON BILTMORE
DAYTON, OHIO
THE TOWN HOUSE
LOS ANGELES
THE ROOSEVELT
THE PLAZA
NEW YORK
CARIBE HILTON
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
THE STEVENS
THE PALMER HOUSE
CHICAGO
PALACIO HILTON
CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO
THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE HILTON HOTEL
EL PASO, LUBBOCK, TEXAS
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Morris, Samuel

July 5, 1951

Dear Mr. Morris:

Your letter of March 28 to Mr. R. G. Thompson was forwarded to me and I hope you will forgive this terribly belated reply.

The machine we used for the interview with Sir Oliver Franks was a MINITAPE machine--a portable tape recorder. It is manufactured by the Stancil-Hoffman Corporation in Los Angeles and is distributed in New York by Henry J. Gnist & Associates. I believe the cost of it is in the neighborhood of $300.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Samuel Morris
111 Broadway
New York 6, New York

MEMBER
NEW YORK BAR
NEW JERSEY BAR

SAMUEL MORRIS
COUNSELOR AT LAW
111 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

BEEKMAN 3-1822

March 28, 1951.

Mr. R. J. Thompson
Technical Engineer
Columbia Broadcasting Station
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I was particularly interested in the fine recording this evening of the interview over CBS at 7:45 PM between Edward R. Murrow and the English Ambassador.

I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know what type of recording unit was used by Mr. Murrow to record this interview. Was it a portable wire unit? Who is the manufacturer? What is the cost of the instrument?

Very truly yours,

Samuel Morris

Samuel Morris

SM/mm

Morrison, Herbert

Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

20th March, 1951.

My Dear Ed,

How very kind of you to send me your congratulations and good wishes.

These messages of goodwill are of great encouragement and I much appreciate the terms of your communication.

Yours sincerely,

Herbert Morrison

Bless you!

Mr. E. Murrow.

Morrison, Herbert

MARCH 12, 1951

HERBERT MORRISON
FOREIGN OFFICE
LONDON

CONGRATULATIONS AND HEARTIEST BEST WISHES FROM THE HONORARY MEMBER OF EAST LEWISHAM

ED MURROW

Morrison, Jas. R.

APO # 175 c/o PM New York City

Frankfurt a/Main
March 19, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, USA

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am grateful to you for giving me a good steer on this Stars and Stripes job. Hottelett's resume was very thorough and accurate.

Certainly the job will be valuable experience.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Morrison

James R. Morrison

Morrison, M. B.

February 27, 1951

Dear Dr. Morrison:

I enjoyed very much talking to your son. You must indeed be proud of him. I hope he enjoys his experience in Germany.

As ever yours,

M. B. Morrison, M.D.
Pawling, New York

M. B. MORRISON, M. D.
PAWLING, N. Y.

February 18 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Thank you so much for your kindness to our boy Jim. After his talk with you he went off to Germany in good spirits and confident that some good would come of his venture.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Murrow- and Casey, of course, I am

Yours sincerely,

M B Morrison

Mott, F. L.
Dean

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 20, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Of course we were disappointed to know that plans for a medal award to you could not be worked out this year. I hope we can arrange it at some future time, though of course different committees have charge of these selections each year. I personally should like very much to have you as one of our medalists.

Thanks for the fine and appreciative letter which you wrote us. With very best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

F. L. Mott
Dean

FLM:ed

Sorry we failed to get "Spunky" Stalcup on a tape for your broadcast this week. F. L. M.

Requested by Johnny

Muir, Malcolm

Newsweek

NEWSWEEK BUILDING · BROADWAY AND 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 18

Yes.

February 5, 1951

Called 2/9

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am giving a small luncheon on Wednesday, February 14, for Alexander Boeker and hope that you can be with us.

Boeker has a rather influencial position on Adenauer's staff in Bonn, comparable to what would be the American desk if the German government had a foreign office. He is a graduate of Harvard and a Rhoads scholar. He left Germany just before the war and I first met him in 1944 when he was working on Walter Paepke's ranch in Colorado.

After the war Boeker returned to Germany and has been over here on missions several times since. He has now been sent over by Adenauer to get for him a first-hand report on American public opinion, the attitude of this country towards the future of Europe in general, and Germany in particular. He will be passing through here on the 14th on his way home and I think it would be helpful to him to talk with a small group of those who understand American opinion so well just before he takes off.

We are lunching at the Racquet & Tennis Club, 370 Park Avenue, at 12:45 P.M.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm

Muir

Mullen-Robert R.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS
ADECA

January 9, 1951

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I greatly enjoyed your year-end documentary which I saw on television on Monday, January 1. Naturally, all of us here at ECA were especially appreciative of the many fine thoughts brought out about the Marshall Plan.

Just before he left Washington, Eisenhower remarked that his toughest job would be one of reconstructing the European morale. I think myself that Europe is today much stronger materially than it realizes and, of course, it has immense spiritual reserves on which to draw. I think the necessity of the moment is really one of awakening the sleeping giant.

With cordial good wishes.

Cordially,

Robert R. Mullen

Robert R. Mullen
Director
Office of Information

Murphy, Chas. E.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
JUSTICES' CHAMBERS
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

CHARLES E. MURPHY
JUSTICE

June 19, 1951

Dear Ed,

Those three record albums are treasures which Shorty, the children and I will enjoy the rest of our lives. I first heard one of them at the home of Theo Kurrus. I was so pleased with what I heard that I have been hoping to hear all of them ~~again~~ and have them for my own use.

Many, many thanks for your thoughtfulness and generosity, and kindest regards to you, Janet and the little hero.

Sincerely,

Charly

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Murphy, Kathleen

51 Holmes Avenue
Hartsdale, New York
November 10, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for the kindness you showed me when I came to see you in September. I appreciate the time you took to see me.

Everyone at Columbia was very nice. Miss Lambertson gave me first preference on a receptionist job that would come up in October sometime. In the meantime I got a job with Conover Studios as a fashion briefer. It's interesting work and fine experience for a girl new to New York and just out of college.

Although I'm still very interested in the dramatic aspect of radio or television, I feel a background of practical working experience is what I need at present.

Mr. Murrow, you friendliness and interest I will always remember and be grateful for. New York is a pretty bewildering place at first. I appreciate your kindness to me.

Sincerely yours,

Kathleen Murphy

Kathleen Murphy

Musmanno, M.A.

March 3, 1950

Dear Judge Musmanno:

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is presently in London. Just before he left he realized with great distress that he had not thanked you for the copy of the Opinion and Judgment of the Military Tribunal II.

He has asked me to tell you during his absence, that he is most grateful for your thoughtfulness and generosity in sending it to him and that he hopes you do not think him a completely "churlish" character.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Judge Michael A. Musmanno
70h City-County Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Muth, Jack R.

January 24, 1951

Dear Jack Muth:

I send my thanks for your letter. There is nothing more agreeable than to have quoted to you something that you know. I read only the first sentence of your Holmes quote and remembered the rest.

I wish I had the opportunity or the ability to write at length, but unfortunately, there ain't enough hours in the day. I send you my best salute and better wishes in the hope that we may keep in touch.

Sincerely yours,

Lt. Jack R. Muth, MC
Box 140
Letterman Army Hospital
San Francisco, California

San Francisco
Jan 5th

Ed Murrow:

This is Mr. Smith speaking, the chap who barged into your office one afternoon a few days before Christmas while on leave to New York.

"I am back on duty now at Letterman Hospital and spent New Year's Eve watching the drunken victims of brawls and automobile collisions germane to the occasion; an unpretty manifestation of the unfarmed mind.

Just a few minutes ago I heard your New Year's Day broadcast while looking out at the bay, Treasure Island, Alcatraz and the Golden Gate. This incomparable luxurious vantage point furnish'ed a the comparison to make even more painful our embarassing security. Where gallant voices can't be heard in us, who at least have known a little of war's pain, only a tearful comradeship of spirit and near reverence.

Farthermore we are veterans of another campaign, the fact of our survival and sanity has disqualified us to share in the honorable conquest of yet another band who have paid a dearer price in their young years.

Of those people, in and out of uniform, who are more interested in the outcome of the "Bowl games" today, I can hold only a secret horror and an ineffable contempt. Yet I haven't the guts or grace to proselytize among them. The incontrovertible observation that such apathy and willful ignorance prevails may this time be a more serious jeopardy to ultimate victory than it was in 1940; our enemy now is more shrewd and will seek to blur our vision by avoiding the pure and simple hatefulness which the target of Hitler aroused the last time.

What I wanted to say to you in person, Ed, but which time and inarticulateness discouraged, was that you are far, many of

to, not only a spokesman capable of reaching a significant element of the people. Especially for those who gained and manhood so recently in the last great holocaust and no longer have the spiritual energy to manufacture ennobled words for the soldier's cause, we thrust that great task toward you.

I come again and restlessly await a more active assignment, simply because I cannot bear to see these wonderful young kids suffer deprivation, loneliness and untold agony without knowing it myself. It was not enough to leave many young men behind in alien fields only a half dozen years ago unknown, unremembered. Now smooth faced boys even younger than we were, it seems, have already forfeited the adventures and rites of completing their adolescence. To realize that I have enjoyed the fruits of five years of luxurious, unmolested living makes me deeply uncomfortable and I will not rest until I share the destiny which has taken

so many more deserving than my own perverted self. But we are voiceless Ed, no one will listen, and it seems better to merely plead on ~~anonymous~~ anonymously claiming only the decent things which our death dictates — to continue as you have already so brilliantly demonstrated, delivering to the people the facts and feelings proper to our times, will allow us to continue the labor for bringing to an end the tyranny and treachery which has blighted our generation.

I cannot write with the honest simplicity which proclaims a superior human, but in closing would like to inform or remind you of a twice-wounded soldier's words which ~~[illegible]~~ say all these things in one brief paragraph:

"Through our great good fortune, in our youth our hearts were touched with fire. It was given to us to learn at the outset that life is a profound and passionate thing. While we are permitted to scorn nothing

but indifference, and do not pretend to undervalue the worldly rewards of ambition, we have seen with our own eyes, beyond and above the gold fields, the snowy heights of honor, and it is for us to bear the report to those who come after us.

– Oliver W. Holmes, the younger.

In the course of the next decade I may look you up or write again – in the meantime thanks for being what you are,

Jack R. Muth
H-MC

Natvig, Christian

IE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

OFFICE OF
CHRISTIAN A. NATVIG
WORTHY GRAND TREASURER
BOX 308
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK

January 2, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

No called 11/16

Dear Ed:

Your broadcast of last evening, with transcriptions of comments from G.I.s in hospitals, was most timely. It should give all of us food for thought in these troubled times.

I know that you are a very busy young man but I also know of your interest in the Fraternity and Fraternity affairs in general. There is a publication in the fraternity world called "Fraternity Month" and a new series of articles has recently been inaugurated. These articles will be about men of prominence and I have been asked to suggest someone from Kappa Sigma about whom an article could be written.

You are a very logical person to accept that assignment and I hope that you will seriously consider doing so. We would like a very brief statement from you on your belief in fraternities and you are certainly one person who has demonstrated that belief.

Hoping that I may have a favorable reply from you and with best wishes to Jane and yourself, in which Kay joins me, I am

Fraternally yours,

Chris

Christian A. Natvig
W.G.T.

CAN:AO

Natvig, Christian

October 16, 1950

Dear Chris:

Many thanks for yours of the 2nd. I am sorry to say that I won't be able to accept Chick Maglione's invitation to visit the Kappa Sigma group in Akron after my broadcast on the 24th. As you know, I am on the air until 8:00 and I understand that my talk at the Civic Forum is scheduled for 8:15.

About the lunch; I should be delighted but am unable to set a date at the moment. I shall be in Baltimore and Akron the beginning of next week and will then probably spend some time in Washington. Perhaps you would call me in about two weeks when I should be back in town and we will arrange something.

As ever yours,

Mr. Christian A. Natvig
The Kappa Sigma Fraternity
Box 308
Bronxville 8, New York

HE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

OFFICE OF
CHRISTIAN A. NATVIG
WORTHY GRAND TREASURER
BOX 308
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK

October 2, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have just been advised by Brother Charles V. Maglione, 77 S. Maple Street, Akron 2, Ohio, that you are scheduled for a lecture in Akron, Ohio either on October 24 or 26.

Chick Maglione, as we call him, was initiated into Kappa Sigma this past June, when we granted a charter to the Kappa Sigma Chi local at Kent State College, Kent, Ohio. Chick is a very fine young man and intensely interested in Kappa Sigma. He is now president of the Akron, Ohio Alumni Club of Kappa Sigma and it is the desire of that club to have you as the Alumni Club's guest at a dinner prior to your lecture.

I understand that Chick is writing to you and I sincerely hope that despite the many demands upon your time you can accede to this group's request. So many of them are very recent members of Kappa Sigma and have heard so much about you, as well as hearing your radio program, that it would be of considerable stimulus to them if you could accept their invitation.

How about our having lunch sometime soon? I haven't seen you since Swampscott and although I know you have a full schedule, I hope you will be able to be my guest in the very near future. Would you have your secretary give me a ring at Bronxville 2-8949 and let me know what day would be agreeable for you?

With best wishes to Mrs. Murrow and yourself, I am

Fraternally yours,

Chris Natvig

Christian A. Natvig
W.G.T.

CAN:AO

cc: SEC
Maglione
McCain

Nelson, Robert

May 3, 1950

Dear Mr. Nelson:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to tell you that he has read your letter with great interest, and says he wants to send along his congratulations on your being elected to Sigma Delta Chi. He sends his very best regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Robert Nelson
Foster House
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

John

April 19, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow....

This won't be a desperate plea for information on some recent news story. My course in Journalistic Writing has long since died an academic death. I certainly did appreciate your help, particularly on the Noronic story. That information, combined with some first hand material from CKEY in Toronto, drew me an "A" for the paper.

Of more current interest is my latest meeting with Dr. Eastman. Both he and his very charming and gracious wife motored to Evanston last Saturday and invited me to join them for lunch. It was a most pleasant time, as have been all my get-togethers with the Eastmans.

I am most grateful to you for making it possible for me to know Dr. Eastman. His friendship and kind counsel has been invaluable.

In our Saturday conversation he suggested that I take my master's degree elsewhere. I mentioned Columbia University and he seemed enthusiastic about this suggestion. Rather than remain for the full five years here at Northwestern I feel I'd like to broaden my education.

In addition to that fifth year of study, I feel now that I would like to travel abroad, Europe particularly, before settling down to my life's work. I'd appreciate your thoughts on this matter.

I'm still at Northwestern on scholarship, and was notified yesterday that I had been elected to Medill's chapter of Sigma Delta Chi. This last item was most encouraging to me. There were only two members of the sophomore class elected, so I felt very fortunate, indeed.

Two years of college are nearly gone. It hardly seems possible, but I've enjoyed every quarter so far, and look forward to the last two.

Both Dr. Eastman and I send along our best wishes....

Sincerely....
Bob Nelson

Foster House
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Neville-Willing

October 5, 1950

Dear Major Neville-Willing:

I am sorry to have delayed in answering your letter of September 22, and even now I don't really know how to answer it. I have had no experience at a winter campaign in Korea, but I have been told that the weather out there is both wet and bitter cold. I should think that the sort of supplementary food and clothing that was sent to the British forces in Western Germany would be suitable. I believe the Red Cross would probably have less difficulty than any other organization in untangling the Army red tape in order to permit shipment.

If the project prospers, I shall of course be more than glad to lend a hand.

Sincerely yours,

Major D. Neville-Willing
986 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York

MAJOR D. NEVILLE-WILLING
926 Park Avenue, New York 28, N. Y., REgent 7-8494

22nd September 1950.

Edc Murrow Esq.,
C.B.S.
485 Madieon Avenue.
New York City.

Dear Sir:

As 1 follow your Radio Broadcast each evening, I feel you are the right person to consult in following matter.

I am anxious to form a fund to enable every boy fighting in Korea to get a Christmas Parcel this Christmas. I know how much we all appreciated this in the last war, although mine came from England as 1 was with the British Army. You would be the best judge of what to send and 1 would so much appreciate knowing this.

My first task will be to get some existing organization to let me work under their charter or try and get a charter myself. I have a large house and office which can be used of course without any charge and my own services too. I am sure 1 can get some Bank President to act as Treasurer, and that is all we need. The whole effort should be over by the beginning of December, so actually two months work.

A telephone call any day before one o.clock will be appreciated as I know you must be too busy to write letters.

If you approve of this suggestion and we have organized our effort a word from you on the air would I am sure do the trick.

Yours faithfully,

Brenda Neill-Willing

Newell, H. W.

GEYER, NEWELL & GANGER, Inc.

ADVERTISING

745 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

November 8, 1950

Dear Ed:

Tried to get you on the phone and was unable to reach you, so I'm dropping you this note.

I merely wanted to say - in the event it might be useful should you have your guests at Pawling this week - that I have guns, hunting coats, trousers, and boots for four or five people - in a pretty good assortment of sizes. In case any of this equipment can be useful to you, don't hesitate to call on me for it.

Also, I'll be glad to work my dogs to help you get in some good hunting any time over the weekend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

HWNewell/f

nichols, Osgood.

OSGOOD NICHOLS ASSOCIATES

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS 522 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 18, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 7-8191

October 26, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Chasing you by telephone seems to be governed by the law of diminishing returns. I have been postponing doing anything on CBS awaiting your promised good advices, so would you be good enough to ring me when you get back from Europe?

I thought that was a hell of a fine piece you had in that issue of Collier's. It read about as well as it would have sounded on the air, which is no mean feat.

Warm personal regards,

Sam

ON:ah

nichols/osgood

OSGOOD NICHOLS ASSOCIATES

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS 522 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 18, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 7-8191

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June 8, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

That was a thoroughly enjoyable luncheon the other day, and it was good of you to offer to introduce me to your Vice President. I hope we can get together in the country some time during your vacation. Perhaps we can persuade you and your wife to come down to Wilton some evening. With warm personal regards,

Cordially yours,

Jim

ON:EB

Notre Dame

November 2, 1950

Dear Mr. Donovan:

Thank you for sending me a copy of "Soviet Russia".

I read it with interest and am most grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to see it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raymond J. Donovan
Department of Public Information
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

Department of Public Information

Thank Ivan

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A friend and benefactor of the University of Notre Dame has sponsored a second printing of the enclosed booklet entitled "Soviet Russia."

This printing makes possible for the fulfillment of his suggestion that the booklet be mailed to leading newspapers and radio and television stations throughout the nation. It occurs to me that, in view of the present world situation, the booklet contains much factual information on Soviet Russia and her methods that would be of vital interest to the general public. The introductory page gives information about the Symposium on Soviet Russia which resulted in the publication of this booklet. The Symposium was held February 7 and 8, 1950, at Notre Dame, under the auspices of the University's Committee on International Relations, which is partially supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

I am sure that you will be interested in reading this short resume of this unique symposium, and am hopeful that some of the information contained might be suitable for consumption by your public.

If, in the future, there is anything I can do to be of service, please feel free to call upon me.

With every good wish from Notre Dame, I am,

Sincerely,

R. J. Donovan

Raymond J. Donovan, Director
Department of Public Information

RJD:dlg
Enclosure

Nottingworth

The News Room
Jan. 5th 1950.

My dear Ed.

The old Smuggler eraded all pirates and reached Michael safely and I have already taken good samples from one of them. Thank you very much. Those of us who remain of the old Home News team have refused to be swallowed up completely in the new organisation and we rally from time to time with anecdotes of the past. One of my favourites is your account of the mobile gun which suddenly appeared in your path when you were motoring in a very flimsy car during the blitz. I believe, though I cannot swear to it, that your white shirt collar was just ever so slightly crumpled that night!

I hope we might be able to arrange a little meeting when you come over for the election so that we can give you a drink. In the meantime many thanks again and all best wishes for 1950.

Yours ever,

Geoffrey Nottingworth

Nottingworth

novik

Novik

IN FLIGHT—EASTERN AIR LINES

Sunday

Ed.

The Show was fine — I arranged with the Oklahoma City To record it — + heard it last night

The show was publicized — saw the ad in S.F. Chronicle

Just left Walter Winchell, he was on Meet the Press — + he heard the program — by the way he + his, also say thanks for all you have done — Hope to stay

home for a few days. That is kept I stay in Washington for the battle with F.M. Set Manufacturers -

Ever

Houck

IN FLIGHT—EASTERN AIR LINES

Novik, Morris

December 17, 1951

Dear Morris:

I am embarrassed. In the mad rush of radio and television I simply forgot to issue instructions for coverage of the meeting at the Hotel Astor.

Our schedule is so heavy that we probably couldn't have been able to use much footage anyway, but I undertook to do it and I didn't and I'm sorry.

As ever yours,

Mr. Morris S. Novik
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

M. S. NOVIK

16

My dear Ed:

Sorry I didn't get this to you yesterday. I waited until I got the official release.

I reported our conversation to Newbold and Marie, and told them of your interest in the program. We will all keep our fingers crossed.

If I can be of any help in the details or in any way at all, tell your staff to feel free to call on me.

Sincerely,

Novik

December 6, 1951.

LaGuardia
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

For Further Information
Please call Lester B. Stone
CI 7-2494

16th FLOOR
100 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY MORNING PAPERS

DECEMBER 10, 1951

The first annual presentation of the LaGuardia Award, a citation for outstanding achievement in municipal affairs will be made at a luncheon under the auspices of the LaGuardia Memorial Association at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, December 15, at 12:30 o'clock. Each year this award will be given in honor of the memory of the late Mayor F. H. LaGuardia.

Newbold Morris, president of the LaGuardia Memorial Association, announced that the recipients of the awards will be The Greater Philadelphia Movement, representatives of which will attend to receive the award, and L. Perry Cookingham, City Manager of Kansas City, Missouri.

The decision of the Board of Directors of the LaGuardia Memorial Association to approve the awards to an individual and a citizen's movement followed a careful screening of scores of eligible individuals and groups throughout the United States. A special advisory panel studied nominations and made its recommendations to the LaGuardia Memorial Association. The panel consisted of Charles A. Edison, former Governor of New Jersey; Daniel W. Hoan, former Mayor of Milwaukee; Herbert Emmerich, Director of the Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago; and Mrs. Anna Lord Strauss, a United States delegate to the United Nations.

(MORE)

The awards will take the form of scrolls bearing a medallion likeness of the late Mayor LaGuardia.

Three nationwide organizations professionally devoted to the study and improvement of municipal government cooperated in the initial nominations, Mr. Morris explained. The National Municipal League, the Governmental Research Assocation and the American Municipal Association participated. Their nominations were referred to the Graduate Division of Public Service of New York University which screened the recommendations. The N.Y.U. reports were then submitted to the advisory panel which made its nominations to the LaGuardia Memorial Association's board of directors.

"The Greater Philadelphia Movement and L. Perry Cookingham received the preponderance of votes of the advisory panel and unanimous approval of our board," Mr. Morris said.

At the luncheon on December 15, the awards will be received for the Greater Philadelphia Movement by its three co-chairmen, C. Jared Ingersoll, William Fulton Kurtz and Robert T. McCracken.

Mr. Cookingham will appear personally to receive his award.

Speakers at the luncheon will include Mayor Hoan, Doris Fleeson, nationally syndicated columnist and commentator, Charles H. Tuttle, one of the founders of the Fusion movement that resulted in LaGuardia's first election in 1933, and Joey Adams, radio and TV star who was a boyhood protege of the late Mayor.

###

(Attached is description of the LaGuardia Award.)

THE LAGUARDIA AWARD

On December 11, 1947, the sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Fiorello H. LaGuardia, a group of his friends and associates met and formed the LaGuardia Memorial Association. The late Mayor had passed away three months before. It has been the custom since then for this group to assemble each year, on or about that date, to keep his memory alive.

This year, the LaGuardia Memorial Association is making the first of a series of annual awards in memory of the late Mayor to recognize outstanding achievement in municipal affairs.

The Award is the result of a nation-wide canvass of municipal affairs throughout 1950-1951. The Scroll which is being presented today recites the fact that it is

> "IN RECOGNITION of Extraordinary Service in the interest of vigorous, efficient local self-government,
>
> IN TRIBUTE to constant vigilance and courageous action in fostering and developing enlightened interest in municipal affairs, and
>
> IN APPRECIATION of steadfast devotion to those ideals of civic responsibility which characterized the LaGuardia philosophy of government."

In this endeavor the Association has received the support and assistance of three nation-wide organizations professionally devoted to the study and improvement of municipal government. They are the National Municipal League, the Governmental Research Association and the American Municipal Association. Their suggestions and recommendations--for which the Association's gratitude is hereby expressed--were submitted to the Graduate Division of Public Service of New York University which screened and processed the nominations. Three then were submitted to an Advisory Panel consisting of the following:

(MORE)

MR. CHARLES A. EDISON, former Governor of the State of New Jersey.

MR. DANIEL W. HOAN, former Mayor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin and past president of the United States Conference of Mayors.

MR. HERBERT EMMERICH, Director of the Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago, Illinois.

MRS. ANNA LORD STRAUSS, past president of the League of Women Voters of the United States, and currently serving with the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations.

The scope of the LaGuardia Award is broad enough to include an individual or municipality or newspaper or voluntary organization or any other group or institution devoted to the public interest.

# # # # #

Nuckols, Wm. P.

No A1

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

15 September 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I'm an awfully poor correspondent what with the Munsan talks and then the San Francisco talks breaking into my normal routine.

As you know, Lacey was out here about a month ago but I missed him by 24 hours. I had hoped to see him and get at least some second-hand word on you.

Charlie Collingwood and Larry LeSeur both were very much in evidence at San Francisco, and I had a short visit with both of them. The rumor here before I left for the States was that you would be there and I was looking forward to having a long visit with you.

The major problem here now seems to be getting the armistice talks "back on the tracks." The Communists have thus far shown only a continuing reluctance to resume although this attitude can be reversed overnight if the word comes down from on high. I sincerely hope that we won't go into another winter of war here, but it is very encouraging to hear the frontline fighting soldiers say "let's stay here until the job is done once and for all." Their attitude is completely different than the attitude of the GI in Europe in the summer of 1945 when there was the frantic dissolution of our armed forces. In this respect I think the fighting man is way ahead of the man on the street back home.

Please give my warm regards to Jesse who I enjoyed talking with briefly at Kaesong.

Sincerely,

Bill

Wm P. NUCKOLS
Brigadier General, ~~U. S. Air Force~~
Public Information Officer

July 11, 1951

Dear General Bill:

Until about a week ago I thought I might be seeing you again this summer, but now it looks as though I won't be coming your way. I'm sure we can both stand the disappointment if this cease-fire really works.

At the moment I am on the first day of my vacation, sitting in our log house on Quaker Hill in Dutchess County, and thinking of a lot of my friends in Tokyo and Korea.

I doubt that I ever sent you a signal expressing my pleasure when you received your star, but I'm sure you know exactly how I felt. Please take care of yourself, give my best to Mrs. Nuckols, and get yourself assigned state side before too long.

As ever yours,

Brig. Gen. W. K. Nuckols
Hq. FEAF, Box 340
APO 925, c/o Post Master
San Francisco, California

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

7 November 1950

(10)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Midas:

The flap on the renown kit is now over. From the looks of things as of this morning, we have more important matters to worry about now. Please don't be bitter although I know you have been heckled all out of proportion to the unimportance of the kit. As in every war, it takes the inexperienced and untutored a little time to shake down.

When asked for a word picture of the results achieved by the B-29's on a recent attack on a Communist troop concentration late the other afternoon, a bombardier is alleged to have said, "Reds sailed in the sunset".

Kim Il Sung, as quoted in Pravda, was asked to comment on FEAF Bomber Command's recent attack on the North Korean supply and communication centers by saying, "Those 29's are breaking up that old Kanggye of mine".

How corney can one get this far away from Kansas?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

Wm P. NUCKOLS
Brigadier General, U. S. Air Force

Nuckols, Wm. P.

OCTOBER 25, 1950

COLONEL WILLIAM P. NUCKOLS
FIFTH AIR FORCE HEAD QUARTERS
TOKYO

NOW SOME JERK FROM AIR FORCE PIO WASHINGTON TELEPHONING ME ABOUT TWO GOLD COINS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN WORLD FAMOUS ESCAPE KIT STOP I NEVER SEEN AINT GOT AND RELY UPON YOU TO SEE THAT YOUNG CAPTAIN WHO ISSUED ME KIT DOESN'T LOSE FINANCIALLY OR OTHERWISE INFORMATIVELY I ARRANGING PERSONAL ESCAPE FROM AIR FORCE PIO STOP HOPE THE WAR CAN NOW PROCEED

LOVE

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

Oates, Laurabelle

No answer

June 12, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for taking the time to see me last week.

It seems rather absurd to bother someone in the public communications field with pleas for silence, but I am pleased you understand the peculiar position we are in at this time.

Week Number Seven seems to be slipping by with no signs or portents of any activity whatsoever. But the "wait and see" policy seems to be the only feasible one to take. Certainly my only solution albeit difficult.

If you should have any intuitive inspirations or definite knowledge on developments concerning my husband, I should heartily welcome hearing from you.

Again, many thanks for a most worthwhile conversation.

Sincerely,

Laurabelle Oates

1532 Grand Ave.
St. Paul 5, Minnesota

Oatis, Lawrabelle

May 28, 1951

Dear Mrs. Oatis:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 18. I have no specific suggestions as to what might be done pending further action by our own government and that of the Czechs. I was, as you probably gathered, outraged at the complacency with which the whole incident was treated by the American press and radio. This sort of thing can so easily come to be taken for granted.

I shall of course treat your letter in the strictest confidence and would be delighted to have a talk with you while you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. William Oatis
c/o D'Arcy Van Bokkelen
312 West 75th Street
New York, New York

Mrs. William Oates May 18, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow; 12

I have just heard your newscast of May 18th regarding my husband, William Oates.

Yours has been the first declaration of this lack of public pressure regarding what, even as a wife, I objectively feel is important in the freedom of the press field.

For the past three weeks since my husband's arrest I have been wondering what to do. There have been a few features in the St. Paul +

[illegible]polis papers on me,
but since the first two days
the story has lost its momentum.

I am in touch with the AP
and the State Department, but
their only suggestion has been
patience on my part. Difficult
enough, but I feel there must
be some way to keep this outrage
fresh.

Have you any solutions?
I shall be in New York May 28
for two weeks at 312 W. 75th St.,
c/o D'Arcy Van Bokkelen.

Please regard this as
both a sincere thank you, a
plea for some suggestions
and, of course, confidential.

Sincerely
Laurabelle Oatis

1532 Grand Ave.
St Paul 5, Minn.

Oberhardt

May 30, 1950
(Dictated May 24)

Dear Mr. Oberhardt:

Thank you for sending me the facsimile reproduction of the portrait; I am most grateful.

I would have written earlier, but I have been in Washington for the past two months and am now just off for Berlin. I hope to renew our acquaintance when I return.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Oberhardt
538 Second Avenue
Pelham 65, New York

April. 3rd 50.

picture on couch

Edward Murrow.
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Mad. ave.
NYC.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I am mailing, under separate cover, a facsimile reproduction of the portrait I made of you for Readers Digest.

Please accept this token of my esteem with my compliments.

I enjoyed the sitting greatly -

Very Sincerely
Oberhardt

Omerod, C. B.

July 11, 1951

Dear Bill:

This is the first day of my vacation. This is being dictated in my log house in the country where I hope one day you will visit us. The purpose of this communication is merely to say my thanks to you personally for the many gracious and generous acts of assistance you have performed over the years. I know of no man serving his country abroad who has done so more ably, conscientiously, and with greater humor than yourself. This is an opinion that is shared by everyone with whom I come in contact in my profession. I wish you a pleasant journey home and a quick return, and that I may see more of you privately and personally than during the past year.

As ever yours,

Major C. B. Omerod
British Information Service
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Ormerod, C. B.

Telephone:
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cables:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

March 29, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Brother Ed:

Congratulations on the Oliver Franks' broadcast which I listened to and liked immensely.

Looking forward to seeing you at luncheon today,

Yours, as ever,

Bill

C. B. Ormerod

/js

March 17, 1950

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your note of the 6th, and for your kind words about the election effort.

I'm off to Washington for a month or six weeks, and hope to see you when I return.

As ever yours,

Major C. B. Ormerod
British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

March 6, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Ed:

Welcome home! You did a great job in London and your pre and post election analyses were extremely interesting and helpful. It was a great race and a very close finish. What happens now? My bet is nothing! At any rate for six months or so.

See you soon I hope.

Yours,

Bill

C.B. Ormerod

CBO:JS

This material is filed with the Department of Justice, where the required registration statement of B.I.S. under 56 Stat. 248-258 as an agency of the British Government is available for inspection. Registration does not imply approval or disapproval of this material by the United States Government.

Ed Harrow

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

29

Ed Harrow

With the compliments of

Bill Demmond.

British Information Services

New York 20, N.Y.

Tomorrow, Feb 15, is yesterday for the British steel industry. No doubt you'll be commenting but thought you'd like to have an advance issue of British Economic Record which, on page 3, has some pertinent observations on the subject. (See also the bit on Sulphur).

Feb. 13

British Economic Record

ISSUED BY BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

An Agency of the British Government

1951 (3)

February 15, 1951

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW DEFENSE PROGRAM

Britain faces two interlocking problems — supplies and exports — in carrying out the expanded defense program which was presented to the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on January 29.*

Britain will be quite unable to achieve the rapidly increasing production for defense included in the £4.7 billion program if there is not "an adequate supply of materials, components and machine tools," a large part of which has to come from abroad. Shortage of certain raw materials has already affected output. Only if the supplies obtainable from abroad are adequate to the need will Britain be able to achieve the uninterrupted high output on which her defense program depends.

At the same time, the cost of these increased imports will make it essential for Britain to sell even more exports abroad in order to pay for them. Already Britain has to devote a very large part of her product to exports in order to pay her way. When the bill for defense supplies is added on, the need to export — to pay for imports — becomes greater than ever.

It is clear that controls over the economy must be operated to ensure not only adequate defense production, but also adequate exports.

To maintain both defense production and exports at the required level, there will have to be severe restraints in civilian consumption, and controls will affect not only physical resources, but even manpower. The Prime Minister has put it in these words:

> "To achieve all this, we shall have to reimpose many of the controls used during the war.
>
> "Allocations of some raw materials have already been introduced; others will probably be necessary to ensure that defense needs are met.
>
> "Some less essential production, especially for the home market, will have to be reduced or stopped by limitation of supply orders and the prohibition of certain end uses.
>
> "Factory and storage space will be requisitioned where necessary.
>
> "If, as the program develops, it appears that exceptional measures are necessary to ensure the availability of labor, we shall not hesitate to take them."

*Summary in B.E.R. Jan. 31, 1951. Full text available from B.I.S.

* * * * *

CUT IN SULPHUR SUPPLIES RESTRICTS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

One of the most serious shortages affecting British industry at present is of sulphur. Crude sulphur and sulphuric acid (which in Britain is mostly made from crude sulphur) are crucial to the steel, chemical, oil-refining, fertilizer, paint, rayon and other industries, and the supply, which come almost entirely from the United States, has been severely cut. As a result, cuts of one-third have had to be imposed on users of crude, recov-

Any material from BRITISH ECONOMIC RECORD may be freely quoted.

4

ered or processed sulphur or of acid made from crude sulphur. Every effort is being made in Britain to expand production of sulphuric acid from pyrites; but this will take time. In the meantime, the shortage of crude sulphur will have a most restrictive effect on British industrial output. If increased supplies are not made available soon, a heavy loss of production and considerable unemployment will be inevitable.

* * * * *

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION ON RAW MATERIALS

Sulphur is one of the commodities for which it is hoped that a "commodity group" may be formed soon by major producers and consumers in free countries in order to discuss ways of meeting shortages.

The decision to issue invitations to form such commodity groups was announced on January 12 (see B.E.R. Jan. 15, 1951) following discussions between the United States, Great Britain and France. On February 8 the Press reported that invitations had been sent to more than twenty countries to form the first six of such commodity groups. The commodities covered are: cotton; wool; sulphur; copper/lead/zinc; tungsten/molybdenum; manganese/nickel/cobalt.

* * * * *

STILL FEWER CARS FOR HOME MARKET

Because of a fall in imports of sheet steel and the needs of the rearmament program, deliveries of sheet steel to the automotive industry in Britain will be 15 per cent less in the first quarter of 1951 than in the last quarter of 1950. Estimated output of automobiles will be only 460,000 this year, a drop of 63,000 from 1950. Commercial vehicle output may fall to 230,000, a drop of 30,000 from 1950.

The Ministry of Supply has asked the motor industry to limit sales to the home market to 80,000 cars, only 17 per cent of output. Sales of commercial vehicles are also to be cut, to 35 per cent of total output:

AVAILABILITY OF CARS FOR HOME MARKET (in thousands)

	Cars and Chassis			Commercial Vehicles		
	Output	Home Mkt.	Percentage	Output	Home Mkt.	Percentage
1938	341	273	80%	104	90	86%
1948	329	73	22%	170	86	51%
1949	412	140	34%	216	110	51%
1950	523	113	22%	261	96	37%
1951: Estimate ..	460	80	17%	230	80	35%

ALL SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS REMOVED ON OIL SALES BY U.S. COMPANIES IN STERLING AREA

Late in 1949, the British Government explained that it would be forced to introduce a "substitution" policy for U.S. oil companies operating in Britain, obliging them either to include in their sales certain quantities of oil produced by British companies, or to curtail their sales in Britain by these quantities. The reason for this decision was the over-riding need for the Sterling Area as a whole to curtail dollar expenditure. British companies had some oil in surplus, and this oil cost, on the average, less dollars to produce. The Government gave assurances, however, that "substi-

tution" would be dropped if the "dollar content" of the U.S. oil could be brought down to that of the British-produced oil.

This has now been achieved and full agreement has been reached, ending "substitution" for the four U.S. oil companies operating in the Sterling Area. Agreements had been made in April and July of 1950 with two of the U.S. companies ending "substitution," and partial arrangements in May with the remaining two, dealing with operations in other sterling countries.

The Minister of Fuel and Power has just announced that these arrangements have now been extended to cover all outstanding questions with the remaining two companies. The "dollar content" of their oil should be progressively reduced to the level of the average gross dollar content of oil produced by British companies, and U.S. companies will therefore "not be subject throughout the Sterling Area to any restrictions which do not apply to British companies."

The Minister stated that both British and U.S. companies have been successful in reducing the dollar cost of their oil, so that Britain's net dollar outgoings on oil in 1950 were under $500 million, instead of the estimated $625 million. The Minister expressed appreciation of "the sustained and public-spirited efforts made both by the U.S. and the British companies to lighten the heavy burden on our balance of dollar payments due to oil."

* * * * *

STEEL AND THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

"Fear that the change of ownership in the iron and steel industry will in any way interrupt the defense program is wholly without foundation," said Mr. George Strauss, Minister of Supply, during the debate on steel nationalization on February 7.

Mr. Strauss was opposing a motion by Mr. Churchill which argued that to carry out nationalization as planned on February 15 was not in the public interest in view of the record production of the industry and the needs of defense. Mr. Churchill called nationalization "a major stumbling block to national unity and national safety." He said that implementing the Act now would result in confusion, since the 92 firms to be taken over were intimately associated in operations with the remaining firms. Loss of output was inevitable through this "deed of partisan aggression."

In reply, Mr. Strauss argued that there would be no interruption to production since the 92 firms whose ownership was changing hands on February 15 would still be run by the same technicians and management, and the same board of directors. Since Parliament had decided twice within a year that the Act should be implemented, it was necessary to go ahead in order finally to remove uncertainty within the industry and to start working for the major gains which would be possible through public ownership.

There would be no sudden break, said Mr. Strauss, because for a time the Iron and Steel Federation (representing all owners) would continue to handle all central questions for all the industry, with representatives of the new Iron and Steel Corporation (owning the 92 firms taken over) sitting in at appropriate conferences within the Federation, and gradually working out with the Federation the long-term pattern of organization. "There is no truth," said Mr. Strauss, "in the suggestion that the Corporation wants to centralize the administration of the industry or that they want to divest management of their responsibility." There must be a central staff dealing with matters of common interest, and most of this work was now done by the Federation. The Corporation would see that whatever new pattern finally emerged, the private sector of industry was fully represented.

Specifically on defense production, Mr. Strauss said that he was appointing a team "whose responsibility it would be to see to it that as far as practicable all iron and steel requirements of the arms program would be met." The members would be drawn both from the publicly-owned and private sectors of the industry. Its chairman would be a member of the Federation, working closely with a Director of the Corporation.

Mr. Strauss warned that total output might fall this year, not because of nationalization but because scrap and iron ore were no longer available in adequate quantity. But it was the Government's policy that "whatever shortage of materials there may be, our rearmament orders must be carried out."

[Under the Act, broadly speaking, all firms producing more than 50,000 tons of ore annually, or smelting more than 20,000 tons of ore, or producing or rolling more than 20,000 tons of steel have been taken into public ownership. They have been left intact, but their shareholders have been bought out and compensated with special Government guaranteed bonds. For details, see "The Nationalization of Britain's Iron and Steel Industry" (I.D. 1028), available on request.]

* * * * *

EMERGENCY COAL MEASURES

To build up coal stocks, which are below the safety level, miners are working Saturday shifts on a large scale. A 15% cut has been imposed on industry to safeguard supplies to power stations. Train services have been curtailed, and economy measures introduced in street lighting and advertisement displays. The public has been asked to economize in home use of gas and electricity.

U.K. Coal Production and Exports (in mill. long tons)

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Deepmined	236.3	180.7	186.7	196.4	202.7	204.1
Strip-mined	...	8.8	10.2	11.6	12.4	12.2
Total	236.3	189.5	196.9	208.0	215.1	216.3
Exports	35.8	4.5	1.0	10.5	13.1	12.2
Bunkers	10.5	4.7	4.4	5.4	6.3	4.9

Latest Coal Figures: And Comparisons

	(In thous. long tons) Weekly Output	Inland Consumption	Distributed Stocks	Nos. on Colliery Books	Output per Manshift (lg. tons)
1938 Average ..	4,353	3,409	...	782,000	1.14
1946 Average ..	3,646	3,567	...	697,000	1.03
1950 Jan.:	4,250	4,270	12,898	708,000	1.19
Nov.:	4,404	4,229	15,019	686,000	1.22
Dec.:	4,143*	4,433	12,451	688,000	1.22
1951 Week ending:					
Jan. 13 ..	4,449	4,490	10,999	...	
Jan. 20 ..	4,407	4,505	10,652	...	1.25
Jan. 27 ..	4,411	4,458	10,455	692,000	
Feb. 3 ..	4,423	...	...	...	

*Fell because of holidays.

Ormerod, C. B.

Telephone:
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cables:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

February 8, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ed:

Paul Gore-Booth and I were sorry to miss you when we [illegible]ed in the other day to pay our respects to your President, [illegible]rank Stanton. Paul was, as a matter of fact, more than just sorry as he says, to my astonishment, that he has never met you.

This is a most serious omission and one that should, as speedily as possible, be rectified. It is an intolerable state of affairs when the Director General of the British Information Services is forced to admit he doesn't know Ed Murrow!

So, Brother Ed, will you honor us with your presence at luncheon next time he comes to New York? Or, if luncheon is difficult, and I know how busy you are, let me bring him round to C.B.S. so that you can at least get acquainted.

He will be in New York from Tuesday morning, February 27th, to Friday evening, March 2nd. How about lunch on the Thursday or Friday? I'll keep both dates open until I hear from you. Will you ask your secretary to ring mine? If lunch is out, please suggest a time when we can come over to C.B.S.?

Ever Thine,

Bd

C. B. Ormerod

/js

Ormerod, C. B.

Telephone:
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cables:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Yes
O.K.

December 4th, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Brother Ed:

This will confirm my verbal invitation to the small informal (stag) dinner I am giving for Major The Hon. Kenneth Younger, Minister of State and leader of the United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations, at the Harvard Club (Slocum Room), 27 West 44th Street, on Wednesday, December 13th, at 7:30 p.m.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Yours,

Bill

C. B. Ormerod

/js

Phoned — informed Edward out of town — C. R.

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW Y

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

April 18, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ed:

I have already thanked you verbally for the fine broadcast you made on Queen Mary's Carpet. Now Angus McDonnell writes from New Orleans to ask if I will thank you again, on his behalf. We are all very much indebted to you, Ed. as always.

The Tobermory story grows more and more interesting.

All the best.

Yours ever,

Bill

C. B. Ormerod

/js

O'Neal, Reavis

July 11, 1951

Dear Reavis:

This is the first day of my vacation and I am answering your note of February 15 about the "tinless" tin can. Right now in retrospect I don't know why I didn't use it, but I didn't. Maybe there was news that day. But the real purpose of this is to wish you a pleasant summer, and also to express the hope that you will continue to feed me similar items even though upon occasion I can't use them. After all, any reporter's reputation rests upon useful friends.

As ever yours,

Mr. Reavis O'Neal, Jr.
10 East 10th Street
New York 16, New York

CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

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30

REAVIS O'NEAL, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT

February 15, 1951

By Messenger

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madisom Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Once in a while I run across something in my press agenting that appears to merit high level consideration by a certain high level commentator. The last thing I sent you, you may recall, was the story of Bill Batt's standardized screw threads treaty with Britain and Canada.

The attached material tells the story of American Can Company's progress toward a "tinless" tin can. It is self-explanatory and calls for only a couple of other comments.

1. Cans of the type described will soon be on the market. Motor oil, anti-freeze, coffee and other products will be packed in them.

2. This progress toward a "tinless" can is certainly comparable to the development of synthetic rubber for tires and marks another milestone along the path to national self-sufficiency in the field of critical materials.

3. I think American Can's action in turning the results of its research over to some 90 competitors certainly, as they say in the Pentagon citations, "reflects great credit" upon the company.

4. A year or so ago, Ilya Ehrenburg said the U.S. was nothing but a "tin can civilization." This makes him wrong again.

5. Fortune Magazine says the tin can is one of the five absolutely indispensable products of twentieth century civilization. The others are: the automobile, the electric light, the telephone and, believe it or not, radio.

Perhaps out of this melange may come an idea about which you can weave a line or two for your "document for the ear."

Sincerely,

Reavis

RO'N:gc
Enclosures

From: Bob Laffan
Carl Byoir and Associates
10 E. 40th St., MU-3 3464
New York, 16, N.Y.

For Release in PM's of
Thursday, Feb. 8, 1951

For: AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

STEEL CAN KNOW-HOW GIVEN INDUSTRY BY AMERICAN CAN CO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 -- A major step forward in freeing this country from dependence on foreign sources of can-making materials was demonstrated today by the American Can Company when it revealed to the industry its process for producing a virtually tinless tin can.

Before representatives of some 90 can manufacturing firms from all parts of the country, American Can officials conducted a formal showing at Proviso plant in Maywood, Ill., of the techniques the company has developed for making an enameled steel container. The only tin used was three per cent in the thin strip of solder which seals the side seam of the can.

Most cans in general use today, it was pointed out by Dr. B. S. Clark, director of research for American Can, are made of light steel plate to which has been applied a thin coating of tin. In Canco's new process, an organic coating of domestic manufacture substitutes for tin in protecting the steel base and the contents packed in the can, he added.

The company's process makes possible a saving of more than 92 per cent of the tin normally used in the manufacture of several large-volume sizes of cans, according to Dr. R. W. Pilcher, manager of American Can's general research laboratories at Maywood.

Today's demonstration was part of the company's announced policy of making available to the industry the proven results of its continuing research program

called "Operation Survival." Planning began in 1946 and the program has been under way actively for the past year. It is aimed at developing containers made entirely from materials available on this continent. Most of the world's tin supplies today come from Malaya and Bolivia, with other foreign countries as additional sources.

The research is being conducted by American Can in conjunction with more than 20 other leading American companies who are potential suppliers of alternate can-making materials.

In announcing the scientific project last week, W. C. Stolk, Canco's executive vice president, said the proven findings would be turned over to other can manufacturers as a public service.

The industry group on today's plant tour inspected a can-making line which has been converted for the production of the steel cans. The tour included a step-by-step trip along high-speed automatic machines which turned out cans at some 330 a minute.

Cans produced at today's demonstration were of the size normally used for pet foods. This type of container, however, is adaptable to the packing of a variety of dry products, such as ground coffee, and some liquid products. The latter include motor oil and anti-freeze.

Preceding the plant inspection visit, the group heard in detail the technical and mechanical aspects of making steel cans with low tin solder. The problems which had to be overcome and the history of the exhaustive research since 1936 that went into the development of the process were described during a morning session.

Speakers at the session included Dr. Clark; Dr. D. E. Wobbe, director of the engineering group at the Maywood laboratories, and C. F. Heiberger, assistant manager of manufacture for the central division.

Others taking part in the discussions were Nels Geertsen of the company's manufacturing department; and R. C. Rosecrance and H. Ferris White, president and executive vice president respectively of the Can Manufacturers Institute, and representatives of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute in Chicago.

In announcing its "Operation Survival" program, the company pointed out that

before World War II solder used in container manufacture contained approximately 40 per cent tin. Continuing research since that time has made possible the reduction of tin content to an average of less than eight per cent and to a low of three per cent, as was demonstrated today.

The steel can process is another step in the industry's effort to conserve tin. The World War II conservation research which is being intensified now resulted in the development of electrolytic plating of steel sheets, which reduced the average amount of tin in a base box of plate (sufficient for approximately 400 No. 2 cans) from 1.43 pounds to .82 pounds.

It was pointed out that the industry used 41,000 gross tons of tin to make 25 billion cans in 1941, compared to 1950 usage of 31,000 gross tons to make 33 billion cans.

-0-

From: Bob Laffan
Carl Byoir and Associates
10 E. 40th St., MU-3 3464
New York, 16, N.Y.

For Release in Papers of
Thursday, Feb. 1, 1951

For: AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
100 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

TINLESS TIN CAN PROJECT PUSHED BY AMERICAN CAN

Washington Tin Conservation Orders Focus Attention on Findings of "Operation Survival"

The long-range outlook for container supplies still remains to be clarified since the metal can orders issued in Washington last Saturday cover only the first quarter of 1951, W. C. Stolk, executive vice president of the American Can Company, said here today.

"However, as an important group of products must be packed hereafter in 'tinless' black plate, rather than tinplate, it is clear that to a substantial degree the impact of the new restrictions will be determined by the capacity of the can-making industry to turn out 'tinless tin cans' commercially," he pointed out.

In commenting on the container orders, Mr. Stolk made the first public announcement of an American Can Company scientific research project, known as "Operation Survival," which has the ultimate objective of freeing America permanently from dependence on foreign sources of can making materials.

Findings have already reached the stage, he said, that will materially lessen the impact on can manufacturing and customer industries and consumers of the necessity of reducing civilian use of tin by 20 per cent. He reported the following progress has been made to date:

1. In pilot-line operations cans made of tinless steel and low tin-bearing solder have been made at speeds comparable to that at which tinplate cans are made.

2. Cans have been made with tin-free solders that give every promise of adaptability to universal use.

3. Tin-free cans in which a special plastic cement is used instead of solder

for side-seams are currently under test by several packers of oil and anti-freeze.

A fourth important objective of "Operations Survival," he added, is to find organic plate coatings made from materials available on this continent which will be equal or superior to those now made from imported ingredients.

Mr. Stolk said the can-making firm has had a corps of scientists working full time on the project in conjunction with more than 20 leading American companies who are possible suppliers of alternate can-making materials.

Planning for "Operation Survival" was started by American Can Company in 1946 and the decision to undertake the work as an internal function of the company was made early in 1949. The work has been greatly intensified during the past several months of international tension, he added.

"Proven results of the research," the company executive said, "will be made available to the can-manufacturing industry as a public service."

Saturday's NPA orders affecting the use of tin in metal containers provided that perishable food packs will be assured all the tin-bearing cans needed. A long list of other canned products are either limited in output or required to be packed in black iron cans which do not have tin coatings, Mr. Stolk pointed out. "It is to these tinless cans that the findings of 'Operation Survival' will have most immediate application," he said.

"If it proves feasible for NPA to time its curtailments on metal to coincide with scientific progress in perfecting tin-free containers, the impact of such tin restrictions may be lightened to a considerable degree," he said.

The principal difficulty in making cans of steel sheet with no tin coating has been in soldering the side seam of the can, Mr. Stolk said, but until recently, progress in soldering uncoated steel has been slow.

The public and industry benefits accruing from "Operation Survival" and earlier conservation research are rendered especially significant, Mr. Stolk pointed out, because the can-manufacturing industry has, during this period since World War II, continued to practice tin conservation under a voluntary "austerity" program. In consequence, he said, the curtailment of tin usage poses greater problems for

can manufacturers than for any other essential industry.

He pointed out that, in 1941, the can industry used 41,000 gross tons of tin to make 25 billion cans. By contrast, in 1950, the industry used only 31,000 tons of tin to make 33 billion cans.

"In other words," Mr. Stolk said, "the can industry is faced with the problem of cutting 20 per cent from what is considered by presently accepted standards to be an almost irreducible minimum.

"Before World War II, solder used in container manufacture contained approximately 40 per cent tin, while within the last year tin content of such solder has averaged less than eight per cent, due to continuing research on which American Can has placed great emphasis," he pointed out.

The reductions in tin usage effected in can bodies and ends, he said, are illustrated by the fact that tin used as a coating for steel in prewar can bodies and ends averaged 1.43 pounds per base box of plate (sufficient for approximately 400 No. 2 cans). Today's average coating weight, due to the use of electrolytic plating process, averages .82 pounds of tin per base box.

The conservation program adopted in the metal container industry following World War II was not only of assistance in aiding the gradual buildup of the nation's strategic tin stockpiles, but also effected important savings in tin costs to container-using industries and to the public at large, Stolk said.

These benefits, plus the continued availability of maximum numbers of containers during the present emergency, will be increased in direct proportion to the speed with which the successes already chalked up by "Operation Survival" can be expanded to include tinless cans for more and more products.

"Our search is not merely for substitutes for tin," Stolk said, "but for ingredients and methods which will provide a can that is as good or better, functionally and economically, than the can as it is known today. Our findings will be applied to additional products only when they reach the stage at which they can be

used with safety and with assurance of reasonable shelf life."

"We are hopeful," he said, "that sufficient steel will be available so that by applying these newly developed adjunct materials and improved techniques, the American consumer will not have to resort to the makeshift substitutes for cans that were necessary in the last war."

-0-

Oxnam, G.B.

G. BROMLEY OXNAM
BISHOP OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
THE NEW YORK AREA
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

January 30, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for your kind letter of January 24th. Your report did not misrepresent me. Those who heard you thought I was equating the Catholic Church and the Communist Party. My statement of course was somewhat fuller but you could do no other than to abbreviate.

What I actually said was, and this of course followed a long introduction in which the official position of the Roman Catholic Church on the question of religious liberty was stated as well as the official position of the Protestant bodies, "The Roman Catholic Church does not believe in religious liberty as we understand it. The Communist Party does not believe in civil liberty as we understand it. When either the Roman Catholic Church or the Communist Party, acting upon its belief in these matters, seeks to deny to us either religious or civil liberty, our own freedom is involved, and it is not the part of tolerance to submit to such denials until at last our freedom passes."

I think perhaps my own statement expressed my view a little clearer, but when one faces the very difficult problem that a broadcaster confronts, it seems to me your summary was fair. I am sorry that hearers got an erroneous impression.

Very sincerely yours,

G. Bromley Oxnam

G. Bromley Oxnam

GBO:m

Oxnam, G. B.

January 24, 1950

Dear Bishop Oxnam:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 23rd.

I am enclosing that portion of my script of December 7th to which you referred.

I sincerely hope my condensation did not distort your meaning and that the quotation was accurate.

Sincerely yours,

The Reverend Bishop Oxnam
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

G. BROMLEY OXNAM
BISHOP OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
THE NEW YORK AREA
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

January 23, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

For many years I have counted it a high privilege to listen to your extraordinarily able news-casts. All of us awaited the words, "This is London", during the dark days of the war. Whenever I am free I listen to you now. Recently I missed a news-cast in which, I understand, there was a very brief reference to an address I had delivered before the Board of Missions and Church Extensions of The Methodist Church at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, on December 8th. A number of my friends have written me stating that your broadcast gave a very different impression to the public than that given by my address. I know that you are able to use but a sentence or two, and I am always amazed by your ability to put into a brief compass the essence of what has been said. However, I would very much like to know just what it was you did say that evening, so that I may be in a position to write those who have written me.

Would it be too much trouble for you to send me the quotation from that broadcast?

With every good wish, and very real respect, believe me,

Ever sincerely yours,

G. Bromley Oxnam

G. Bromley Oxnam

GBO:jdm

Pachard, Arthur

October 10, 1950

Dear Walter:

Arthur Packard who is up for membership in the Century, is lunching with me there on Wednesday, October 18, at 12:45. Can you join us?

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter Mallory
178 East 64th Street
New York, New York

Packard, Mary

Old White Plains Road
Mamaroneck. N.Y.
October 18th 1951

Dear Ed.

Your note of October 15th to Arthur about the Century Club dinner on November 1st was forwarded here from the office.

Arthur has been back in the hospital since February so I have declined for him but I shall file your note away for him to see at some later date. He will appreciate your writing.

Our best to you all-

Sincerely
Mary Packard

Padel, Gerd H.

July 11, 1950

Dear Mr. Padel:

Thank you for yours of June 16.

I regret to say that I shall probably miss you in New York during August since I am leaving for Korea at the end of this week and don't know when I will get back.

I hope you will let me know when you again expect to be in New York and that we will have better luck.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gerd H. Padel
709 Church Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

709 Church St., Ann Arbor, Mich.,
June 16, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you very much for your kind letter of May 24.

I expect to be in New York for about a week between Aug. 22 and Sept. 5 and I certainly hope I shall have the opportunity to see you and to talk with you - as you kindly suggest in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Gerd H. Padel

Gerd H. Padel

Applicants

May 24, 1950

Dear Mr. Padel:

Many thanks for your letter of April 18th.

I was impressed with your unusual qualifications as a newspaperman, but I'm sorry to say I can't think of a suitable opportunity for you, where you could utilize the special training and experience you have had. However, if you should pass through New York, I will be glad to see you and talk with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gerd H. Padel
709 Church Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

709 Church St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
April 18, 1950

Mr.
Edward R. Murrow,
The Columbia Broadcasting System,
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As a young Swiss newspaperman, in this country under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, I should like to ask you for your advice on a personal problem.

I am one of the first two European journalists to complete an excellent new project of international journalism education, jointly sponsored by the University of Michigan and the University Press Club of Michigan.

Under this Michigan "Fellowship for Foreign Journalists" European newspapermen are brought to this country for two years of studies and practical journalistic experience. They spend one year at the University of Michigan, doing graduate work in journalism, political science and American history. The second year, however, sees them on the job as staff members of at least four different Michigan newspapers.

I worked, for example, as a reporter, feature writer, editorial writer and copyreader for the Detroit News, The Flint Journal (circ.80,000) , The Pontiac Daily Press (50,000) and the Clinton County Republican - News (6,000, a rural weekly) .

Besides I wrote articles for The Christian Science Monitor, Editor and Publisher, and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, Zuerich, a leading Swiss paper.

But as this wonderful experience is drawing to a close now and I start looking around for a new job, it occurs to me more and more that this great program must be a failure - as far as I am concerned - unless I succeed in finding a position, at home or in this country, where I can apply what I have been able to learn. A position where I can work honestly for what I believe in, without slipping gradually into the cloaca of our profession - intellectual prostitution.

The mere thought that - for my daily bread - I should have to sell myself and my writing to sensationalism, chatter, intolerance or special, egoistic interests, is unbearable to me.

And I'd much rather be a street sweeper than a journalist of that kind.

It seems to me so far, that for a man without sufficient resources to establish his own paper, there are but very few possibilities in our profession - unless he is ready to sacrifice his independent thinking and to become conformable.

I dare bothering you with this lengthy expose of a personal problem, dear Mr. Murrow, because from what you say and from what I know about you I feel that you always succeeded in keeping yourself free. And your advice therefore would mean very much to me.

I also hope - to be quite frank - that through a contact with you I might be able to find what I am looking for - a place where I can work in the truly liberal spirit of this great fellowship project.

I should like to add that I hold a Ph.D. degree in history from the University of Zuerich and have had newspaper experience in Switzerland as political and parliamentary reporter for Der Bund, a Bern daily, for which I covered one session of the upper house of the Swiss parliament. For one year I taught modern European history to the Juniors of the "American Council on College Study in Switzerland, Junior Year in Zurich".

I speak German, English and French and I am now 28 years old and married. Both my wife and I are holding U.S. immigration (permanent resident's) visas, but according to the purpose of the IIE fellowships my future work should, of course, bring me back to Europe eventually. To me personally it does not make much difference where I go as long as I can find a satisfying job which will make me happy. (my wife) happy.

This is the problem; and I should appreciate it very much indeed, if you would find time to give me your advice on it. As I can see the situation at this moment I seriously contemplate going back into teaching.

I thank you in advance for your kind consideration.

Very sincerely yours

Gerd H. Padel

Gerd H. Padel

Paine, Natalie
appt. phoned 4/25
(they will phone
after May 10

COMMON CAUSE

INCORPORATED

A Call for a New Birth of Freedom

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Dr. Clark Kuebler
Rabbi Louis Mann
Edward J. Meeman
Edgar Ansel Mowrer
Newbold Morris
Malcolm Muir
Gardner Osborn
Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde
Mrs. William Dick Sporborg
Charles L. Stillman

April 17, 1950

If she calls
will see

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columvia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

An ambitious effort to increase the sale of foreign goods in the United States through a "grass roots" educational and promotional campaign, has been developing for some time with the close cooperation of ECA and the Department of Commerce. It all began last summer when the British started to talk to me about some of their problems regarding pricing, styling and general acceptance of consumer goods. The end result was the creation of the Committee for Two-Way World Trade, Inc. on behalf of all the Marshall Plan countries.

The enclosed pages describe the effort which I am very anxious to talk over with you at your earliest convenience, to receive the benefit of your excellent advice.

For the first time since before the war I am planning to go to England, sailing May 18, for a month's stay. I hope to do several things which will be helpful for Two-Way World Trade, as well as for Common Cause, Inc., and to see many of those who did so much for Bundles from the British end.

I will telephone you in a day or so to ask when I can come in to see you.

With best regards to you and Janet.

Sincerely yours,

Natalie

Mrs. Natalie Wales Paine
President

COMMITTEE FOR TWO-WAY WORLD TRADE, INC.
444 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

PURPOSE

The Committee for Two-Way World Trade Inc. is a bi-partisan citizen organization formed to project the work of the Economic Recovery Administration to its next logical step and successful conclusion - to the American consumer on the community level. Its purpose is to increase the acceptance, distribution and sale of foreign consumer goods, handicrafts and specialties in the United States. It is founded on the premise that only by increased purchases of foreign merchandise can the United States safely curtail the use of the taxpayer's dollars for assistance abroad, and revive her own important export trade on a sound basis.

It believes that increased trade between the free nations is essential to the preservation of our own free economic and political system. Only if Europe earns dollars can it hope to buy American goods, and it can only earn dollars by reciprocal, two-way trade.

This is the message that the Committee for Two-Way World Trade plans to take to the American public, through a major educational campaign, using every possible medium of communication, and utilizing local citizen committees to be organized in cities and towns throughout the country.

WHY

The Marshall Plan has succeeded brilliantly in its first objective; the rehabilitation of European economy and the strengthening of the free world. Through emergency measures, paid for by the American consumer, postwar Europe has been saved, at least temporarily, from bankruptcy and communism. It had never been considered that this could, or should, go, on indefinitely. It was obvious from the beginning that when European production was restored to the normal level, its goods would have to be sold, and a certain proportion of them sold in the dollar area.

If we are not to lose the billions of dollars that have already been spent, or even the cold war itself, the next and equally important phase must be to maintain this economic recovery on a sound and permanent basis, through the adequate exchange of goods and services between free people. This cannot be done by any existing government agency, and should not be done by government at all. It must be done by free enterprise, if enterprise is to remain free. It must be done by the American people themselves. If our national policy is to succeed, and our high level of production to continue without subsidy, an informed American public must purchase a reasonable quantity of foreign consumer goods. To fail, might find America standing alone among the ruins of Western civilization.

A fact too little generally realized, is that less than two percent of our national income, spent on foreign goods and services, would close the famous "Dollar Gap". To close this gap, not by further loans or gifts but on a sound, business basis, is the job to be done. It is now up to the American buying public to substitute purchases for gifts; earned dollars for aid. The average American consumer must be told how his own self interest requires a sustained flow of foreign goods into the American market. "Buy European - to sell American" is the type of slogan that the Committee for Two-Way World Trade hopes to make understood by millions of American consumers.

HOW

Local Committees for Two-Way World Trade will be formed in cities throughout the country. These will be voluntary groups composed of leading citizens, both men and women, business and civic leaders who will bring together, and work with, all local civic and educational organizations, such as the Service Clubs, the Chambers of Commerce, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, labor unions, etc. Their function will be to see that the information prepared and collated by the Central Committee in New York is spread throughout their community, by all media. They will encourage local merchants to display foreign goods, and support special promotions, trade fairs etc. and will serve as a continuously functioning unit in their community to assure that the program is on a sustaining permanent basis.

As the postwar seller's market disappears and competition for the buyer becomes more acute, there arise from certain quarters a cry against the importation of foreign goods. It will be one of the major functions of the Committee for Two-Way World Trade to counter much opposition with the larger, more dominant picture of our national interest and security.

There are of course many problems to be solved before large quantities of foreign merchandise can reach the average consumer: Problems such as pricing, styling, packaging, merchandising, etc, are being studied by many groups. So also are tariffs, and tariff proceedures. Important consultative and policy work is being carried out by groups of international trade experts and businessmen. But there remains still another urgent task which will be undertaken by the Committee for Two-Way World Trade - that of a coordination center and clearing house. Many large and small efforts now developing in the field of international trade should be put in contact with one another and integrated, so that the maximum efficiency can be achieved and much expensive duplication avoided.

The Committee will cooperate closely with the ECA, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the International Chamber of Commerce, and other agencies in the field, and will help provide the mechanism to bring the findings of these groups to the attention of the average citizen, where they can be translated into action.

Paine, Natalie W.

December 17, 1951

Dear Natalie:

I'm sorry not to have talked with you on the telephone, but life is more than hectic here these days. I am now working an eight-day week what with my radio show and the new television program.

My thanks for letting me know about Douglas-Hamilton and Dr. Smith. I shall of course call you if we have a spot where we could use them.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Natalie Walker Paine
Common Cause
399 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

COMMON CAUSE

INCORPORATED

Freedom is the common cause of all mankind

• 399 MADISON AVENUE •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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Roger W. Straus
Niles Trammel
William White
William Ziegler, Jr.

December 5, 1951.

Dear Ed.

The enclosed is self-explanatory. Any opportunity for one or both of these outstanding Britishers to appear as guests or to be mentioned in your program, would be welcomed by both them and ourselves.

The decision for them to come over now, on such short notice instead of in January, when we would have time to properly prepare, was made last week, and it is felt that this dramatic bridging of the class and party lines in the interest of defending freedom in England would be a fine fore-runner for the Churchill visit.

Certainly, I have in mind your own program but any other spots to which you can give me a line would be most gratefully received. Obviously, the only way in which they can make any mark in the United States in such a short time is through radio and television.

Douglas-Hamilton is 42 and a dashing Scot -- a real son of his Clan. He is a great humanitarian and wholeheartedly dedicated to the struggle against Communism. Dr. Smith is a little older, and is a courageous liberal with an entirely brilliant mind and delivery, and is one of the great experts of Marxism and Soviet techniques inside Britain.

Do please let me hear from you at either PLaza 3-8697 or ATwater 9-8955, and I will be glad to help in any arrangements that would fit in with your schedule.

Sincerely,

Natalie

~~Mrs.~~ Natalie Wales Paine,
President.

Have called you so many times during the last 10 days but was never able to get —

Common Cause Britain, a coalition British citizen organization to combat Communism and strengthen the free way of life, was announced in London at a public meeting on November 21st. The new movement plans to take forward positions in the struggle against world communism; to strongly support rearmament; and to work for vigilance against infiltration in strategic centers by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

One of its chief aims is to remove the issue of world communism from the field of party politics, and to take it directly to the British people as an international conspiracy against human freedom and a direct threat to British security.

To underline and stress this new spirit of cooperation in the common cause of liberty, the co-chairmen of Common Cause Britain are Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, Conservative Member of the House of Commons from Inverness, and Mr. John Brown, veteran Trade Union leader, for 25 years General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation. The General Committee is composed of a cross-section of British national life.

Lord Douglas-Hamilton and Dr. C. A. Smith, M.A., Ph.D.,B.Sc., also a member of the Board of C.C.B., will come to the United States for a two-week visit, arriving in New York by air on December 9th. While here they will be the guests of Common Cause, Inc., American citizen organization to combat Communism, at 399 Madison Avenue.

Lord Douglas-Hamilton is one of the dynamic, forward-thinking younger members of the Conservative Party and of the House of Commons. His constituency is Inverness, one of the largest in Scotland, and in the last election he more than doubled his majority. He is a brother of the Duke of Hamilton, premier Duke of Scotland and head of the Douglas Clan. In

the last war he was a Wing-Commander in the R.A.F., and is a great flying enthusiast.

Dr. Smith, also a member of the Common Cause Britain Board, is a member of the Labour Party and widely known in England as an authority on Communism and during the last few years has effectively carried on open debate with members of the Communist Party in many parts of England. He is the son of a miner, and has long been one of the intellectual leaders in the liberal movement in England. He was Secretary of the Independent Labour Party for many years.

Lord Douglas-Hamilton and Dr. Smith will meet the press on ~~Tuesday~~ Monday December 10th, at 2 o'clock at the Hotel Plaza, and will then go to Washington, D.C. for several days. They will speak at a Dinner given in their honour by Common Cause, Inc. at The Union Club in New York on Monday, December 17th, and will speak at a public meeting at Willkie Memorial House on Thursday evening, December 20th.

Paine, Natalie

COMMON CAUSE

INCORPORATED

• 444 MADISON AVENUE •

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

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Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde
Mrs. William Dick Sporborg
Charles L. Stillman

June 19,1950

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York,N.Y.

Dear Ed,

I hope that you will agree with the enclosed Declaration of Freedom,as an expression of what we, as citizens, feel about freedom,on July 4,1950. The attached letter,copy of one that has gone to some 35 newspaper editors across the country, is self-explanatory.

I greatly hope that in one of your own programs, or in one originating over your network,during the Fourth of July period,you will find an opportunity to use the Declaration of Freedom,as something for Americans,as well as the people of other countries to think about.

With very best regards,

Sincerely,

Natalie

COMMON CAUSE

INCORPORATED

• 444 MADISON AVENUE •

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

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June 19, 1950.

When American independence was first proclaimed on July 4, 1776, it was an occasion for fervent and thankful rejoicing - an occasion of high promise filled with conviction and hope.

Unfortunately, over the years, the real significance of July 4th has often become dulled by unimaginative presentation and hackneyed by unintelligent use. Its high purpose and solemn dedication to principles sacred to freedom have become largely an excuse for holiday excursions and a respite from labor.

With forces that would destroy freedom spread out over the earth, we neglect, at our peril, the challenge and the opportunity of the 4th of July, 1950, to repeat for the world to hear, what the American dedication to freedom means to Americans. The American message of freedom today is the hope of all mankind - the shining beacon of light and life that burns in a world where large areas are darkened by tyranny, aggression, deceit and slavery.

On this coming July 4th, can we not raise again the standard of freedom, in its original sense, reclothe our national day of independence with the inspiration and vitality it deserves, and ask the American people to subscribe to a solemn rededication to God and liberty, for themselves, and on behalf of all men everywhere who cherish freedom?

To this end, Common Cause, Inc., a citizen organization to combat communism and defend freedom, proposes to circulate the enclosed Declaration of Freedom,

inspired by our national documents, as an expression of the purposes and ideals that motivate the American people. We offer this statement as a moral and spiritual challenge to ourselves, to live up to our highest traditions, and as an expression of what we hope for all men, at a time when the Soviet has launched a world wide campaign to distort the purposes of the American people.

This letter is being sent to the editors of 35 of the nation's leading newspapers requesting that they print the Declaration of Freedom in their issue on Sunday, July 2nd or Tuesday, July 4th. It is also being sent to several leading radio commentators and to the networks, to the Voice of America, with the request it be used as widely as possible, and to the foreign Ambassadors in Washington, with the request that it be transmitted to their people as a message from American citizens.

If there were time, we would like to see this message signed by thousands of people and read by mayors in towns all across the country.

If this declaration strikes a chord in your heart, I hope you will see fit to print it and share it with your readers.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Natalie Wales Paine
President

A Declaration of Freedom

One hundred and seventy four years ago today our founding fathers declared the reasons which impelled them to seek independence. With the favor of God they established on this continent a wider liberty than men had ever known. They dreamed of a world blessed with freedom, where all men could live their lives in peace.

We, their descendents, have been denied the fulfillment of that dream. Safe amid the bounty of our inheritance, we have looked forth upon the sordid brutalities of totalitarianism, both Fascist and Communist. Now, again, we witness masses of helpless people ground down under the apparatus of terrorism and deportations, of torture, concentration camps and labor battalions.

Standing together on this solemn day, representative of all parties and creeds, we reaffirm the principles, not of death, but of life. We again declare our faith in freedom -- the fighting faith that can triumph over deceptions and heresies of the darkest age.

America was born to be free, and by its example and influence to spread freedom over enlarging portions of the globe. For us, her citizens, freedom is the most dear of all possessions. In freedom's defense, there can be no weakness, no compromise; where it is menaced or assailed, even the fair image of peace fades from mind. We will fight -- as we always have and always must -- when freedom is at stake.

Cherishing freedom for ourselves, we crave that it be preserved and won by others. To those who are bound to us by this tie, we offer not only material support, but all the deep unbreakable commitments of a common destiny and fate. With them, we shall build a free world, where men and women can go about their tasks without fear.

Because fate has passed the leadership of the free world to the United States, calling forth our material and technical resources into many lands, and because there are those who would distort the motives for our action, we Americans take pride in declaring, for all to hear, what freedom means to us.

We believe that:

Freedom is the ancient, eternal and implacable foe of totalitarianism and every form of tyranny over the bodies and minds of men.

Freedom means Respect for the Sanctity and Worth of the Individual. Every man must be at liberty to think and speak his own mind, to write and create, to approve and criticize, to assemble and organize, to vote against those in power, to move from place to place, to choose his occupation, to worship God as he chooses, to follow the dictates of his own conscience, to pursue truth and happiness after his own fashion. The protection of the individual in these liberties is the chief end of government.

Freedom Means Equality. Every man, though differing in gifts and talents, must be equal before the law and deemed equal in the moral order. Regardless of class, creed or color, all must have the same rights, liberties, opportunities and fundamental responsibilities. Equality is the only enduring basis of justice, mercy and brotherhood among men.

Freedom Means the Rule of Law. Every man and every minority must be protected in the exercise of the basic rights against the passion of mobs, the power of privilege, the tyranny of secret police and the caprice and ambition of officials. Law is the indispensable guardian of freedom.

Freedom Means Individual Responsibility. Every man must exercise his liberties, not merely for his own advancement, not with indifference to the rights of others nor with callousness to their sufferings, but soberly and magnanimously for the general good. Individual responsibility, answering democracy's inexorable demands upon men's time and zeal, is the ultimate requisite of freedom.

For us, believing these things, there can be no withdrawal to enjoy in isolation what our fathers wrought. Our task is to conduct ourselves, as individuals and as a nation, in such a way that totalitarianism may stand condemned and despised in the sight of all men; that it may wither and perish from the earth.

We believe that the basic issues of our time are moral and spiritual and that any solution to the enormous problems that we face must be such as to call forth the highest aspirations of men and women everywhere.

Therefore on this day, July 4th, 1950, we Americans make our Declaration of Freedom. We pledge ourselves, our lives and honor, to the maintenance of freedom in all its forms and under all conditions.

May God grant us vision and strength matched to the needs of His time!

Pan American World Airw

March 22, 1950

Mr. H. Swift
~~Station Traffic~~ Supervisor
Pan American World Airways System
~~La Guardia Field~~, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Swift:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 16th, which has been received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I have checked with Mr. Murrow by phone, and unfortunately he no longer has his London to New York berth coupon; he has been travelling a great deal since his return from England, and we are unable to locate the coupon. I am sorry, and hope that your accounting records will not be unduly snarled by the absence of the coupon you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

ATLANTIC DIVISION, NEW YORK AIRPORT STATION, LA GUARDIA FIELD, NEW YORK

phoned to Wm

March 16, 1950

Mr. Edwin Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are advised by our London Agents that they inadvertently neglected to lift your London to New York berth coupon prior to your departure March 6th. on Flight 101.

We hesitate to inconvenience you over what may appear to be a trivial matter, but this berth coupon is required by our Company to support certain important accounting records. If this coupon is in your possession, please forward it to this office at your convenience.

Your patronage has been appreciated, and we sincerely hope that we may have the pleasure of serving you again in the near future.

Very truly yours,

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, INC

Daniel Y. Kenz
for H. Swift
Station Traffic Supervisor

DK/kw

The System of the Flying Clippers

Pardridge, Wm

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A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

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An American Journal

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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1951 December 31.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have not been in New York since talking to you last Summer — else you most certainly would have heard from me before this letter which is one of bad news!

Frankly, I think I have done an excellent job as Editor of AIR AFFAIRS, a selected copy of which is enclosed herewith to refresh your memory of the Journal, but I have failed miserably as a business manager and fund-raiser. One simply cannot go on and on without some sort of a salary or income and since last August I have been without just that.

Therefore, I definitely am changing my profession from Editor of a wonderful and broke magazine to something that at least will pay the grocery bill. I would like to work for you; and this is why:

(1) As you may see from AIR AFFAIRS and from the attached sheet called "Professional-Service Notes Concerning William D. Pardridge," I have and should like to continue to devote my energies and any talents I may have to educating the American people in the real facts of war, peace, and politics; working with you would fulfill this intention of devotion. (2) I am in more complete agreement with your ideas on these three subjects than those of any other commentator or newspaper editor or publisher in America — and I think I have studied most of the more influential ones. Such an agreement in thought and principle with one's employer means more to me than salary, for without the former the latter is simply an indication of moral prostitution. (3) I long have been most interested in radio and recently very deeply so in television. Perhaps I could contribute something to each through an association with you.

May 1952 bring us all more realism and sensible inventory than 1951,

Cordially,

Bill Pardridge

William D. Pardridge

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE NOTES CONCERNING

WILLIAM D. PARDRIDGE

1951 December 31.
National 8554, Emerson 4448.

1720 M Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Citizenship and Birth: United States of America; Jan. 12, 1916, at Chicago, Illinois.

Military Service: Army of the United States; Honorable Discharge, December 15, 1943.

Education: Undergraduate and graduate study at the University of Chicago, 1933-1941. Emphasis in graduate study and research (1937-1941) at the University was in the fields of geography, history, Latin America, international law, war, diplomacy, colonial administration, and sociology with special reference in the latter to technology and social change: the social effects of aviation in peace and in war.

Professional History: (1) Research and analysis in military affairs for Intelligence Division of U. S. Army Air Corps; (2) Research and analysis in overseas air cargo for U. S. Board of Economic Warfare; (3) Faculty Appointment as Special Research Fellow, University of Chicago; (4) Research and analysis of Latin American airlines for U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board; and (5) Conception, foundation, organization, and administration of the Journal AIR AFFAIRS (Editor) and its publishing corporation American Society of Air Affairs (President); continuous to date.

Summary Note: Demonstrable qualifications in:

Collection and analysis of facts, figures, trends, and movements.
Civil and military effects of aviation and the atom bomb.
International Relations.
Geography.
U. S. Government (and Congressional) functions and operations.
Editorial criticism and construction.
Writing.
Public Relations.
Simple basic knowledge of the correction of administrative maladies and the expedition of priority matters.

References:

Ashton, R. N., President, Electrol, Incorporated.
Cain, Hon. Harry P., U. S. Senator from Washington, Senate Office Bldg., Wash. 25, D.C.
Foster, James H., General Manager, Liberty Broadcasting System, Dallas, Texas.
Hearst, William R., jr., 959 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York.
Kenney, General George C., USAF (Ret.), President, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, ~~88~~ 23 West 45th Street, New York, New York.
Nelson, Herbert U., Executive Vice President, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Ogburn, William F., Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
Wright, Quincy, Chairman, Committee on International Relations, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
Warner, Edward P., President of The Council, International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Parker, Everett C.

June 5, 1951

Dear Everett:

Belatedly my best thanks for your letter of April 23. I have thought that when I was working for London in '40 and '41, being accused of war mongering, that I had received some abusive and hysterical correspondence, but it is nothing compared to what has showered down upon me in the course of the last four or five weeks. It hasn't been an easy job of reporting, and I am most grateful for your kind comments.

As ever yours,

Rev. Everett C. Parker
Protestant Radio Commission
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Protestant Radio Commission

297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

GRamercy 5-3475

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REV. EVERETT C. PARKER
DIRECTOR

April 23, 1951

yo.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While everyone else is writing to his Congressman about the MacArthur affair, I decided it would be a good idea to write to you to compliment you on the wonderfully sane manner in which you have been handling your analysis of that matter. I first heard your comments on MacArthur in your broadcast of April 9th. I have made a special effort to listen to you every day since. I sincerely hope the majority of Americans have done the same thing. Your careful critical treatment of the situation is exactly what is needed in a time like this. I believe your handling of this matter compares favorably with the superb job you did from London during the war.

Sincerely yours,

Everett

ECP.be

Parkhurst, Helen

July 6, 1950

Dear Miss Parkhurst:

It was very gracious of you to send me the tape of the children's comments; I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

I am off for Korea next week, and hope to see you when I return.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Helen Parkhurst
40 East 88th Street
New York, N. Y.

40 East 88th, New York,

July 4, 1950.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your secretary asked if the record I made would be broadcast. I told her that it might be at a later date but since speaking to her I have heard the record twice alone and once with the children and I have decided against broadcasting it.

Seldom do the children let me or themselves down and when they do, I must say on their behalf, thatit is usually because there has been some extraordinary demand like being spontaneous for two or more hours for the benefit of engineers who are to do a telecast and then having little to give. where their energy is at low ebb or gone.

The day I made the record I had an SOS from W.N.B.C. and I left their reception to someone who entertained them whereas the rule has always been that they are to be left alone to read and not talked to up to the minute of recording. The beginning of the record was very good and I was pleased with what they wanted to become and naturally pleased tat they had listened with such profit to you but their remarks about others, even though I admit I rather agree, could not in the interest of good taste be broadcast. I did not have to say that to them, but when I asked if they felt the record in its entirety was to their liking they criticized themselves. I don't wish to intimate that children themselves are the judges of what shall or shall not be broadcast by any means. I had come to a decision but I thought I'd give them a chance to listen to themselves as an aid and corrective as it was within my power to do so because I feel strongly that adu.ts owe a great deal to the young My decision does not prevent me fromquoting their feeling about you.

Sincerely yours
Eleanor Roosevelt

June 25, 1950.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Friday I gathered some children and challenged them to give me a picture of their UTOPIA. I regret you were not here but had you been I should have asked the same questions and proceeded in the same way.

When they spoke of communication and means of getting their information in that UTOPIA they talked of radio, entertainment etc. I asked if they would keep any of the present radio as it existed and they spoke of commentators and news. To your surprise, probably, you are the favorite commentator and they have REASONS. I asked "What is the hold that this man MURROW has on you?" They were as casual and sure as a summer day. Had you been here I should not have told them who you were until afterwards. After thinking the matter over I thought you really deserved to hear and so I dubbed that part of the record and will send it down to you to-morrow so that you can hear them yourself. I think you will find that you are creating a very real new audience. Afterwards one little girl told me about the survey you have made of listeners etc. It is no wonder that those I deal with have "matured," nor do I believe they are more out of their depth than the rest of us as individuals. At least I know of no person of my acquaintance who is not out of his depth in the things he struggles to understand or gropes towards.

The bit of record may interst you. As for themselves in their Utopia they wanted to be simple, nice people with understanding and feeling for others, not one wanted to be "sensational" Sincerly, Helen Fitzhugh

JUNE 15, 1950.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Frances Wilder's present address is

8265 Marmont Lane, Hollywood, California.

I should prefer that she not know I had spoken to anyone at C.B.S because she is so devoted to the network that should something be possible it would naturally be what the network would want to do, being devoted to her as the people there are.

I do hope you may catch a bit of our Thursday night show "Children Should Be Heard" As we begin at 7:30 you are the "awful" opposition during our last 15 minutes so you can't hear the little girl give her wonderful "tag"--"but we wouldn't be UNfortunate if by being unfortunate we made it possible for the rest of the world to be fortunate!"

As my show is recored, I still can, from habit, listen to you. Is there such a thing as a nice OPPOSITION?

Sincerly,

Helen Parkhurst

Helen Parkhurst

April 17, 1950

Dear Miss Parkhurst:

Your letter of the 10th has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence from the office. It will be brought to his attention upon his return some time in May.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Miss Helen Parkhurst
40 East 88th Street
New York, N. Y.

6/13
2:45

40 East 88th Street, New York.

April 10, 1950.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Somewhat over a year ago I had a very nice letter from ybu. You were kind in giving me Mrs. Murrow's address and I had hoped we might get together. Somany things happened in rapid succession ,too many to recallbut it was not from any lack of interest I assure you.

I know that you are one of the busiest men in town but I am hopeful that you may find a few minutes to talk with me. As I am writing at present I probably am much freeer than you are and I shall be happy to make my time fit yours should you be able to see me. I shall call your secretary on Wednesday and should you be able to set a time this week will you leave word with her for meor should she wish I can be reached at Leheigh 4-2531 . I believe yhat what I have to report may be of interest to you.

Sincerly,

Helen Parkhurst

Helen Parkhurst

After Berlin

Call June 7

Payne, Jos. D.

December 20, 1951

Dear Joe:

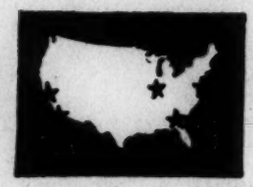
You may be right. I don't think you are but you may be. I have never known such a thing as a completely objective reporter. We're all the prisoners of our background, our travel, our reading, our friends, and our prejudices. I have not always been right and on this occasion I must thank you both for the kind words and the harsh ones. I do not admire General MacArthur or his actions. I have no desire to damage him and couldn't if I tried. I regard my own professional ethics as much more important than any casual or incidental damage I might be able to do to General MacArthur. You hit me in all friendship in a tender spot and I shall try to see to it that you do not have occasion to do it again.

Thanks again for writing with such complete candor.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph D. Payne
George P. Hollingbery Co.
500 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, New York

GEORGE P. HOLLINGBERY CO.
500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N.Y.; TEL: BRYANT 9-3960



Radio Station Representatives
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
ATLANTA
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. ?

December 3, 1951

18

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Perhaps this little opus should be entitled, "Complaints From A Fan," but whether this be the most appropriate description or not, it should at least convey the idea that the criticism is conveyed in a constructive spirit.

The undersigned has listened to your evening broadcasts almost nightly since returning from the European War in 1945. There have been several reasons for this—the first and most important has been the objectivity which characterized your commentary; other reasons have been the intelligent, well-worded thoughtfulness that went into the broadcasts and lastly—since I have been a broadcaster and am in the business—the superior delivery you have.

The fact that you have been the recipient of so many awards is indicative of the straight-forward reporting and unbiased presentation you make which intelligent listeners seek and yet find too infrequently. So many "newcasters" have so little to do with actual news that there is little sense in even describing them as news broadcasters.

To me, it is important that a man broadcasting the news should define, for his listener's benefit, what in his broadcasts is news and what is his opinion. A great part of the time there is little similarity between the two. I don't mind listening to any man's opinion so long as I know it is his opinion—but it is insulting as Hell to have him think that I'm stupid enough to swallow his personal prejudicies and distortions with the idea that they constitute the unalterable truth.

In my opinion, you have violated this premise of differentiation on a large scale in only one instance. This, namely, is the MacArthur episode.

I was quite amazed, somewhat shocked, but principly disappointed, when, at the time MacArthur was released from command you began this obvious coloring of your reporting. When I say"obvious",

perhaps that is stating the case a little too strongly since your innuendos were by no means as strident as those of some other people. However, to anyone who listened as carefully to what you say as I do, your personal dislike of the man was as apparent as a spectacle on "Times Square".

I later learned from a rather close mutual friend of ours just how much personal antagonism you hold for MacArthur. I am sure you have very good reasons for so feeling. However, there are a great many fine, intelligent people in this country who feel that MacArthur's opinions and strategy are very right. It is somewhat obtuse to take the stand that they are all wrong, and that those who think contrary-wise are altogether right.

To date, I have failed to hear you make one comment which would atall indicate that anything MacArthur ever did in his entire life was right.

Summing this thing up, my comment is this—You're too damned find a broadcaster to disappoint the people who listen and believe in you by allowing your personal dislikes of an individual to so obviously color your reporting of the news in the instances where this individual is concerned.

You do us and yourself a far greater disservice than you do General MacArthur.

With kindest regards,

Joe Payne

Joseph D. Payne

JDP:vf
Via Special Delivery

Payne, Ken

THE READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE · NEW YORK

April 23, 1951.

7

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is the quote which Kenneth Payne mentioned at luncheon today.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Andersen

Secretary to Mr. High

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

New Yorker August 26, 1950

[illegible] Affair for Aspen

[illegible] DEMONSTRATION of [illegible] Container Corporation of America's new color-harmony manual, held last [illegible] in the Terrace Room of the Plaza, found us listening to the words of Walter P. Paepcke, Container's founder, erstwhile president, and present board chairman, and prime mover in the sporting and cultural renaissance of Aspen, Colorado, a once-thriving silver-boom town that fell into desuetude in the panic of 1893. "My name is Paepcke," Mr. Paepcke began. "It's a difficult name—I just learned how to spell it myself recently." He went on to say that Container's packaging activities had got it interested in color, and hence the manual, which is intended to bring scientific precision to paint mixing, which contains nine hundred and forty-three movable hexagonal lacquered cellulose-acetate color chips, and which sells for $125, and observed, "A box is a hideous thing at best." This, coming from a man whose company, we knew (for we had just examined Container's most recent annual report), last year sold a hundred and fourteen million dollars' worth of paper boxes weighing six hundred and seventy-three thousand tons, struck us as such a novel observation that we button-holed Mr. Paepcke, in the hope of eliciting a further expression of his viewpoint. It was forthcoming.

"I've been very depressed about the state of the world for some time," Mr. Paepcke said. "Too much attention is riveted on the concrete and too little directed toward philosophy, ethics, and, if you please, the spiritual. Businessmen have tended toward overspecialization. Who [illegible] the richest [illegible] in the Age of [illegible]? No one knows. Who were [illegible] great businessmen in the time of Elizabeth? I can give you four Addisons to one eighteenth-century businessman. A great paradox exists in America: The businessman looks down his nose at the educator, yet gives his children to him to be educated; he dislikes the artist, yet the ladies of his family spend a great deal of their time under the influence of writers, musicians, and so forth. A few years ago, when I was in South America, government officials there asked me why our government sent down entertainers, like Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., as ambassadors of good will. 'Why don't you send your philosophers?' they asked." Mr. Paepcke, a resident of Chicago, believes there is a vast, unsatisfied hunger for culture in this country, especially in small cities, and that some of his Aspen activities may help a little to satisfy this. He first set eyes on Aspen when he drove into the town with his wife several years ago. "I was impressed with the place's opportunities for physical recreation—its fishing streams, wild game, and skiing facilities," he said, "and by the fact that it had an opera house. I thought it would be interesting to have a renaissance there, and make it a spot where plumbers, bakers, carpenters, and so on could come and live. To provide an economic base, some friends and I attracted the tourist trade by taking over the old Hotel Jerome and renovating it, by turning old houses into hotel cottages, and by installing tennis courts, swimming pools, and a ski lift—the longest in the world."

The cultural side of Aspen's rebirth got under way in 1947, when Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, advised Mr. Paepcke that 1949 was the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Goethe, and suggested that it be celebrated in Aspen. "I was astonished," Mr. Paepcke told us, "but Bob persuaded me that it made sense, because, one, Goethe was not a nationalist; two, was a disbeliever in specialization—he built roads and was an administrator and a botanist as well as a poet, dramatist, and composer; three, believed in the dignity of the individual, as opposed to the power of the state; and, four, it would be a good idea to have people make an off-the-beaten-track pilgrimage rather than celebrate the event in some big city." Paepcke helped arrange a three-week Goethe Festival ("Lectures by Albert Schweitzer and Thornton Wilder, concerts by the [illegible] Symphony, and a little fishing [illegible]") and he has followed that up this summer with an eleven-week cultural do (he hopes to make it an annual feature) involving Great Books seminars, conducted by Mortimer Adler, Karl Menninger, and Clare Luce, and concerts and recitals, by the Juilliard Quartet, Isaac Stern, etc. Paepcke is president of the Aspen Company and a director of the Aspen Skiing Corporation. These organizations have spent over a million dollars on Aspen, and since Paepcke's arrival its population has risen from four hundred and fifty to a thousand. He would like to see Aspens all over the United States. "If we could have hundreds of small cities giving pleasure and enjoyment to their inhabitants, we'd have more intelligent citizens and voters," he said. "In big cities, you rarely know much about the men you vote for, or vote against, except through the papers. There's delegated thinking, and I don't think much of it."

Pepper, E. C.

March 16, 1950

Dear Brigadier Pepper:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 6th.

I'm very sorry that I didn't see you in London, but I was ill part of the time, which limited my activities somewhat. Now that I'm back in the states I will do my best to see to it that the information regarding the Lord Mayor's Fund is disseminated in this country. I'm grateful to you for sending me the material.

Sincerely yours,

Brigadier E. C. Pepper, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.L.

17 Lowndes Square
London, S. W. 1

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

SLOANE 6162

17 LOWNDES SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

6th March 1950

RW/AKC

From: Brigadier E.C. Pepper, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.L.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

At Mr. Douglas Fairbanks' suggestion I tried to get in touch with you while you were in London last week. My intention was to explain to you personally, in view of your links and association with this country, the National Thanksgiving Fund which the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frederick Rowland, is to launch on the evening of 21st March.

The purpose of the Fund is to express the gratitude of the people of Great Britain to the peoples of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth for the food gifts which they have been sending to us in Britain since 1940.

These gifts of food now amount to some £80,000,000 in value and represent one of the greatest acts of friendship on record.

The proceeds of the Fund will be used chiefly for the benefit of students from the U.S.A. and the Commonwealth visiting Britain.

We have made the normal arrangements for informing the overseas press and information services in Britain of the Fund. This will be done at a press conference to be taken by the Lord Mayor of London on Tuesday, 21st March, at 4.45 p.m. A London representative of the C.B.S. will be invited to this conference at which the scheme will become public knowledge for the first time.

I hope that the information concerning the Fund which I enclose will explain our proposals to you so that you will in turn be able to let your own listening public know of our gratitude and what we propose to do.

I am sure you will appreciate why this project must remain confidential until 5.30 p.m. G.M.T. on 21st March.

I may mention that the Lord Mayor of London will be broadcasting on the Fund after the B.B.C. 9 o'clock news of 21st March, and that the following evening there will be a banquet at Guildhall, London, to mark the inauguration of the Fund.

Yours sincerely,

ORGANISING SECRETARY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

The Lord Mayor's National Thanksgiving Fund

APPEAL BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

As Lord Mayor of London, I am today inaugurating a National Thanksgiving Fund as an expression of thanks by the people of Britain to the other peoples of the British Commonwealth and of the United States of America for the voluntary aid they have sent and are still sending in the form of food parcels and bulk food supplies.

Since 1940, gifts of food of all kinds have poured into the United Kingdom from the overseas countries of the Commonwealth and from the United States. Some of these gifts take the form of parcels sent by individuals to friends in this country, while others take the form of food gifts sent in bulk. These latter are distributed with the assistance of local civic authorities to individual old, sick and infirm people, particularly those living by themselves, and also to hospitals, almshouses, schools, children's homes and other institutions. The total number of individual parcels now exceeds 70 millions, while the gifts for bulk distribution exceed in weight 130 million lb. The total value of these gifts on a conservative estimate is at least £80 million, a truly colossal sum. There must be few in this country who have not benefited either directly or indirectly from these food gifts.

It is not only on account of the number and material value of these gifts that gratitude from the people of this country is due, but on account of the spirit of affection and self-sacrifice which has inspired their sending. It is one more evidence of the strength of the family feeling which is the most powerful influence in maintaining and preserving the Commonwealth. And the magnificent gifts which have come from the United States are a further proof of the generosity of its citizens and of their kind friendship for the people of this country.

There is a widespread desire in many quarters that this overwhelming generosity should be acknowledged in a striking form, and, after extensive conversations and with the full approval of His Majesty's Government, I have decided to launch the present Fund. This is a means by which all of us in this country can express our thanks to our kinsmen and friends overseas for the vast total of their food gifts during these difficult years and the wonderful spirit which has inspired them.

The objective of the Fund is to record the Nation's gratitude in a visible form which will both serve as a permanent historical reminder of the way in which our fellow citizens overseas and the citizens of the United States came to our aid at the time of our food shortage, and also provide a practical day to day means of giving expression to our thanks.

It has therefore been decided, after full consideration, to devote the major part of the Fund which is to be raised to the development of a great overseas residential and educational centre in London, the heart of the Empire, for the benefit of the young people of the Commonwealth and of the United States who come to Britain for further education and for the enrichment of their stay in this country. Large numbers of such students arrive every year for postgraduate or undergraduate courses of study in every branch of technical professional learning. Each and all of these are faced with the problem of accommodation at a reasonable rate, with the necessity of professional advice and assistance and with the desire for friendship and cultural contacts in a strange land. The problem is most acute in London which attracts by far the largest number from overseas and where inevitably accommodation is most scarce and costly.

At the present time much of the historical Foundling Estate of some seventeen acres is available for the purpose in view. Situated in close proximity to the main buildings of London University, to the British Museum and to the Inns of Court and in the midst of the great teaching and specialist hospitals, it is ready for reconstruction after severe war damage. The former site of the old hospital is now a permanent open space, and is flanked by two garden squares.

It is around one of these squares, i.e. Mecklenburgh Square, that the proposed residential centre for overseas students is to be developed. On the south side of the Square is "London House," which is a collegiate hall of residence for male students from the Commonwealth overseas. This invaluable centre has been in existence since before the war and its fine building is now being extended. It is intended to assist the great enterprise which London House represents and its extension by the erection on the north side of Mecklenburgh Square from the proceeds of the Fund a similar new residential collegiate building planned for the accommodation of married students and women students from the overseas Commonwealth countries and from the United States. A fine architectural building is contemplated which would form a visible memorial of Britain's gratitude to the other parts of the British Commonwealth and to the United States of America. In addition it is proposed, also from the proceeds of the

Fund, to provide for the restoration of a number of the Georgian houses on the east side of Mecklenburgh Square so as to enable us to offer to accommodate, under similar collegiate conditions, male students from the United States of America. These buildings will match London House and all three colleges would be administered on the same generous lines under one organisation, their joint facilities being available to all the students in residence. The estimated cost of the proposed new buildings for married and women students will be in the neighbourhood of £800,000 and that of the reconstruction of the Georgian houses for men students from the United States about £250,000. A capital sum of £600,000 would also be required to ensure the permanent maintenance and operation of the two new collegiate buildings and of London House itself.

It is an essential feature of the scheme that in the future the parent body of London House, which now owns the whole Foundling Estate, will as opportunity offers make available at reasonable charges sites or property within the Estate where Empire and educational bodies can develop their activities in harmony with a general plan. An extensive University and educational centre with special provision for students from overseas would thus in due course be created ; here, in a revived and beautified part of old London, succeeding generations of students from all parts of the Commonwealth overseas and from the United States will gather in search of knowledge, and from here, it is hoped, they will scatter over the earth's surface to spread the wisdom of peaceful co-operation born of mutual understanding.

Concurrently with the development of Mecklenburgh Square, it is intended to develop and extend the residential establishment for overseas students in Scotland which is administered by the London House authorities. This is situated at "The Burn," Edzell, Angus, and caters primarily for those studying at Scottish Universities. For this purpose £150,000 is to be set aside.

There is also a second objective, to be met if the size of the Fund permits. The four main Empire Societies (The Royal Empire Society, The Victoria League, The Overseas League and The Dominions Fellowship Trust) do invaluable work throughout the United Kingdom in assisting and entertaining students and other visitors from the overseas Commonwealth countries, and the English-Speaking Union provides similarly for students and other visitors from the United States as well as from the Commonwealth overseas. It is proposed that after the sum required to ensure the new residential centres in Mecklenburgh Square has been secured, financial support should be afforded from the Fund to the above named Empire Societies and to the English-Speaking Union to enable them to maintain and expand their work. At least £200,000 is needed for this purpose.

I shall be assisted in the administration of the Fund by a representative Executive Committee.

It is obvious from the above quoted figures that the completion of this programme will require a formidable sum of money. I feel confident, however, that in a matter in which our affections are so much engaged, we shall reach a triumphant conclusion which will fittingly signalise our gratitude for the magnificent help we have been given in our time of trial.

Lord Mayor of London.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

LONDON, E.C. 4.

22nd March, 1950.

COMMONWEALTH GIFT CENTRE

FOOD GIFTS RECEIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1940 - 1949

(A) Donors In	(B) Gift Food in bulk (lb.) (December, 1945 - December, 1949)	(C) Individual gift food parcels through postal and other channels (1940 - December, 1949)
	lb.	parcels
Canada...	54,821,324	14,202,958
Australia	49,524,870	13,750,577
New Zealand	4,498,438	4,602,759
South Africa	9,838,665	8,392,497
Colonies and other donors ...	7,728,259	17,658,032
United States of America ...	1,838,873	15,979,227
Total	128,250,429	74,586,050
Her Royal Highness The Princess Elizabeth's wedding gift	2,196,368	
Grand Total	130,446,797	74,586,050

Estimated value of above.... ....£72,500,000

Additional gifts

1. Government to Government gifts total about £2 million.
2. Parcels bought by friends abroad under the Parcels for Dollars Scheme total about £600,000.
3. There are also very large quantities of gifts unrecorded e.g. gifts sent in bulk direct to groups in the country.
4. Gifts distributed by C.A.R.E. (United States of America); The Australian Express Parcels Scheme; and C.A.N.A.I.D. (United Emergency Fund for Britain - Canada) are included in column (C).
5. The additional gifts make the grand total over £75 million.

18th January, 1950
Commonwealth Gift Centre.

Perkins
Tharon

Reprinted from:
Harpers
MAGAZINE

Venezuela Booms

Tharon Perkins

Drawings by Eric Godal

LAST winter my husband and I were fortunate enough to see Venezuela as few people can. Thanks to the kindness of friends of ours down there we had a chance to spend two months traveling all over that fabulous land, by car, by boat, by Jeep, by freight plane, and even by bulldozer; and to soak up as much varied information about it as two wide-eyed people could. We crossed the Andes on the route Bolívar took with his armies; we flew south of the Orinoco to see the iron mines; we drove in dust fourteen inches deep in the llanos, the great plains of the interior.

We saw huge farms where the most modern machinery has been put to work, with the advice of scientists, to increase the food production of the country. We saw innumerable little *conucos*—those tiny farms where a family tries to eke out an existence on poor land with antiquated tools. We saw the amazing oil fields stretching out into Lake Maracaibo, and others in the lovely hill country of eastern Venezuela. We visited schools and universities and hospitals. We went from five in the morning till late at night, and every minute of every day we felt more and more like Alice in Wonderland.

To say that Venezuela is booming is a pale understatement. It recognized the advantage of a Point Four program years before President Truman ever spoke of it. This has made the nation a show piece of what American funds and American technology can do where foreign capital is welcomed, where there are exciting investment opportunities, and where the lush tax revenues from foreign-owned enterprises are used by an intelligent government to change the face of the nation. Even before the death of the dictator Juan Vicente Gómez in 1935, Venezuela began welcoming foreign development of her extraordinary natural resources. These include not only her oil reserves, the source of her greatest wealth, but also astonishingly rich deposits of iron ore, to say nothing of gold, diamonds, and unexploited sources of radioactive materials. As a result Venezuelan cities and villages are

Tharon Perkins has worked with her husband, Milo Perkins, in his management consultant business since 1944 and has spent much time out of this country with him, studying the impact of industrialization on people's lives. This is her first article.

Reprinted from Harper's Magazine, December 1950
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growing like the frontier towns of our old West—except that their new building is being done not with rough pine, but with structural steel and concrete.

Everywhere we went we saw new construction—and good construction—and still more construction. The Venezuelan government is putting on a huge public works program, and it's going on in the tiniest pueblos as well as in the larger towns. Private industry has put hundreds of millions of dollars into various developments, and even more are planned. Venezuelan capital as well as American capital is at work. The pace of it takes your breath. Gasoline consumption in Venezuela, for example, has gone up 40 per cent *a year* since 1945, while we have had an increase of less than 5 per cent a year in our country. Indeed, the danger is that she may go too far too fast; that too many things will be built from the top down rather than from the bottom up.

Ten per cent of Venezuela's four and a half million people live in Caracas. The lovely capital lies in a valley where the climate is like perpetual spring. You're aware of the beauty, but it's the building boom that hits you in the eye. The old Spanish town of pale pink weathered stone is giving way to a twentieth-century city of ultramodern, sleek-lined buildings of glass brick and concrete. The ancient narrow streets are being torn up and replaced with broad boulevards to meet today's traffic needs. The water system—inadequate for the city's rapid growth—is being enlarged. From our hotel window we could count nearly a hundred new buildings under construction. Hotels, apartment houses, warehouses and stores, homes and theaters are all being built at a fantastic rate.

In spite of soaring real estate costs—which are much higher than our own—new residential additions in Caracas are coming into being almost overnight. Old sugar plantations are being surveyed for still more ambitious suburban areas on the outskirts of the city. On our visit to one of these plantations, which is still being operated as such, we were told that although a sum which seemed fabulous to us had been offered to the owners, they were not selling yet—because they expected to get double the amount for it within two years. ("Shades of the Florida boom!" said we. But our friends reminded us that Florida spreads all over the lot while the flat land in the valley of Caracas is limited by mountains on all sides.)

One of the finest slum-clearance projects in all South America is El Silencio in the center of Caracas. Several years ago this area was one of the worst slums in the city. The filth, disease, and lack of sanitation bred all the problems that go with such places in all countries. But with the clearing of old buildings, the widening of streets, the installation of sanitation, and the building of modern housing units, this area has been turned into a showplace.

The largest single building project in Caracas is the new university being built by the government. The twenty-eight buildings will take several years to complete but the medical center—including a hospital of 1,250 beds—is nearly finished. The total cost of University City will be around $50 million.

The boom-town activity is most conspicuous in Caracas—but the whole country has the fever. We traveled by car from Caracas, past Maracay, Lake Valencia, Barquisimeto, and Mérida, and then over the mountains to San Cristóbal near the Colombian border—an unbelievably beautiful trip. The highway we followed over the Andes, a twisting, tortuous road, is the only artery of commerce between the coast and San Cristóbal—except for planes. So thousands of trucks carry over it all the freight for the interior of the country. There are few places where there is room to pass, but the driver of the truck ahead always pulls over to allow you to go on when he reaches one of those wider places where passing is possible. He does this with a friendly greeting even though it means that he must eat your dust. This courtesy of the road is one of the pleasantest things about the Andes.

At one point we were held up by a landslide and had to wait about fifteen minutes until the road was cleared. During our short wait at least a hundred trucks filled with steel girders, iron pipes, cement, and other construction materials had joined the line in waiting. This dramatized the volume of traffic in my mind. The road is steep, with hairpin turns and one sharp switch-back above another, straight up the face of the mountains. In places trucks have to go forward eight

inches, back six, and then forward another eight inches before a turn can finally be made. And all with no guards at the edge of the precipice! But all day long the loads crawl like ants and their cargoes are changing the face of the country.

Every truck has its whimsical motto, which is usually painted on the front bumper. For example, "To fight is my desire," "Patience—life is like this," and "Without money, there's no love."

All along the way we marveled at the scope of the work being done. Workers' houses financed by the government were under construction; modern airports and public roads to help solve the transportation problems were being built. At the ports, harbor development was taking place. Each town of any size had its new school buildings. When several communities were near one another a central school had been built to serve them all—as in our own consolidated school districts.

The larger cities had fine new hospitals and the tiny pueblos had modern clinics. In many towns People's Restaurants, where a subsidized meal could be had for thirty cents, had been built. The main streets were being paved, several fine bridges had just been completed, and in every town new homes and stores were going up by the score.

On the eastern side of the country, the seaport of Puerto la Cruz is having a boom just as amazing as the one in the Andes. Friends of ours who went there with us had not been there in more than a year. Between their visits, Puerto la Cruz had turned its streets from mudholes into macadam. The town has large new warehouses, some of the nicest stores we saw anywhere, many new homes, and a new country club. Part of this growth is due to the new refinery of the Mene Grande Oil Company and the fact that Puerto la Cruz is the port for the eastern oil fields.

Typical of the country is the feeling of those who live there that in twenty years Puerto la Cruz will be bigger than Maracaibo, now the second largest Venezuelan city. Some friends of ours who live in Caracas had bought a piece of land in Puerto la Cruz just two years ago. They had sold half of it the week before we arrived at 600 per cent profit—and were holding the balance for a "speculative" profit! Get in on the boom, boys—if there is any land left to buy!

However, the most phenomenal of all the boom towns is Punto Fijo in western Venezuela. Five years ago it was a tiny fishing village. Today it is flanked by a Creole refinery on one side and a Shell refinery on the other, and has grown into a town of 10,000. Some of the streets are paved, there are four hotels (one with a roof garden), and there are shops where practically anything can be bought from tractors to olives stuffed with almonds.

The grocery stores are a study in contrasts. Many of them are mud huts with dirt floors, but just inside the doors you see the most modern white enameled refrigerated show cases. And in the showcases are great bunches of grapes from California, frozen milk from Miami at $1.00 a quart, apples from Wenatchee, Washington, at thirty cents a piece, and a full line of Birds Eye frozen foods.

Both Ford and General Motors have large new agencies there. Three airlines serve the area and traffic is heavy—although this particular airport is still undeveloped and consists largely of a string of barbed wire around the runway and an official goat-chaser who dashes out to scare the goats away when a plane is coming in.

II

Oil—the largest single industry in the country—made Punto Fijo, as it has made many another town in Venezuela. Oil was found in the jungles of eastern Venezuela as well as under the waters of Lake Maracaibo in the west. There are fields in the heat of the llanos, too, and now oil prospecting is going forward in the untamed country close to the savage Motilone Indians near the Colombian border. Each test well is costly; even one can cost upward of a million dollars. And many times, after great cost and months of work, only a dry hole is produced.

But Lake Maracaibo was not one of the disappointments. It turned out to be one of the richest fields in the world. Oil was first found on the shores of the lake. Geologists believed that there were also deposits under the lake, but ways had to be developed to drill under water. Engineers were set to work on the many difficulties, new equipment was

designed and built, drilling barges were constructed, and a whole new phase of oil production began. Today, from thousands of wells oil flows into pipelines on the bottom of Lake Maracaibo and into the pumping stations on the shores. And around the lake whole cities and towns have been developed.

We saw only the end results of this extraordinary achievement—thousands of wells and the comfortable camps at each field, with all the facilities of modern living. Since I knew little about the technical difficulties, it seemed to me that the *only* part of the oil business in Venezuela which was relatively simple was the actual production of oil itself. It was the running of the cities in connection with oil that seemed to produce the problems.

It would be very nice if oil were discovered at places convenient to cities that already exist. But oil, like most minerals, is seldom found close to Main Street. It usually manages to get itself located in some wholly inconvenient spot in a completely inaccessible area. And the problems thereby produced are many. Each oil company not only has had to build pipelines, refineries, pumping stations, machine shops, warehouses, and docks, but also has had to build a whole new city near each oil field before it could even begin to do business in Venezuela! Whether it started in the middle of the jungle or the center of a desert, it had to do thousands of things for itself that few other businesses ever have to think about.

Imagine the Chase National Bank, or Chrysler, or any other concern in our own country having to provide a house for each employee, an education for the children, hospitals and medical care for the entire family, paved streets, garbage collection, and a sewerage system, stores where food can be bought (much of it below cost), power plants to supply electricity, water systems with pure water, laundries and ice plants—and even amusement centers with baseball diamonds, movies, and club houses for dancing and billiards. And last but not least, pay salaries, a two months' bonus at Christmas time for every worker, and dismissal pay for those laid off so high that many workmen actually plead with their bosses to fire them!

This is what the oil companies have had to do. And an oil company district manager or area superintendent has to *run* this civilization after he has built it. And run the oil business too. Any man who has done this could come back to the States and manage one of our own metropolitan areas in a breeze. (Communities looking for city managers, take note.)

The development of another of Venezuela's great natural resources is just beginning. Iron ore of a very high quality has been found in several places south of the Orinoco. When we were there, Bethlehem Steel was expected to start shipping ore from its concession near San Félix during this year; but the larger U. S. Steel concession, fifty miles away, was just beginning development work and actual production is still several years away. Bethlehem Steel has already invested about $45 million in its concession while U. S. Steel plans to spend several hundred million before actual operations.

We were invited to see the Bethlehem project while we were in the oil fields in the eastern part of the country. We flew from a modern airport at the lovely old city of Maturín on what the Taca pilots call the "jungle run." There were four passengers and tons of freight. We were to make four stops on the way to San Félix. Each time the plane stopped, a big door on the back of the fuselage was opened and out came GE refrigerators, baby chicks, celery, lettuce, hothouse grapes, and fighting cocks. Then we took on

freight for the next "whistle stop" where the performance was repeated. The airlines in Venezuela are a combination of commuters' trains and trucks.

We made our last stop before San Félix at Barrancas, where we had our first glimpse of the Orinoco. The llanos all the way from Temblador had been flat as a plate, green with grass that we were told lacked nourishment for even the few scattered cattle that we saw. But suddenly, all the world was water with little green wooded islands floating in it—and we saw the great delta of the river. Twenty-eight streams flow out of the Orinoco near this point, and the view from the air was breath-taking.

Just south of the Orinoco lie the iron mines of Venezuela. They are the most incongruous things imaginable. On the *tops* of mountains, not even covered with a film of dust, lie millions of tons of ore, huge black rocks so heavy that one the size of your hand is no small load. And growing on the rocks, by the millions, are pale pink orchids! It is a gay, gossamer bit of foolishness to see these fragile flowers clinging to the heavy ore that is the foundation of modern civilization. Venezuela *is* a never-never land.

These ore deposits are among the richest in the world today, and are of enormous importance to the United States, since the richer deposits in our own Mesabi range will be nearly depleted in ten years. We need the ore in peacetime for our vast productive machine, and in time of war it could spell the difference between victory and defeat for us. The Venezuelans welcome us as customers for this treasure of theirs, and with us are showing how to make partnership capitalism work to the mutual benefit of both countries.

Like the oil companies, Bethlehem Steel must build and run a civilization. It had to build a road from San Félix to the mine and a railroad for bringing the ore to the river for shipment to the United States. All the materials for the roads, for the railroad, and for houses and schools, had to be brought nearly two hundred miles up the Orinoco by barge.

The enormous machinery, the generators, the cranes, the ore crushers, and the fantastic loading belt that looks like a prehistoric monster of incredible size were brought up the same way—piece by piece—and reassembled on the spot. The fact that all this is still in the building stage probably makes it more impressive than it will seem in three or four years. By then the city will be finished, the schools will be operating, homes will be occupied, the streets will be paved, and gardens will be planted—and no doubt there will be movies on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights. But today there is all the rawness of a new thing that is not yet finished. To see a whole civilization growing up from scratch—to be there while it is going on—is to understand the magnitude of the undertaking as it can't be understood if all one sees is the final result.

American capital in Venezuela is not limited to our oil companies and our steel corporations. General Electric does an enormous business there, for as Venezuela rushes along the road to modernization, quick freezers and washing machines and radios keep pace. In Maracay there is a beautiful new textile mill built with American capital now turning out cotton and rayon cloth. General Motors has an assembly plant in the same place. General Tire has a factory for making tires and tubes, and Sears, Roebuck has just opened another of its South American stores in Caracas. Otis Elevator has a vigorous sales and service agency in Venezuela—and so it goes.

One of the most interesting experiments in investment is being run by the Venezuelan Basic Economy Corporation. This is the name of the over-all corporation managed by Nelson Rockefeller and his associates. It is supplied with capital primarily from three sources—the Rockefellers themselves, the oil companies in Venezuela, and the Venezuelan government. Over fifteen million dollars has already been put into this work.

Since the primary purpose of the undertaking is to lower the cost of living in Venezuela, all the various enterprises are tied to food production or some phase of its distribution. This is not a philanthropic adventure. It is an effort to lower the cost of food by using the best farm production methods and modern industrial and merchandising techniques, and finally to make a profit in the doing of it! When one of the enterprises has proven itself sound, VBEC hopes to sell it to Venezuelan capital and start another needed venture.

It is too early yet to know just how successful all the experiments will be. But there are already some significant successes. The fish plant at Puerto la Cruz is supplying fresh frozen fish by refrigerated truck to Caracas and the oil fields of eastern Venezuela. A cattle ranch is flying fresh meat into Maracaibo; a milk plant at Valencia is selling pure pasteurized milk to an ever-increasing market at a fair price; and a wonderful supermarket has been opened at Maracaibo. The milk plant and the supermarket have already attracted Venezuelan capital and are now partnership undertakings.

It is not only in the field of capital investment that our business relationships are happy ones. In 1949 Venezuela sold us some 300 million dollars' worth of goods —chiefly fuel oil for homes and power plants.

But American sales to Venezuela ran nearly $600 million during the same period. Powdered milk alone came to nearly $25 million. Del Monte canned goods are on every grocery shelf and Coca-Cola, "well iced," can be bought at every crossroad. Manhattan shirts and Caterpillar tractors, penicillin and Kleenex, cameras and toothpastes; cars, trucks, and fresh eggs, raw cotton, potatoes, and bulldozers—all these things and more the Venezuelans need and buy from us. They are customers well worth wooing.

Venezuelan capital has not stood still during this period of expansion either. Her wide-awake business men are aware of the growing opportunities and are aggressively meeting the challenge. Several cement plants have been built and so have factories to make the concrete blocks so widely used in construction throughout the country. Local business men make soap and they bottle Coca-Cola. They run textile mills and several tile factories. They make crackers and they make cattle feed. They refine sugar and they make rum. As local business expands, even more foreign capital will want to go into the country—on the theory that "them as has, gits"; that the more developed a nation is, the more further development is possible.

III

One day early in our Venezuelan visit we were driving along a country road when we saw, in a one-room mud hut by the roadside, something that gleamed oddly white. It did not take us long to discover that in Venezuela thousands of such homes have a similar treasure—a shining electric refrigerator. And since power is seldom available in rural areas, a generator is also part of the equipment. We even found one enterprising fellow in a village who had bought an extra-sized generator and was furnishing power to a dozen of his neighbors—thus starting a private utility business!

In a country where technology has come with a bang, where the superimposition of the twentieth century on the sixteenth is commonplace, it is not strange that electric refrigerators have come before power lines. What is strange is that they have come before sufficient perishable food is available to make full use of the refrigeration.

But four hundred years cannot be spanned as easily in terms of human beings as they can in terms of mechanical equipment. The human problems which must be faced when industrialism overtakes a land at such breakneck speed are tremendously difficult.

Take for example the technical training of Venezuelans. In the States the machine age has come gradually, and skilled mechanics, electricians, and plumbers have grown up with it. Any small town in our country has one or more garages run by local people who understand the inside of a car, and our rural communities have shops where farm machinery can be put in order when a breakdown occurs. The repair of anything—from lawn mowers to radios—is a matter of common knowledge. This isn't yet true in Venezuela, and the breakdown and discarding of machines that still have years of use in them are accordingly common.

When the oil companies first started in Venezuela they had to staff their operations with Americans versed in all phases of the oil business. But they immediately began to set up training programs for Venezuelans—not an easy task in a land where feudal ideas were not wholly dead. Manual work is still considered demeaning in some areas, and the ambition of every boy who has had six grades of schooling is to get a white-collar job and sit at a desk, even if this means less pay than he could get as a skilled mechanic. But the training programs have

continued through the years, with the result that by 1949 only 7 per cent of Creole Oil's employees were North Americans; Venezuelans were holding many of the most advanced technical positions, and they were moving into top management.

We got an exciting glimpse of what this meant in training-from-the-ground-up when we saw a training program at Creole's crude oil stabilization plant at Jusepín. This plant, like the "cat-cracker" refineries in our own country, is no simple setup. Oil flows through miles of pipe at different temperatures and at different pressures. What goes on in those pipes is understood only by graduate technicians. The actual operation of the plant is controlled from a big dial room where the charts on the faces of the dials tell their story to the initiates.

The management of Creole believed that Venezuelan boys could be trained to run that plant by themselves. So eighty boys were selected from among the employees who had had six grades of school only. It was explained to them that they faced a tough assignment, with classes after work on their own time and examinations every two weeks. They were told that they would have to study basic chemistry and physics—hard sledding for a sixth grader in any country. They responded with enthusiasm, the course was completed, and today the plant is run wholly by Venezuelan boys in their twenties.

Given opportunity and training, the Venezuelan youth can learn fast. We saw another demonstration of this fact at a tractor training school run jointly by the Venezuelan government and a group of Rockefeller people, where men were being instructed in the use of tractors and corn-pickers, and were taking courses in how to take a machine apart and put it together again. But scores of additional training schools of this sort are needed throughout the country. For the shortage of skilled personnel is severe. The distance from the burro age to the age of internal combustion is a long one for a whole nation to take at one stride.

Likewise it is easier to build schools and hospitals than to train teachers and doctors and nurses. Yet here too the progress has been extraordinary. At the time of the death of Gómez the public school system was deplorable. Now Venezuela has some 6,500 schools

with an enrollment of some 400,000 children (with, believe it or not, in most schools, a school lunch program which provides a well balanced meal for each child). There are normal schools for training the teachers, and there are three universities. We were told that Venezuela now has 10,000 university students, roughly a third of whom are studying in the United States and Canada. A great agricultural college is being completed at Maracay; adult courses in "Alfabetismo"—reading and writing—are now available in many areas; and so rapidly are women coming out from behind the grilled windows that at the modern school of dentistry at the old University of Mérida we found that a good 50 per cent of the students were girls!

IV

Some of the problems that Venezuela faces today seem well-nigh insoluble. Food production, for instance, is wholly inadequate; and so much remains to be learned about diversified agriculture in the tropics that while it is theoretically possible for the country substantially to feed itself within the next fifteen or twenty years, the difficulties that stand in the way are prodigious.

However, heroic efforts are currently being made by the Venezuelan government to increase agricultural production. In characteristic fashion the Corporacion de Fomento is putting vast sums of money and great imagination into huge corn and rice farms. Inducements of sizable loans at low interest rates are being made to individuals who will go into cattle ranching, poultry raising, or general farming. A policy of planned immigration of 5,000 farm families a year from Europe not only promises more food but a future "melting pot" such as we have known in our own country to our great benefit.

In the agricultural field again, Americans are helping. In addition to two large farms and a cattle ranch which VBEC is operating, there is a non-profit branch of the Rockefeller group, called the American International Association, which has gone into partnership with the Venezuelan government in setting up the Consejo Bienestar Rural—Council for Rural Welfare—known as CBR for short. CBR is staffed with trained agriculturalists and home economists, whose job is to help farmers and their families to make the most expert use of the land and machinery at their disposal. But the work ahead is long.

Better grasses must be found for the llanos soils to encourage the cattle business. Drainage in many areas presents heartbreaking problems. Farm-to-market roads are another essential. Reforestation and soil conservation must be undertaken, and years of research will be needed in the fields of soil chemistry, weed control, and proper fertilization.

More agricultural experiment stations must be set up to deal with these long-range problems. But painstaking research which extends over many years is not the sort of work that appeals to the average Venezuelan temperament. It is tedious work and prodigious effort has to be put out before any results are seen. The Venezuelan likes to have a vision, make a plan, spend the money, and see a miracle. And why not? After all, Rome *has* been built in a day in Venezuela. The willingness to accept the old adage that "great oaks from little acorns grow" may be one of the greatest difficulties our Venezuelan friends have to face as they start along the road to agricultural self-sufficiency.

The acute shortage of pure water and of sanitary facilities in many parts of the country presents another grave handicap. Such health problems as can be met by headlong attack the Venezuelan government has coped with energetically and successfully; for instance it

has practically wiped out that scourge of the tropics, malaria, by spraying nearly every house in the country repeatedly with DDT. (As each house was sprayed, the government crews stenciled a number on it near the door; today, in the smaller towns where there are no street numbers, you will be told that so-and-so lives at "DDT such-and-such a number"—giving the stencil number of the house.) But the shortage of water in many parts of the country, and the widespread pollution of streams and wells offer problems that can be solved only by endless and multiple effort—which has only just begun.

EVEN SO, what Venezuela has accomplished in fifteen years is a miracle. If the progress has been very uneven—if bleak poverty and great riches still exist side by side—nevertheless Venezuela has become, in all probability, the fastest-developing country in the whole world.

It has done this largely by welcoming American capital on terms fully advantageous to itself. Venezuela gets about half the net profits of the oil companies operating there. As a result it has made more money for its own people out of American private investment than any other country in Latin America. The country has virtually no internal or external debt; it has put on its terrific boom out of current income.

The partnership between our two countries has been mutually profitable. We have learned to work together. There are many areas where this collaboration can go much further, particularly in the field of technical assistance. Venezuela wants to expand; wants further diversity in her industry; does not want grants, but believes in working with us on a basis of equality. Given political stability and a world free from world war, there are almost no limits to the heights Venezuela can climb.

Petersen, A. H.

October 27, 1950

Dear Pete:

Thanks for yours of the 9th.

I'm glad to hear about the new post and will, of course, continue to keep an eye out.

I hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. A. H. Petersen
35 Forth Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

A. H. PETERSEN
35 PERTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

October 9, 1950

Dear Ed:-

I thought that you might be interested in knowing that I am spending the greater part of the hours in my days (Mondays thru Fridays) as a Senior Project Engineer in Bridgeport, Conn., Running a Department and responsible for the engineering, repair and replacement of electronic components, motors generators automatic switches etc., in the Army's SCR 584 gunfire control radar units.

It is a most interesting undertaking, however, I would still not be adverse to being interviewed for something with greater potentialities.

I have heard from the Progressive Broadcasting System in Hollywood, who expect to expand to nationwide operation shortly. I expect to see one of the brass when he reaches New York sometime in the future.

Incidentally, you may hear from the outfit that I am with or the FBI or both, inquiring about my inglorious 19 years at CBS -- then again they may go to the personnel Department or others - which would be just lovely.

I shall keep in touch with you Ed, in the mean time best regards to you, Janet, Casey and all my friends.

Sincerely,

Pete

June 28, 1950

Mr. Robert E. Kintner, President
American Broadcasting Company, Inc.,
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Kintner:

I am forwarding the enclosed resume to you at the suggestion of Ed. Murrow, who I believe has spoken to you about me.

I think that my experience in the operating end of radio can be of real economic value to you and your organization and I would therefor very much appreciate an opportunity to present my case to you personally, at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

June 28, 1950

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, President
Eastern Airlines Inc.,
10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Capt. Rickenbacker:

I am enclosing a copy of my resume with the thought that my experience in the communications field can be of economic value to your organization. With this in mind, I would very much appreciate an opportunity to present my case to you personally, at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Peterson, A.H.

A. H. PETERSEN
38 PERTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

June 28, 1950

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I wrote to Mr. Kintner of ABC and also a copy of one I wrote to Capt. Rickenbacker of Eastern Airlines. I don't know whether or not you are aquainted with the Captain but the man Godfrey is but he is a hard man to get in touch with.

I am doing nothing further with Hedges, McCloy, the UN or the State Department pending advice from you.

Many thanks for Monday night and here is hoping that I get set soon.

Sincerely,

Pete

May 26, 1950

Dear Pete:

I am just before leaving for Berlin, Paris and London for ten days, and have discovered your letter of April 7th. The application has not yet arrived, but when it does, be assured that I will write such a testimonial as you have never seen!

I shall be back from Europe - if the good Lord is willing - about the 5th of June, and will be reachable thereafter at the New Weston, 50th and Madison. It would pleasure me to buy you a noggin of buttermilk.

As ever yours,

Mr. A. H. Petersen
35 Perth Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

NEW Roch 2-0017

April 13, 1950

Dear Pete:

Ed's in Washington, but he told me to drop you a line and tell you that he will keep an eye out for your application and take care of that CRS problem for you.

Since he hasn't got a home at the moment, the best place to reach him if you want him is through the office.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

John Aaron

Mr. A. H. Petersen
35 Perth Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

A. H. PETERSEN
38 PERTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

April 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Back in the first part of February I applied for re-election to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. I gave your name as a reference and I never did get to tell you about it. However I assume that it is alright with you.

At the time I made application I was still with CBS and it has just dawned on me that the reference, if you have not already been approached, will indicate that I am still there. I hope that if you can morally do so you will overlook that point.

I have not as yet located another spot but I hope that I will shortly. I am looking forward to seeing you in the near future,

Kindest regards and thanks.

Sincerely,

Pete

PS: Could I have your home address and phone number?

Petersen Axel H.

Axel H. Petersen
35 Perth Avenue
New Rochelle, N.Y.
New Rochelle 2-0017

A. H. PETERSEN
35 PERTH AVENUE

SPECIALTY: Electrical Engineer, with intimate knowledge and experience background in TV, radio, telephone, teletype, electric power and light design and installation.

EXPERIENCE: December 1919 to March 1922 - Toolmaker's apprentice and installation of automatic block signals and equipment New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

April 1924 to June 1927 - Lineman, assistant foreman, foreman and field dispatcher pole line construction and installation of telephone equipment Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., and the New York Telephone Company.

June 1927 to March 1930 - Service engineer, supervisor of Service engineers and Assistant Commercial Engineer for the Westchester Lighting Company. Consultant to large power users involving the design and construction of electrical manufacturing equipment and municipal water pumping and sewerage disposal plants.

March 1930 to March 1931 - Commercial Engineer for the Westchester County Electrical Associates Inc., responsible for the design, specification and estimating of wiring plans and equipment for low, medium and high tension industrial wiring systems.

March 1931 to March 1950 - Supervisor of telephone relations, Assistant Traffic Manager, and Traffic Manager responsible for the design, maintenance and operation of AM and TV network program transmission facilities as well as nationwide telephone and teletype communication systems. Design construction and operation of special studio facilities.

The above includes particular experience in:

1) Cost analysis for radio and telephone traffic as well as for public utilities.
2) Supervision of personnel both directional and organizational.
3) Installation and maintenance of electric power and light equipment.
4) Policy planning for future development of communication systems.
5) Consultant to City Manager of New Rochelle in connection with municipal power and light generating and distribution projects.
6) Statistical research for Federal Communications Commission and New York Public Service Commission cases.

TRAINING: Electrical Engineering work at Georgia School of Technology; gas engineering at Brooklyn Poly Tech; Member grade, American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

THEY KNOW MY WORK: Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Ave., New York City... E.P. Pressano, President, Westchester Lighting Co., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. ... F.R. Mac Farland, Program Service Manager, A.T.&T. Co., Room 520, 233 Broadway, N.Y.C. ... S.R. Dean, Treasurer, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Ave., New York City

PERSONAL: Born in New Rochelle, N.Y. 1904. Married with two children. In excellent health, with high energy level. Accustomed to "pressure" work.

Axel H. Petersen
35 Perth Avenue
New Rochelle, N.Y.
New Rochelle 2-0017

SPECIALTY: Electrical Engineer, with intimate knowledge and experience background in TV, radio, telephone, teletype, electric power and light design and installation.

EXPERIENCE: December 1919 to March 1922 - Toolmaker's apprentice and installation of automatic block signals and equipment New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

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April 1924 to June 1927 - Lineman, assistant foreman, foreman and field dispatcher pole line construction and installation of telephone equipment Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., and the New York Telephone Company.

June 1927 to March 1930 - Service engineer, supervisor of Service engineers and Assistant Commercial Engineer for the Westchester Lighting Company. Consultant to large power users involving the design and construction of electrical manufacturing equipment and municipal water pumping and sewerage disposal plants.

March 1930 to March 1931 - Commercial Engineer for the Westchester County Electrical Associates Inc., responsible for the design, specification and estimating of wiring plans and equipment for low, medium and high tension industrial wiring systems.

March 1931 to March 1950 - Supervisor of telephone relations, Assistant Traffic Manager, and Traffic Manager responsible for the design, maintenance and operation of AM and TV network program transmission facilities as well as nationwide telephone and teletype communication systems. Design construction and operation of special studio facilities.

The above includes particular experience in:

1) Cost analysis for radio and telephone traffic as well as for public utilities.
2) Supervision of personnel both directional and organizational.
3) Installation and maintenance of electric power and light equipment.
4) Policy planning for future development of communication systems.
5) Consultant to City Manager of New Rochelle in connection with municipal power and light generating and distribution projects.
6) Statistical research for Federal Communications Commission and New York Public Service Commission cases.

TRAINING: Electrical Engineering work at Georgia School of Technology; gas engineering at Brooklyn Poly Tech; Member grade, American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

THEY KNOW MY WORK: Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Ave., New York City... E.P. Pressano, President, Westchester Lighting Co., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. ... F.R. Mac Farland, Program Service Manager, A.T.&T. Co., Room 520, 233 Broadway, N.Y.C. ... S.R. Dean, Treasurer, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Ave., New York City

PERSONAL: Born in New Rochelle, N.Y. 1904. Married with two children. In excellent health, with high energy level. Accustomed to "pressure" work.

Axel H. Petersen
35 Perth Avenue
New Rochelle, N.Y.
New Rochelle 2-0017

SPECIALTY: Electrical Engineer, with intimate knowledge and experience background in TV, radio, telephone, teletype, electric power and light design and installation.

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PERSONAL: Born in New Rochelle, N.Y. 1904. Married with two children. In excellent health, with high energy level. Accustomed to "pressure" work.

Peterson, Sheldon

June 11, 1951

Dear Sheldon:

Thanks for yours of May 31. I shall of course be delighted to see Houstoun Waring. Please ask him to call me when he arrives in town; the number here is PLaza 5-2000.

I hope all goes well with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sheldon W. Peterson
Radio Station KLZ
Denver 2, Colorado

RADIO STATION KLZ

"THE PIONEER STATION OF THE WEST"

DENVER 2, COLORADO

& TELEVISION, INC.

May 31, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Commentator
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Houstoun Waring, editor of the "Littleton (Colorado) Independent" and a long-time admirer of your work, will be in New York next month and would like to stop by your office and say "hello" on either June 18th or 19th.

Waring is an outstanding weekly newspaper editor and his paper has won many awards for its general excellence. The State Department currently is making a film of the "Littleton Independent" which will be shown in foreign countries.

If you have a few minutes spare time, I'm sure you'll enjoy meeting and chatting with Houstoun Waring.

Cordially,

Sheldon

Sheldon W. Peterson
KLZ News Director

SWP/jm
cc to: Mr. Houstoun Waring

Peterson, Sheldon W.

A. H. PETERSEN
35 PATHWAYS
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

March 20, 1951

Dear Sheldon:

Thanks for letting us know of Korbell; we'll keep him in mind and give you a shout if we discover a spot where we could use him.

Thanks, too, for your kind words about the blood piece. I think we are making some improvements in HEAR IT NOW and your encouragement helps.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sheldon W. Peterson
Radio Station KLZ
Denver 2, Colorado

KLZ BROADCASTING COMPANY
"THE PIONEER STATION OF THE WEST"
DENVER 2, COLORADO

February 10, 1951

Clementis

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.,

Dear Ed:

An official at the University of Denver wonders if you would be interested in getting something from a member of the school's Social Science Foundation staff, Dr. Josef Korbell, former Czechoslovakian diplomat.

Dr. Korbell is personally acquainted with former Czech Communist foreign minister, Vlado Clementis, now in exile in Yugoslavia; in fact, he probably knows him better than any man in this country.

The two men were closely associated when the Czech government was in exile during the last war and when both were connected with the BBC. After the war, Clementis was Korbell's aide when Korbell was the Czech ambassador to Yugoslavia. Korbell has some vivid recollections of his conversations with Clementis before the Reds moved in and as he (Korbell) was preparing to get out. Clementis, of course, elected to stay.

If you think you can use Korbell's story in any way, let me know and I'll line him up.

Cordially,

Sheldon W. Peterson

Sheldon W. Peterson

P.S. Your story on blood on Hear It Now was a powerful, moving production. I am sure the results will be well worth the many tough hours which I know you, Friendly, Aaron and the rest of your staff spent on the program. --swp

Pflaum, Irving

February 2, 1950

Dear Mr Pflaum:

Belated thanks for sending me the reprint of "A Gift for the Russians". Somehow, I am bound to be in Chicago before Spring and we must sit down and talk about it. Alternatively, if you should be in New York, I hope you will give me a shout.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irving Pflaum
CHICAGO SUN TIMES
211 West Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

CHICAGO
SUN TIMES
THE PICTURE NEWSPAPER
211 W. WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS
AN DOVER 3-4800

December 22, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Readers have requested about 2,000 of the enclosed reprints. If you like the idea I neither expect nor desire personal credit for it. It is not exclusive. I hope by next Christmas to have a model of the statue ready.

Reader response was surprisingly good, big and rapid. I have returned all donations but I think some kind of organization will be set up next year to take charge.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Irving Pflaum
Foreign Editor

e the peacemakers . . ."

say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you,
to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use
and persecute you."

Matthew 5:44

Irving Pflaum

A gift for the Russians

IN HIS COLUMN on this page the other day, Tom Stokes described the "almost morbid interest in a possible war" which exists in Washington. "There is too much emphasis on war," he wrote. "We need a change of atmosphere. . . ."

For several weeks I've been thinking of various ways to change the atmosphere that worries Stokes. For, as he says, "it is dangerous" when talk about war "becomes accepted as routine." We need something to crack the routine, something that stresses peace and brotherhood.

PFLAUM

The idea came to me that we might give a Statue of Peace and Brotherhood to the Russian people. We could do this by popular subscription—"we," all the little people of America. That is, we can do it, if we want to.

For if the American people gave their pennies, nickels and dimes there should be plenty of money for a good statue. A qualified sculptor, say a Russian-American, could be commissioned and before long we'd have something to send to Moscow. We wouldn't need or want the help or consent of any government, including our own.

Of course the Soviet government could refuse to admit the statue and to erect it in Moscow. But we could make it mighty difficult to refuse.

If it were a gift from people to people, who together fought for freedom in the last war and who desire to be friends and brothers in peace, the Kremlin would have to act pleased.

★ ★ ★

THE STATUE WOULD BE a constant reminder to the Russian people of our desire to be their friends in peace. The Statue of Liberty the French gave us has been such a reminder for years.

But it's essential, it seems to me, that this gift should come freely from the American people, not from a few rich folks or the government. So it's entirely up to you. If you like the idea and want to carry it out, it probably can be done.

I'd like to hear what you think about it. So please tell me: Do you want to send a Peace and Brotherhood Statue to the Russians?

Reprinted from The Chicago SUN-TIMES,
Monday, December 5, 1949.

Pflaum, Irving

September 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Pflaum:

I am with you in trying to raise a small voice to convince people that there is a side to foreign news other than the one presented by the TRIBUNE, and hereafter the SUN-TIMES will get name credit.

I hope to stop in and see you when I start wandering with the politicos next month.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irving Pflaum
CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
211 W. Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

CHICAGO
SUN TIMES
THE PICTURE NEWSPAPER
211 W. WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS
ANDOVER 4800

August 27, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are extremely pleased at your expression of regard for our Kuh. I am sure that what you said about him could not have damaged him in the eyes of our readers. On the other hand, it couldn't have done him or us any good since he was not identified as a SUN-TIMES correspondent, which he is.

To avoid the kind of misunderstanding that is reflected in your letter, I asked Joe Barnes of the Star to identify Kuh and other SUN-TIMES correspondents, whose dispatches we sell them. He has agreed to use the words "SUN-TIMES Foreign Service" on such dispatches so that henceforth anyone seeing them in the Star will know that they originate with us.

For ten years I have done my best to convince Chicagoans that there was another side to foreign news other than the one they read in the Chicago Tribune. I also have tried to convince them that a liberal tabloid newspaper offered honest and serious foreign coverage. It has been a difficult task.

Radio commentators such as yourself have been of assistance in giving credit to the TIMES and now to the SUN-TIMES when credit is deserved. The credit for Kuh's dispatches belongs in the first instance, of course, to Kuh himself, but in the second to the paper which employs him. That paper is the Chicago SUN-TIMES.

Sincerely yours,

Irving Pflaum

Irving Pflaum
Foreign Editor

August 16, 1948

Dear Mr. Pflaum:

What I said was that Kuh's dispatch had appeared in the STAR. That's where I read it. I didn't know if you carried it, or if you did, when.

I really can't feel that what I said about Kuh could have damaged him in the eyes of your readers. Having worked with him for ten years and holding him in higher regard than any other American foreign correspondent, I know, I am persuaded he would be as greatly amused by your petulance as I am.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irving Pflaum
Foreign Editor
CHICAGO SUN TIMES
211 W. Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

CHICAGO
SUN TIMES
THE PICTURE NEWSPAPER
211 W. WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS
ANDOVER 4800

August 5, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Murrow,

We heard your broadcast August 4th, in which you referred to a dispatch by Frederick Kuh in the New York Star without mentioning that he is a Staff Correspondent and head of the London Bureau for this newspaper. You should know that Kuh has been with the SUN since its inception and has continued with the SUN-TIMES in London. We sell our foreign service to the Star but they have no direct connection with Kuh whatsoever. I hope the next time you decide to quote one of Kuh's dispatches you will remember that he is a SUN-TIMES man.

Sincerely yours,

Irving Pflaum
Foreign Editor

Pickens, Champ.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

October 25, 1950

Dear Mr. Pickens:

Many thanks for yours of the 12th and for the handsome wallet.

About the possibilities of CBS televising the game--I have referred your letter to my southern colleague, Red Barber, who will undoubtedly give the matter his immediate and sympathetic attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Champ Pickens
The Blue and Gray
Cradle Association, Inc.
Montgomery, Alabama

cc: Mr. Red Barber
With correspondence

(See 1949 Correspondence

Pickens, Champ

October 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Pickens:

Many thanks for your letter of July 27th, and for the memo book which you enclosed; both were forwarded to me from Tokyo.

My present plans won't permit me to come to the December 30th game, I'm afraid; but if there should be a change in my schedule, I'll let you know. Thank you again for your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Champ Pickens
The Blue and Gray Cradle Assn.
Montgomery, Ala.

Pickens, Champ

AN, PRESIDENT
SON, SR. VICE PRESIDENT

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

FRANK ROSA, TREASURER
FRANK E. BOYD, SECRETARY

The Blue and Gray Cradle Association, Inc.

SPONSORS OF THE

BLUE AND GRAY CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL GAME

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

PLAYED ANNUALLY IN "THE CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY"

Montgomery, Ala.

September 6, 1950

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mighty glad to hear you broadcasting once more.

You were good enough to drop me a line before your departure for Korea saying that you would let me hear from you this Fall. I will be awful glad to hear whenever it's convenient.

I am enclosing another "doodad" for the boy.

With best wishes,

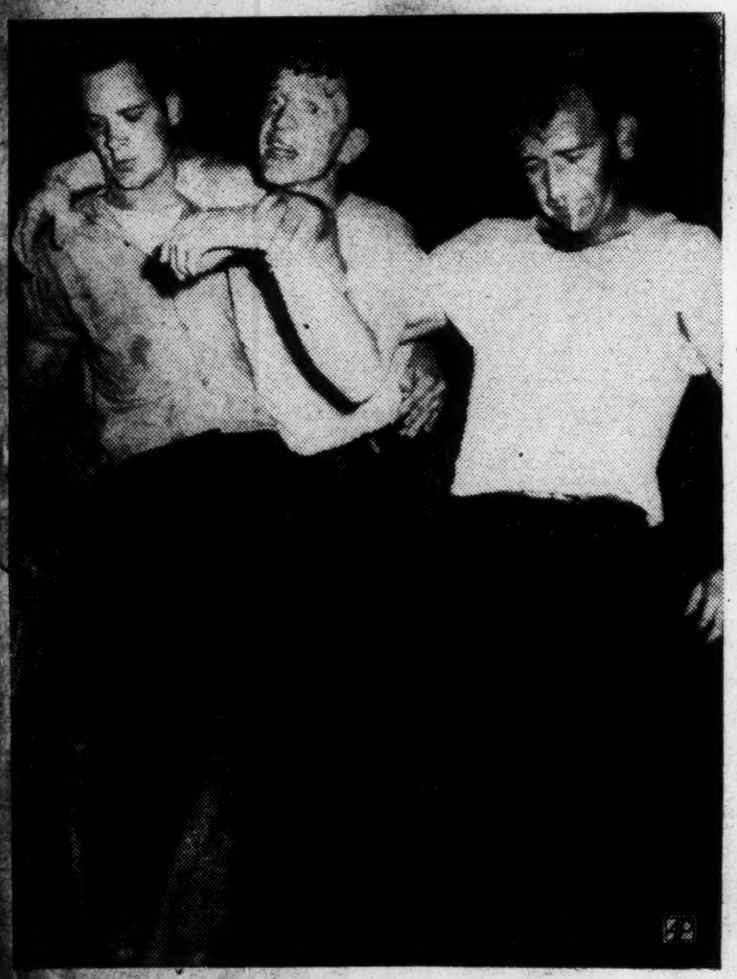
Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens

Enc.
CP:egk

ery Advertiser
ALABAMA JOURNAL Combined Dec. 1, 1940
rning, August 27, 1950 5 Sections—66 Pages

Red Power Blow Allies Back Tw Kigye Seized I



ORDEAL FOR SURVIVORS—Two survivors from the hospital ship Benevolence, their faces showing the ordeal they have been through, are helped ashore by a Coast Guardsman (left), who brought them in at San Francisco after the ship was rammed by a freighter in heavy fog. Capsizing and sinking within 15 minutes, the great white mercy ship cast her hundreds of crewmen, medical officers and passengers into the perilous waters four miles off the Golden Gate. Eighteen are dead and 63 are missing. (AP Wirephoto.)

U.S. 2 Force

TOKYO power punc east end of United Na On th

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W Secr an a crac rets say sho wa pea th on be H 19 ev v a F

...great white mercy ship cast her hun-
...medical officers and passengers into the
...off the Golden Gate. Eighteen are
...(AP Wirephoto.)

Pennsylvania Governor-Elect To Attend—

Big Parade, Colorful Pageant Planned For Blue-Gray Game

There will be a parade and historical pageant as a curtain raiser to the annual Blue and Gray championship football game.

Thanks to Attorney Tom Martin, chairman of the committee, there will be a real show staged on Dexter Avenue, starting at the Captitol promptly at 10 a.m., Dec. 30. The event, which will be handled by Col. Millard Wescott with Representative Clyde Sellers as chief of staff, will disband after passing the Jefferson Davis Hotel.

Each year, on the arrival of the Yanks, the boys have asked, "What's the matter, didn't you folks know we were coming?" then adding, "in each city that we played in this season there have been signs of welcome, pennants, flags, and whatnot." This year Montgomery will give up the appearance of a morgue. There will be no evidence of mourning, for the city will really take on a festive attire.

The parade will be headed by Pennsylvania's governor-elect, whoever he may be. The election is not until November, but the nominees of both major parties are members of Pennsylvania's VFW and both have accepted invitations to Montgomery for the event.

Pennsylvania Republicans nominated John S. Fine, of Luzerne County, for governor; Democrats nominated Richardson Dilworth. Fine is former State Superior Court judge; Dilworth is city treasurer of Philadelphia.

Others heading the parade will be local, county, and state officials.

The celebrated Kiltie Band, national champions, of York, Penn., will have the place of honor, followed by the "Reilly Raiders," of Philadelphia, the drum and bugle corps that recently won the state championship. These bands will be brought down by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Pennsylvania, who will send representatives from different posts in a huge motorcade. They will occupy a special rooting section for the Yanks. Head Coach of the Blues, Ray Eliot, of Illinois, has always claimed if the Yanks had a rooting section that the Grays would not score. Ray has argued that his boys became discouraged and homesick when they found no one yelling for them.

The Lanier band, official band of the Blue and Gray Association, as well as the Tuscaloosa High School band, will have prominent places in the parade. All will remember the wonderful show these two bands put on between halves at last year's game. As this celebration is a state affair, other high school bands will be invited but, due to the limited seating capacity at the bowl, the bands will necessarily be limited.

The pageant will be historically correct. Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, who perhaps knows more of Alabama history and the War Between the States than anyone ...

Tropical Blow Picks Up Force

Remnant Of Hurricane ThreatensFloridaKeys; Storm Flags Hoisted

MIAMI, FLA., Aug. 26—(U.P.)—A tropical storm, the remnant of a dissipated Caribbean hurricane, picked up force 100-miles south of Havana, Cuba, Saturday and the Miami Weather Bureau warned it may again reach hurricane strength.

In a 4:30 p.m., advisory, the Weather Bureau ordered storm warnings hoisted in the lower Florida Keys and continued small craft warnings north of the Lower Keys to Miami on the east coast and Naples on the west coast.

"The strongest winds reported are about 55 miles per hour near the center and strong squalls extend northward over western Cuba and the Florida Straits," the advisory said. "There are indications of a further increase in intensity and movement will proba-

(Turn to Page 9-A)

State Group To Meet Jan

Loyalists To Na Prepare For Fir

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

Alabama Democrats loyal to the national party are lining up votes for the first showdown over control of the new State Democratic Executive Committee.

The initial test will come when the recently elected party governing body meets next Jan. 23 to elect a new chairman—and perhaps a new Democratic national committeeman.

National party loyalists have the votes on the committee to take control away from the States' Righters who spearheaded the revolt against President Truman two years ago. Alabama's 11 electoral votes went to the Thurmond-Wright ticket instead of the regular party nominee.

The loyalists won 43 of the 72 seats in the May primaries; anti-Truman States' Righters got 28, and ...

correct. Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, who perhaps knows more of Alabama history and the War Between the States than anyone,

(Turn to Page 8-A)

The loyalists won 43 of the 72 seats in the May primaries; anti-Truman States' Righters got 28, and one committee member is uncommitted.

Big Parade

(Continued from Page 1)

has graciously offered to cooperate, as has the Museum's curator, Peter Brannon. The parade will be in two sections and brought up to date with soldiers in uniform, tanks and the latest in modern warfare, with jet planes zooming overhead.

If the reader should have an idea for a float, the Blue and Gray Association will be glad to consider it. Just address Float Committee, Box 94, Montgomery.

The mayors of towns and cities throughout the state will be urged to enter floats. The publicity received from the news reels will make it a good investment.

There will be entertainment this year besides the pageant. Harry Marks, as chairman of the entertainment committee, is a guarantee that no one will be neglected. Doc Penton and Frank Knowles will be Marks' right-hand men.

There will be street dancing from 8 p.m., to midnight, both Thursday, Dec. 28, and Friday, Dec. 29. There will be six hillbilly bands, competing for a cash prize, in one block with Jack Walden, the South's champion square dance caller, as master of ceremonies. Another block will have a real dance band for those who prefer the more popular steps. This will all be a free show.

There will be a free band concert at the Court Square fountain by the Kiltie Band at 3 p.m., Dec. 29. A big barbecue will be given the visitors from Pennsylvania on Friday night, and on Saturday night a chicken dinner.

The Lions Club, an organization that has done more than any other group to make the Blue and Gray game a success, will sponsor the Confederate ball Saturday night after the game. A nationally known orchestra will be secured.

The Lions, as usual, will handle the souvenir program. An attractive painting has just been made for this year's program cover. It shows a Confederate and Yankee soldier silhouetted in the background and below a Blue and a Gray football player shaking hands on the gridiron. Don't forget the great work the Lions are doing for the blind and those in need of glasses. The program only costs 25 cent while other bowls charge 50 cents for their programs.

The game, as well as the festivities, will be mentioned many times throughout the nation prior to Dec. 30, and then, of course, there is Gillette's "Cavalcade of Sports" broadcast by Harry Wismer and assistants. The eyes of the nation will be on the "Cradle of the Confederacy" Dec. 30. With a little cooperation, the last Saturday in December, as the jackpot announcers say, "will grow and grow and grow!"

In another year the huge Coliseum will have been completed, and a college basketball tournament will be held. There will also be tennis, track and boxing meets. An effort, too, will be made to stage a college crew race on the Alabama River.

At present, all signs point to Dec. 30 being the greatest day in the history of Montgomery since Jefferson Davis was inaugurated.

It is all up to Montgomery if it wishes to become the playground of the nation come the last week in December.

Third Of State Cancer Cases In Jefferson

More than a third of the 367 cancer cases reported last month in Alabama were in Jefferson County, the State Health Department said Saturday.

Jefferson led all other counties with 130 cases, the announcement said. Mobile reported 32, Tuscaloosa 20, Montgomery 14, Calhoun 11, Shelby 10, and Walker eight.

There were 342 cases of cancer reported from the entire state in June, and 318 for July last year.

Pickens, Champ

July 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Pickens:

This is just a hasty note to tell you that I'm sorry, but between Berlin and Korea, I did not get a chance to attend to the material you sent along with your letter of June 10th.

I shall communicate with you when I return in the Fall.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Champ Pickens
The Blue and Gray Cradle Association, Inc.
Montgomery, Alabama

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Forwarded by Costello from Tokyo

THE BLUE AND GRAY CRADLE ASSOCIATION, INC.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

July 27, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The letter that you were good enough to dictate just before your departure came this morning. I listen with great interest to your broadcasts from Japan and I know that you are on a most hazardous expedition and my prayers will be for your safe return.

I hope when the Korean situation is settled that the fires will be out temporarily anyway, and when you write me this Fall that you will tell me you, Mrs. Murrow and the boy can be our guests for the big game December 30th.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens

Champ Pickens

CP:egk

I am sure that you have plenty of memo books but I enclose another that I hope will bring you luck.

CP

THE BLUE AND GRAY CRADLE ASSOCIATION, INC.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

June 10, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last night's broadcast said you were back from Europe, but heaven knows where you will be Monday.

I would be grateful if you would read the dope sent you under separate cover and, as soon as convenient, give me your reaction.

Thanking you and with all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens

Champ Pickens

CP:egk

(Not printed at Government expense)

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

National Unity

SPEECH

OF

HON. SAM HOBBS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1950

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, George Washington, truly "the Father of our Country," in his Farewell Address, to which we dedicate a day and listen as it is read every year by a Member of the House of Representatives designated by the Speaker, laid bare his great heart when he wrote his yearning for unity.

With every passing year the address to the people of the United States becomes freighted with more meaning, and its wisdom is more apparent in the light of history. Every hearer must be acutely impressed by those passages wherein is expressed his parental solicitude: "That your Union and brotherly affection may be perpetual"; and by the primary injunction:

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity in every shape, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

The Blue and Gray Association, Inc., was formed for the sole purpose of building good will between the North and South. It is an institution functioning every day dedicated to the single aim of unifying our Nation.

Kipling sang truly:

But there is neither east nor west, border, nor breed, nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth!

That is the theme song of The Cradle of the Confederacy. Montgomery, Ala., has become these last 12 years the home of the conviction that nothing cements lasting friendships so well as good, clean sports played in an atmosphere of genuine hospitality.

Away down yonder in the land of cotton there has been born and grown a fervent belief that while we may, as Vice President Marshall said, need a good 5-cent cigar, the most important need from a secular standpoint is unification.

What is planned is a national shrine—a field of honor where men of good will are invited to meet from the four points of the compass as well as everywhere in between, forgetting their differences and enjoying together recreation in every known sport.

Beginning 12 years ago the only bowl football game in the Nation scheduled for the last Saturday in each year has been played annually in Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, Ala., following a week of holiday fun and athletic events—track, basketball, tennis, skeet shooting, and similar attractions, in the comfort of golden sunshine, in the great out-of-doors.

Over 200 Members of the Congress are members of the Blue and Gray Association, Inc., many of whom have enjoyed these events during the Christmastide.

The welcome on the door mat of Montgomery is written larger every year. The Veterans of Foreign Wars of Pennsylvania are coming down this year in a motorcade, with their championship fife and drum corps. Let us all go. Leaving right after Christmas, and spend the last week of the year holidaying to get ready for the Eighty-second Congress.

You and yours will love it!

888252—34819

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950

THE BLUE & GRAY SHRINE
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, C.
ELICK

To Make Our Dream Come True . . .

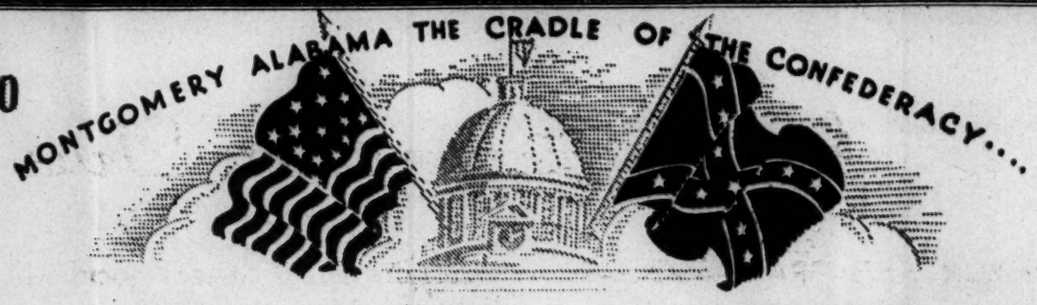
THE BLUE AND GRAY ASSOCIATION, incorporated to cement good will between the North and South, wishes to make its present home a Shrine to the Blue and Gray. A real monument to our heroes, dedicated to clean sportsmanship.

Each year on the last Saturday in December the pick of the North meets Dixie's best in a championship football game played within the shadow of our historic Capitol, where orders once went out to fire on Fort Sumter. The game is a feature presentation of Gillette's Cavalcade of Sports and is broadcast from coast to coast and overseas. The gate receipts go to charity.

One dollar will bring you a life-time membership in our Association. There are no dues or assessments. Won't you join us in sponsoring our program by investing one dollar in national unity? A warm welcome will always await you in Montgomery.

THE BLUE AND GRAY ASSOCIATION, INC.
Montgomery, Alabama
"The Cradle Of The Confederacy"

№ 22510



The BLUE *and* GRAY ASSOCIATION

Membership Certificate

This is to certify that .....
is a member of The Blue and Gray Association, incorporated to build a Shrine in the Cradle of the Confederacy, dedicated to sportsmanship and intersectional fellowship. The home of the North versus the South Football Championship played annually the last Saturday in December in Montgomery, Alabama.

In witness whereunto, we have herewith affixed our signatures and seal at Montgomery, Alabama this .....*day of* .....*19*.....

SECRETARY PRESIDENT

A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION TO CEMENT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH

© COKES 524

Pickens, Champ

April 18, 1950

Dear Mr. Pickens:

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow did not return to New York for the Easter holidays and therefore has not had an opportunity to reply himself to your letters of April 6 and 7.

So far as I know, he has no plans at the moment for coming to the South. However, should such plans materialize, I shall see that he is informed of your generous invitation to come to Alabama.

I know he is very much looking forward to meeting you when he gets settled again in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Champ Pickens
The Blue and Gray Association
Montgomery, Alabama

...ysburg Key Word In Blue-Gray

...OMERY, Ala., March 25 ...ysburg, a bitter memory in ...part of the Old South since ...may become the key to a ...festival here next December 30.

If current plans go through, the 13th annual Blue-Gray football game may be built around this theme.

Gettysburg, with its ringing memories of Cemetery Hill, Little Round Top and Pickett's Charge, was the spot where the hopes of the South bloomed brightest—and then faded in a single day.

THUS THE Blue-Gray Association is planning on inviting a delegation from the Gettysburg state of Pennsylvania to the city from whence went out the order to fire on Fort Sumter.

This time arguments will be settled with a pigskin, not bayonets, between the New South and the New North.

AS CHAMP PICKENS, founder-father of the Blue-Gray game puts it, the idea is to get a motorcade to the game from the North. In other Blue-Gray tussles, one of the weaknesses of the game has been that the Blues had no organized cheering section.

Already the idea appears to be catching. Woody Wolf, a Pittsburgh sportscaster who witnessed the Montgomery classic last December 31, and left enthusiastic over the whole setup, suggested the motorcade.

THE IDEA GOT to C. A. Gnau, quartermaster adjutant of the Pennsylvania Veterans of Foreign Wars organization. Gnau liked the suggestion and went to work.

The Penn VFW started the ball rolling by deciding to send down its championship drum and bugle corps. A sum of $2,000 was appropriated for 1950's winning corps to make the trip.

Gnau then wrote Tuscaloosa's W. G. (Billy) Partlow, Jr., commander of the Alabama VFW about the Penn decision. Partlow was elated and he and Pickens are now planning on enlarging the start made.

Partlow has made one trip to Washington already to contact the other VFW groups about joining the motorcade. Recently Gnau wrote that it may be that another Penn VFW drum and bugle unit, the famous Scotch Band of York, will join the caravan. The York unit in its kilts were a sensation at the last national encampment at Miami.

IF THE IDEA snowballs, as Pickens feels sure it will, Champ will arrange a proper meeting and escort for the group at the Alabama state line.

FRED A. DURAN, PRESIDENT
W. B. PATERSON, SR., VICE PRESIDENT

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

FRANK ROSA, TREASURER
FRANK E. BOYD, SECRETARY

The Blue and Gray Cradle Association, Inc.

SPONSORS OF THE
BLUE AND GRAY CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL GAME
NORTH VERSUS SOUTH
PLAYED ANNUALLY IN "THE CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY"
Montgomery, Ala.

April 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It occurred to me yesterday, after writing you, that possibly you might soon be headed down this way in search of a little home-grown political data.

Here in Alabama we have fifteen candidates for Governor: Democrats, Dixiecrats, and mugwumps - no Republicans. There is little interest in the race because none of the candidates will say anything about the other. All know that there will be a runoff and all hope for future support.

The hot race is for the Democratic Executive Committee which, as you know, is controlled at present by the Dixiecrats.

Approximately 50,000 Negroes, a record, will vote this year. It is popularly supposed that the large majority of these will vote for Hamm, Jim Folsom's candidate. Should he get in the runoff, which is possible though I do not think probable, the Negro vote will come near electing him. All candidates in Alabama, with one exception, are shying away from the race question. It is different in nearby Florida. There Senator Pepper and his opponent are leaving nothing unsaid about each other.

What I am leading up to is, if you will fly down for a day or two, it will be a great pleasure to drive you where you can get all the information that you may wish, then whisk you down to Florida for a few hours. I will promise a lot of fun.

Hoping that you will accept, I am

Cordially yours,

Champ Pickens

Champ Pickens

CP:egk

FRED A. DURAN, PRESIDENT
W. B. PATERSON, SR. VICE PRESIDENT

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

FRANK ROSA, TREASURER
FRANK E. BOYD, SECRETARY

The Blue and Gray Cradle Association, Inc.

SPONSORS OF THE

BLUE AND GRAY CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL GAME

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

PLAYED ANNUALLY IN "THE CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY"

Montgomery, Ala.

April 6, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I try to keep up with you through your nightly broadcasts, but you have been jumping about so much that it is a hard matter to do. I am taking a chance on your being home for the Easter holidays and hoping that you will not be so badly swamped that you cannot drop me a line.

I am attaching a clipping from The Birmingham News. I do not wish to annoy you, Mr. Murrow, but I cannot get it out of my head that the idea of cementing good will between the North and South is worthwhile. I believe, too, that the good will gesture by the VFWs of Pennsylvania is a good starting wedge, and that if we could only get the North down here in large numbers and devote the last week in December to sports that the whole atmosphere would be changed.

I know that you are a very busy man, but I just wondered if sometime, at your convenience, you would let me run up to New York, take an hour off for lunch with me and discuss the plan that I have in mind. This would mean no obligation whatsoever on your part.

Thanking you in advance for a reply, I am, with Easter greetings

Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens

Enc.
CP:egk

Pickens, Champ

A. DURAN, PRESIDENT
PATERSON, SR. VICE PRESIDENT

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

FRANK ROSA, TREASURER
FRANK E. BOYD, SECRETARY

The Blue and Gray Association, Inc.

SPONSORS OF THE

BLUE AND GRAY CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL GAME

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

PLAYED ANNUALLY IN "THE CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY"

Montgomery, Ala.

February 6, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was swell of you to write as you did.

I am sending Mr. Harry A. Murphy, President of Campaign Enterprises, Inc., a note of introduction and thank you in advance for a few minutes of your time.

Mr. Murphy came to us highly recommended, having been very successful in the Cancer Drive and likewise with the Government promoting the sale of bonds. He spent two days in Montgomery last week and can tell you what we have and hope to do.

I hope that you will have a pleasant trip to England and a safe return; and too that nothing will interfere with the trip of you and yours for our next game.

Again thanking you and with all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens

CP:egk

February 1st, 1950

Dear Mr. Pickens:

I too regret that we couldn't get down for the game on the 31st. Perhaps we shall have better luck next year.

By all means ask your agency representative to call on me here. I shall be delighted to discuss the situation with him.

I am leaving for two weeks in England on February 17th, and if he doesn't find it convenient to communicate with me before then, I shall be glad to see him upon my return.

Sincerely yours,

When comes

Mr. Champ Pickens
The Blue and Gray Association, Inc.
Montgomery, Alabama

A. DURAN, PRESIDENT
PATERSON, SR. VICE PRESIDENT

CHAMP PICKENS
GENERAL MANAGER

FRANK ROSA, TREASURER
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BLUE AND GRAY CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL GAME

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

PLAYED ANNUALLY IN "THE CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY"

Montgomery, Ala.

January 26, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Once upon a time you wrote saying that you would write me "subsequently". I bombarded you so regularly for a while that I decided to give you a rest. I shall never cease to regret that you could not be with us during the holidays and witness our game on the 31st.

I was in New York last Thursday and started twice to phone you asking for a few minutes of your time, but as I had not written in advance and knew that you were a very busy man, I did not make the call.

We have a New York agency, highly recommended, that will shortly start a nation-wide drive for funds to build our Shrine to the Blue and Gray, and I just wondered if it would be possible for you to give the gentleman in charge a few minutes of your time, at your convenience, and let him explain our plan. You could check on all that I have written you and then, if you approved of what we are trying to do and could mention it in one of your broadcasts, we would all be very grateful. If national unity was ever needed, I believe you will agree with me, now's the time.

Thanking you for a reply at your convenience, I am, with best wishes

Sincerely yours,

Champ Pickens

Champ Pickens

CP:egk

Pinehurst

January 22, 1951

Dear Mr. Tufts:

Thank you for yours of the 19th. Mrs. Murrow and I have decided on the week's vacation and will arrive at Pinehurst on the Palmland on Sunday the 28th. We shall return to New York on the Palmland again on Sunday, February 4th.

We both look forward to our visit to the Carolina Hotel and regret that we are unable to plan a longer stay.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard S. Tufts
Pinehurst, Incorporated
Pinehurst, North Carolina

RICHARD S. TUFTS, PRESIDENT

January 19, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our mutual friend John Derr has told me of your possible interest in a visit to Pinehurst for a week. We would indeed be delighted to have the opportunity of entertaining you and Mrs. Murrow and doing everything we can to make your visit enjoyable and give you the rest which I believe you are interested in obtaining.

In this connection I might say this is a very quiet period of the year for us and you will not find very much activity here , but perhaps this might be to your liking. I hope also we can supply you with our best brand of weather, though I must confess in this regard January is not always certain in its performance.

Hoping very much to have the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Murrow in Pinehurst,

Sincerely yours

RST:M

Richard S. Tufts

[illegible]

Pinkley, Virgil

June 6, 1951

Dear Virgil:

Thanks very much for your note of March 30. I would have answered it earlier but, as you can imagine, the MacArthur affair has kept us rather busy.

I am delighted that you are associating yourself with our boys on the Coast and I hope you enjoy the television experience. So far as I am concerned, I hate the damned medium and hope never to have anything to do with it.

If all goes well, I shall be on the Coast sometime during the coming summer and will make you a signal.

As ever yours,

Mr. Virgil Pinkley
THE MIRROR
145 S. Spring Street
Los Angeles 53, California

6

THE MIRROR

145 S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES 53 · MADISON 2311

GIL PINKLEY
TOR AND PUBLISHER

March 30, 1951

Dear Ed:

This note is many weeks overdue.

Like hundreds of thousands, I enjoy tremendously your daily newscasts and the outstanding series "Hear It Now." The latter is the finest presentation of its kind on the air.

Your recent job on securing more blood is something I should be very proud about. In a smaller way we are working on a plan here at THE MIRROR whereby every pint of blood donated by a reader will be matched by a member of THE MIRROR staff as long as we have the blood to give.

One of these days, if I ever become tired of newspapering, I may be around to ask to be permited to become third assistant to the third assistant on the "Hear ItNow" show.

As you probably know, I handle a nightly news commentary over KFI-NBC and enjoy the work although it does take a great deal of time and some additional effort. Shortly I will moderate a television forum each week over your station out here. I am looking forward to the experience and to being associated with Merle Jones and other members of local CBS operations.

Please give my best greetings to that bride of yours.

Cordially,

Virgil

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 MadisonAvenue
New York 22, New York

VP:pr

Platoff, Joan
Yes-called
10/22/51

29 West 74th St.
New York, N. Y.

October 15, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to ask you a small favor. I'm in the process of looking for a new job, and would appreciate having your permission to use your name as a reference. In most cases prospective employers probably would not contact you directly, but if they should check with you, I hope you'll feel free to recommend me.

I hope the television version of HEAR IT NOW will be a great success.

Sincerely,
Joan Platoff

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System

Pobers, Michel

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FRANCE AMERIQUE

EDITOR-PUBLISHER: MICHEL POBERS | 535 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. | TEL.: MURRAY HILL 7-1140

March 13, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Just a few lines to confirm our luncheon appointment.

I shall meet you at one o'clock Monday, March 19th, at the Brussels, Park Avenue & 56th Street.

Yours as ever,

Michel Pobers
Publisher

MP:mdl

ADEL[illegible] POLK

Phoenix, Arizona [illegible] 19, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow

I have been Librarian of The American Institute for Foreign Trade, this past year, here in Phoenix at old Thunderbird Field. I have been very happy in my life and work here and think this is a very fine school to foster the good neighbor policy and business relations.

I shall be in New York for the annual George Polk memorial luncheon on June 1st at The Roosevelt Hotel. This is sponsored by the Long Island University of Brooklyn

Called 5/31 - will call us when returns from Boston

Edn

They give a scholarship to a journalism student and awards to newsmen- I believe Don Hollenbeck got one last year.

I plan to stop in Washington for a couple of days along about June 12th or so and will b at The Washington Hotel , probably. I shall hope to see you either in N.Y. or Washington for a few minutes,

I can be reached in N.Y.- May 29- June 3 at The Roosevelt or at my sister's home in Montclair- Mrs. C.V.Price - 57 Lloyd Road Montclair: 2-10449. After this time, I'll be in Cambridge with Bill Polk.

I am planning to spend a couple of months in South America, this summer, meeting another sister in Guatemala City on June 20th--

(Ger)

I always listen to your broadcasts when ever possible- and always enjoy them- even the time you took your son and Eric Severaids sons to the circus.

I shall hope to see you and Mr. Severaid in Washington for a brief visit in June.

Sincerely your friend

Adelaide Roe Polk
(Mrs. George Polk, Sr)

Poole, Curt W,

March 15, 1950

Dear Mr. Poole:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of February 15th, which I found on my return from London.

I am very sorry to say that I will be in Washington for the next six weeks; but if there is any use in your talking with me after I return, I will be glad to see you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Curt W. Poole
24 '79 Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Feb. 15, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a student at Princeton University presently engaged in writing a thesis on the State Department broadcasts, "The Voice of America." Recently Professor John B. Whitton of the Princeton faculty suggested that I contact you for some comments and information relative to this subject. Professor Whitton's card is enclosed in this letter.

If you would not be overly inconvenienced I would be very grateful for an opportunity to speak with you soon for a few minutes. I am able to run up to New York any weekday after Tuesday at your convenience.

Briefly, I would like to speak with you on the place of the "Voice" in United States foreign policy, the present status and function of radio as a national propaganda weapon, and other related topics.

Please do not allow this request to inconvenience you. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Curt W. Poole
Curt W. Poole

24 '79 Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Porter, Conrad

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National College and University Director

May 5, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Attention: Miss Joan Platoff, Secretary

Dear Ed:

I wish to thank you very much for your very prompt reply dated April 24 and am also grateful for the information that you and/or your secretary furnished me. The suggestion to contact the Far Eastern Section of the State Department. It was exactly the proper channel to investigate and we got the informa- we were seeking.

Again, I would like to mention the background, aims and hopes of our organization, and I am hoping that you have found time to glance over the material I sent you. If not, and if it is still around, I'd appreciate immensely your doing so and giving me any opinion you might wish to give, of course not to be used in any manner withour permission and approval.

Also, if you could see fit to spend a couple of minutes on one of your highly interesting and valuable broadcasts, I'm sure that we here in the office will be greatly appreciative. In case this might be possible at some later date, would you be good enough to let me know beforehand in order to inform the necessary people here in our publicity department?

Thanks again.

Most sincerely,

Conrad C. Porter

Conrad C. Porter
Editorial Secretary

211 West 149th St.
House #3, Apt. 6F
New York 30

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April 24, 1950

Dear Mr. Porter:

In Mr. Murrow's absence from the city, he has asked me to write you in response to your letter of April 18th. Unfortunately, he does not have the information in his files which you requested; namely, the addresses of the members of the Mission on Reparations to Japan. Possibly the Far Eastern section of the State Department could help you out, but this office has no other source to suggest.

Mr. Murrow is grateful to you for your kind words about the broadcasts, and appreciates your writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Conrad C. Porter
211 West 149th Street
House #3, Apt. 6F
New York 30, N. Y.

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April 18, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

In one of your broadcasts during the week of April 10-14 you mentioned something about various foreign missions with which you were familiar. We, in the publicity department of this organization, are attempting to get a list of the names and addresses of the members of all the missions that have been sent to Japan since the war. So far, with the help of the War Department, we have completed this compilation with one exception, that being the names and addresses of the members of the Mission on Reparations to Japan which, I think convened about two or three years ago. With such a wealth of information at your disposal I am hoping that you might be able to furnish me with this information.

During my days as a Junior Information Specialist with the War Production Board, before I went into the service, I got quite a bit of information and ideas from you and your broadcasts. Some of the other guys whom I naturally had to come in contact with; Bob Allen, Drew Pearson, Charlie Ross, Hert Little, Herb Harris, Ed Allen and some others from UP, AP and INS gave me something to think about also, but since then and to this day, my wife who is a UN Secretary, and I, have never missed one of your broadcasts. I hope you don't, and I'm sure that you won't take that statement as just something to get the information I requested. However, I must add that your broadcasts seem to give much more of an analytical analysis (if I might be somewhat repetitious in the use of adjectives) than most of the other guys, and your "Word For Today" I am compiling into a "Brochure of Philosophy" which I want for my library and for my daughter to appreciate when she grows older.

It seems that I have deviated somewhat from my initial purpose in writing you, but I hope that you will be able to give me some assistance.

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Your album, which I hope to get soon, and parts of which I have heard, can only be described as superb.

I would appreciate hearing rrom you as to whether or not you will be able to give the requested information, and I would certainly like to have the pleasure of meeting you other than over the air waves.

My best regards to Bob Dixon.

I am sending along some of our publicity material for you to glance through if and when you get the time, and if you see fit, possibly give us a plug. At times the idea seems far-fetched and open to reprehension, but basically it is sound, sincere and is needed in more ways than one and in more countries all over the world, with the universe in the condition that it is, and after we have met, I think you will understand what I mean.

Most sincerely yours for continued good reporting,

Conrad C. Porter,(Editorial Secty.)
211 West 149th Street
House #3, Apt. 6F
New York 30, New York

(I am really looking forward to hearing from you and for the sake of expediency, I'd appreciate it if you sent any reply to my home address given above.)

Except for the names in the first paragraph, which necessarily have to be changed for the names of local appointees in the particular area, this is a copy of the release we sent out to newspapers all over the nation as well as to Church publications.

The other release with the date-line of 17 April I think is self explanatory, in that it describes the opening of the campaign in metropolitan N.Y., which I attended.

ccp

The Japan International Christian University Foundation, Inc.
[illegible] 42nd Street
New York 10, N. Y.

RELEASE ON REQUEST

(City Editor, Johnstown DEMOCRAT, Pa.)

New York, N.Y. 17th March--Mr. Jim Wheeler, R.D. Box 165, Lilly, Pa., has been named Youth Chairman of Cambria County for the National Youth Campaign of the Japan International Christian University Foundation. As County Chairman, Mr. Wheeler will call on the youth of the area to support the International Christian University to be located near Tokyo, Japan.

During the week-long campaign, April 16-23, young people will be asked to cast their "votes for peace and good-will". Each ballot will represent a dollar donation. Donors will sign rosters which will be circulated in cities and communities in he state. Rosters wil be mailed to national campaign headquarters for incorporation into one giant scroll which will be sent to Japan in June, and displayed in towns and cities there. On Sunday, April 23, the rosters and money will be dedicated in special community services. The worship services preliminary to this dedication have been prepared by Japanese young people.

International Christian University is located near Tokyo, Japan, in buildings purchased by the Japanese for it. It will have a faculty composed of educators from many lands, including the United States. It will house graduate schools of education, social work, public administration, and a college of liberal arts. ICU will train teachers along progressive ducational lines, and so encourage democratic outlook and action. The University is sponsored by leading educators and church groups on both sides of the Pacific.

The President of International Christian University is American-educated Dr. Hachiro Yuasa. Two ICU vice-presidents are Americans--Dr. Maurice Troyer and Mr. Harold Hackett.

The Japan International Christian University Foundation, Inc.
[illegible] Third Street
New York 10, New York

RELEASE ON RECEIPT
(Special to the HOKUBEI SHIMPO • 524 W. 25th St. WA 4-7334)

NEW YORK, N.Y. 17 April — More than 400 young people from many Protestant churches in the Metropolitan region attended a Japanese tea at the Riverside Church, Riverside Drive and 122nd Street, yesterday afternoon in observances which marked the opening of International Christian University Week.

During the week-long campaign, which began yesterday, young people throughout the United States and Canada will vote and sign rosters for "peace and good-will". Each Ballot, representing a dollar donation or more, will go toward the building of the International Christian University at Mitaka, located seventeen miles northwest of Tokyo, Japan. The rosters will be incorporated into a giant scroll and later sent to Japan as a gesture of international good-will.

The Japanese tea, sponsored by the Metropolitan ICU Youth Committee, was served by Nisei of the Japanese Methodist Church. High-lighting the program was the portrayal of a number of classic Japanese dances by Mrs. Hideki Yukawa, wife of the 1949 Nobel Prize winner. Mrs. Yukawa interpreted three numbers: "Spring Dance," "Autumn Night," and Japanese "Rhythms". Miss Betty Betz, newspaper columnist, spoke of her experiences in Japan and distributed names of Japanese young people desiring pen-pals. The motion picture "Fujita" was also shown.

Presiding over the mass meeting were Miss Mary Lu Jackson, Metropolitan Region Youth Chairman, and Mrs. Margaret Ann Reynolds, Regional Youth Director. Miss Ruth Miller, National Youth Director for the Japan International Christian University Foundation, and Miss Laura Anderson, New Rochelle Youth Chairman, explained the ICU Youth Campaign. Procedures for voting and signing rosters were explained by Mr. Hugo Stierhals, Brooklyn Youth Chairman.

In charge of the ballot box and rosters were: Miss Audrey Bosch, Bronx; Mr. Bert Rices, Manhattan; Mr. Alfred Maschke, Nassau County; and Miss Jean Price, Queens. All are Youth Chairman of their respective boroughs and counties. Two Japanese-born students attended the gathering in native costumes. They were Miss Yasuko Tsukada of Miss Norfleet School in New York and Miss Etsuko Shigi of the National Bible Institute.

Next Sunday, April 23, in a special service marking the close of ECU Week in the Metropolitan region, the gifts and rosters will be dedicated at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 1140 Park Avenue, from 3:30-5 p.m. Mr. Eisaburo Kioka, well known organist from Tokyo, Japan, will give a half hour recital. Mr. Kioka is sponsored by the Organist Guild in New York City. He is in this country to raise funds to buy new organs destroyed in the recent war.

###

Porter, Russell

June 1, 1951

Dear Russ:

I think it might be helpful if you were to write to Chester directly.

There is a bare possibility that I may yet be able to join you for a few days in August, but I won't know until about the middle of July. If things turn out that way I shall not hesitate to propose myself.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R. Russell Porter
~~Social Science Foundation~~
University of Denver
Denver 10, Colorado

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SPECIAL ASSOCIATE

May 10, 1951

12.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Sorry to hear that your plans will make it impossible for you to be with us during our Institute in August. Have no fear about being "stricken off the list." Any time you can visit us we will be delighted to have you.

You indicate that you are passing my letter on to Ed Chester, your Director of News. I am wondering if I should write him directly or if I should wait to hear from him.

Cordially,

Russ

R. Russell Porter
Special Associate
SOCIAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Powell, Lewis F, Jr

July 11, 1951

Dear Judge:

One day we must have a long evening and several long drinks and discuss Korea and juggle hemispheres in general.

Right now I am taking a few weeks leave. We are spending most of it here in our log house in Duchess County and if you should be in New York anytime in the course of the next month please ring my shop they will put you through here and I will come down and pick you up and bring you up here on our hilltop for a quiet evening or as many days as you can spare.

I shall probably be going abroad - the chances are to Yugoslavia - sometime in August, but will be back on the treadmill again come the first of September.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
Electric Building
Richmond, Virginia

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
ELECTRIC BUILDING
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

June 14, 1951

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note of June 8th. Jo and I were particularly sorry to miss you and Janet, but hope for better luck next time.

We were on a quick trip abroad. I had a small amount of business in England, and Jo quite prudently used this excuse to justify five weeks in England, France and Italy. Needless to say, I thought of you and Janet often during our stay in London. Incidentally, we stayed at the Connaught Hotel which has such interesting memories as the scene of your dinner for Jan Masaryk.

We continue to make it a habit in our home to listen to your nightly broadcasts, and even our four year old Molly is familiar with your voice. I am not at all sure that I have been in as much agreement with you on Korea as we usually are on most issues. I have thought from the outset that Korea was a blunder which our impetuous President stumbled into to the great advantage of our enemies.

I will try to get in touch with you in New York before long, but meanwhile we continue to hope that you and Janet will visit us in Richmond. Please call us whenever there is any opportunity, and we will feel free to let you know whether the time is convenient.

With love to Janet, I remain

As ever,

Lewis

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Powell, Lewis F.

June 8, 1951

Dear Judge:

A belated note to tell you how sorry I am we missed you when you were up here the end of March. We hope you will give us another chance when you are here again.

I am hoping to get a couple of months off the air, July and August. I may do some traveling during the second month, but during July we shall be in our house on Quaker Hill. If you should be up during that month and have an evening or a spare weekend, please make a signal to the office here. It is much too long since we had a meeting.

As ever yours,

Judge Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
Electric Building
Richmond, Virginia

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

(15)

RECEIVED
1951 MAR 27 PM 2:23
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU034 PD

RICHMOND VIR MAR 27 158P

EDWARD R MURROW, CARE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC

JO AND I HOPE YOU AND JANET WILL JOIN US FOR LUNCH TOMORROW MARCH 28TH WILL CALL YOU

LEWIS F POWELL JR ELECTRIC BUILDING RICHMOND VIRGINIA

222P..

Mr. M...

He called on Wednesday morning and asked that we tell you he was sorry to miss you.

dm

Powell, T. Reed.

April 10, 1951

Dear Mr. Powell:

Thank you for yours of April 7. I am sorry that a previous engagement will prevent me from lunching with you on April 12.

I hope you will forgive me for not having told you before this that the reprints have arrived. I have not yet had the opportunity to study them carefully, but I expect they will indeed be useful and am most grateful to you for sending them to me.

M'o
(book-case)

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas Reed Powell
Law School of Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Law School of Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

April 7, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope that you and your colleague, our new fledgling Centurian, can be my guests at lunch at the Century on Thursday next, April 12th. There won't be time for an answer to me here, I suspect, and there's no need of one, because I'll be on the 2cd floor of 7 West 43rd from 12-30 till 1:30. I told Mr. Lesueur that I'd sign him in, since you would be disqualified by the six-months rule, and that I can still do if the laggardly secretarial staff doesn't get him duly qualified in time.

Here's hoping.

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas Reed Powell

No [illegible]

Power Eugene B.

(Original to Mig Richardson)

phoned Power 4/25

COPY

PROJECTED BOOKS, INC.
313 North First Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

April 21, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will perhaps recall that during your trip to England the end of February we discussed the question of some kind of radio sponsorship for the program of PROJECTED BOOKS. At that time mention was made of the possibility of a fuller discussion of this problem with Arthur Godfrey the next time I was in New York. You suggested that we might have lunch together.

I expect to be in New York the latter part of next week and if such a meeting could be arranged anytime at your convenience, I would be most grateful.

For your information I am enclosing some literature regarding Projected Books so that you may have a clearer picture of just what we are talking about.

If you will leave word at the Waldorf-~~Astoria~~ Hotel, where I will be staying, it will reach me as soon as I arrive.

I was sorry to have missed you at Melissa Marston's in London, but I had to go to Paris.

Sincerely yours,
PROJECTED BOOKS, INC.
/s/ Eugene B. Power
President

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 865-9/48

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To: Miss Richardson

From: Miss Platoff - Murrow office

Location:

April 25, 1950

As Mr. Murrow is in Washington, and expects to be there for another week or two, he asked me to send along the attached letter from Eugene Power. He feels that Mr. Godfrey might have some interest in this project, and that he, or you, might be willing to give him some time. Mr. M. has asked me to call Power and suggest that he phone your office for an appointment. He would appreciate anything you can do for this guy.

Joan Platoff

Pratt, Frances J.

July 10, 1951

Dear Frances:

This is being dictated on the 4th of July in my log house on Quaker Hill, but even on this day I must grab this opportunity to thank you for your gracious and generous letter of June 20th. I have, as I think I said on the air, rather a considerable case of hero worship for Bradley, a disease that I do not attract very readily. He is in my opinion one of the greatest men I have ever been privileged to know.

Thanks very much indeed for your generous comments about my own modest efforts. With all best wishes and continued affection.

Sincerely yours,

Miss
~~Mr.~~ Frances J. Pratt
Foreign Policy Association
22 East 38th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

EMENY
RESIDENT

22 EAST 38TH STREET
MU 5-5740

June 20, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

This time I am not going to restrain myself from writing you. The impluse which siezes me at least once a week cannot always be restrained. Your Monday night session with General Bradley was a particular joy to me. I was grateful to him for the bouquet he tossed to Colonel Bsukema for broadening the cadets' training. A by-product of that broadening and an indication of their discrimination has been apparent to me this winter. I have seen something of a couple of plebes who never fail to listen to your Friday evening broadcast. Knowing something of their time schedule, you will appreciate the regularity of their listening. It is thoughtful listening, too, because we invariably discuss "Hear It Now" when I see them.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frances J. Pratt

Director, Speakers Bureau

FJP:rln

Pratt, Frances J.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

BROOKS EMENY
PRESIDENT

22 EAST 38TH STREET
MU 5-5740

February 23, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Although I am hanging on your every word from London, it seems best to pass along this fan letter which was addressed to you here, immediately. I hope all your admirers do not write you at such length.

The coverage of the British elections is magnificant. I hope you have had a good time as well as an interesting experience.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Frances J. Pratt
Director, Speakers Bureau

FJP:el
enc. 1

Pratt, John F.

January 25, 1951

Dear John:

Thanks for yours of January 15th. I am gratified that you and the people who are running the World Trade Conference should have decided to ask me to come out again, but I just can't do it. Since coming back from Korea I have been under doctor's orders not to undertake any extra-curricular activities, and now in addition to doing my own five-nights-a-week show, I'm beating my brains out doing that hour Friday night show.

I suffer from a sense of frustration at not being able to get out to see old friends such as yourself, but this present schedule leaves me no alternative but to commute between here and Washington. I'm sorry.

As ever yours,

Mr. John F. Patt
Radio Station WGAR
Statler Hotel
Cleveland, Ohio

WJR WGAR KMPC

DETROIT CLEVELAND LOS ANGELES

N F. PATT
RESIDENT

January 15, 1951

STATLER HOTEL
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I believe you will recall that Cleveland invited you to come here last spring to attend an all-day World Trade Conference held under the joint auspices of the Cleveland World Trade Association and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. This meeting is attended by several hundred representatives of manufacturers interested in international trade.

The Sixth Annual Conference will be held on Friday, April 27th, 1951. The two high points of the conference will be the luncheon and the dinner. Last year you stated that you would very much like to attend but you had to be in England for the British elections and could not make any commitment. The program committee has asked me to invite you to give the dinner address at the Sixth Conference this year. If convenient to you they would like to have you make your regular broadcast from the speaker's table, as did Lowell Thomas two or three years ago on a previous occasion. Following that they would like to have you give an address on the international situation which, of course, is the special reason for wishing to have you.

As to honorarium, the conference must be self-supporting and they are not in a position to offer a very substantial figure, however, they could provide something in the neighborhood of $500 if that would be acceptable to you. Of course, if you did not want to do your regular broadcast from the speaker's table we could arrange for a studio just outside the banquet room.

FREE SPEECH MIKE

I am very sure from my acquaintance with Mr. Charles J. Ewald, Executive Director, and other members of this association, that we could give you a very fine audience. I understand they are endeavoring to secure Nelson Rockefeller for the luncheon speaker to talk on the Point Four program.

In writing you this letter, Ed, I want you to know that this invitation is being seconded by all of the Cleveland newspapers, radio stations, and prominent individuals in the community who would be honored to have you come here. Won't you give this your earnest consideration and let us have a favorable decision if at all possible?

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John

John F. Patt

JFP:hm

Pratt, John 7

May 25, 1950

Dear John:

You were very thoughtful to send me the letter from Mr. Cyril Bath. I shall show it to Howard Smith when I see him in London next Friday. I'm just pushing off for a week in Berlin, Paris and London, and hope to see you some time after I get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. John K. Patt
General Manager
Station WGAR
Statler Hotel
Cleveland, Ohio

THE WGAR BROADCASTING COMPANY
STATLER HOTEL
CLEVELAND

JOHN F. PATT
PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER

May 20, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

When CBS published your symposium of January 1st, I took occasion to send copies of the printed booklet to many Cleveland thought leaders--particularly those who are members of our Council on World Affairs.

I received several nice letters of acknowledgment, but I thought you would be particularly interested in having the one which is enclosed.

I don't personally get a chance to listen to you every night but I enjoyed the experience of hearing your program Thursday night as I drove back from Hot Springs, receiving it over WGAR in the Pittsburgh area.

I hope you will find an opportunity to return to Cleveland one of these days.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John

John F. Patt
General Manager

jfp/rd
Enc.

FREE SPEECH MIKE

THE CYRIL BATH COMPANY
EAST 70TH AND MACHINERY AVENUE
CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

CYRIL J. BATH
PRESIDENT

May 18, 1950

John F. Patt, General Manager
The W G A R Broadcasting Co.
Statler Hotel
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear John Patt:

Your letter of February 23 was forwarded to me, together with the splendid reprint of a symposium of opinion by Columbia's staff of overseas correspondents. It was forwarded to my home in the Bahamas, and brought back again by myself, so if my acknowledgment is late it has been a matter of time and distance and not from lack of appreciation.

As a matter of fact, in these days when reporting, which is so vital to us all, is almost ruined by hysteria and mannerism, Edward Murrow's voice comes through as a vocal reassurance that all is not lost, that there are still objectively minded reporters and that Columbia is not afraid to let them speak. For myself, I would credit the work of your men, and particularly Smith and Murrow, as an outstanding contribution of radio, whose magnificent potentialities are too often devoted to quarrel.

As one member of your public I would like to take this occasion to express my sincere appreciation of the services you have rendered in these very difficult hours, and your Mid-Century symposium is done well enough to assure us that you take an equal pride in a very fine achievement.

Very cordially yours,

Cyril J. Bath

Cyril J. Bath

CJB/mpb

Price, Wesley

July 7, 1950

Dear Wes:

Sorry we've missed the rendezvous. I'm off again next week for Korea, where I hope to fly a few missions with the 26 and 29 boys again. Wish you were coming with.

As ever yours,

Mr. Wesley Price
R. D. 3
Doylestown, Pa.

WESLEY PRICE
R. D. 3
DOYLESTOWN, PA.

June 1, 1950

Dear Ed:

I didn't get to Washington, and you zoomed out of range when I tried to intercept in New York. I'll try there again when you come US-ward, or perhaps this summer up Poughkeepsie way. Berlin simply beats me.

Regards,

Wes

Price, Wesley

March 10, 1950

Dear Wes:

The London junket was hectic but interesting. This is just to say that I am going to be working out of Washington for the next month or six weeks, (telephone, Metropolitan 3200). If you should be passing through, give me a shout.

As ever yours,

Mr. Wesley Price
R. D. 3
Doylestown, Pa.

WESLEY PRICE
R. D. ~~2~~ 3
DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Feb. 10, 1950

Dear Ed:

I would have told you before, but I couldn't be sure until I had the check, which is now in hand:

Reader's Digest is condensing Price's version of Murrow in their March issue.

I don't know what else we can do to make Ward Wheelock happy, unless we get this in the movies, with Jolson as a precedent.

Reprint title, incidentally, is "He has America By The Ears".

Regards,

W

Edward R. Murrow,
CBS

Price, Wesley

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Dec. 29, 1949
RF#3-Doylestown, Pa.

Dear Dave:

Thank you! Fan mail from you is a treasure. I expect that you gathered from the piece that I admired Ed Murrow too.

I think of you often, but don't call because I fear to intrude on your busy days. Keep yourself well.

Yours truly,

s/Wesley Price

Mr. Lilienthal
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission

December 19, 1949

Dear Wes:

I thought your piece on Ed Murrow was a wow!; about a guy that I think is a wow!

Sincerely,

David E. Lilienthal
Chairman

Mr. Wesley Price
SATURDAY EVENING POST
Independence Square
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

DEL:b

Pryor, Robert

5-B-16

December 21, 1951

Dear Bob:

This is literally the first opportunity to say my thanks for your generous and gracious comment concerning "See It Now". I have taken the liberty of showing your communication and the Pundit column to my colleagues and they join with me in expressing thanks for your encouragement.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert H. Pryor
Station WCAU
Philadelphia, Pa.

WCAU
PHILADELPHIA

ROBERT D. PRYOR
VICE PRESIDENT
IN CHARGE OF
PUBLIC RELATIONS

November 20, 1951

Dear Ed:

There are alot of ways that I could tell you how well your program went over here in Philadelphia -- but I think that Merrill Panitt's column from this morning's Inquirer is the best possible example. For one thing, Panitt is a Philadelphia John Crosby with a negative and pretty much tongue-in-cheek attitude toward television and CBS.

I know that you must be getting alot of kudoes from around the country, but believe me, this one should rank near the top.

My very best regards,

Bob

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1951

Screening TV

See It Now Show Proves Worth of Cable

By Merrill Panitt

The earth-shaking question before the panel of This Is Show Business Sunday night had to do with Miss Connie Russell's hair-do. Because she is playing the Nellie Forbush role in the Chicago company of "South Pacific," she has one of those short, poodle coiffures. Miss Russell wondered whether her haircut was ruining the effect of the romantic ballads she sings.

When La Russell's pressing problem was submitted to the experts, George S. Kaufman commented that for this sort of thing the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. had spent some $8,000,000 (it was really closer to $40,000,000) to construct a coast-to-coast coaxial cable (it was really a micro-wave relay system).

Lest the officers and stockholders of A. T. & T. write off their national television network as a total loss from a cultural and educational standpoint. I should like to recommend to them another Sunday program. It's called See It Now, and is telecast at 3:30 P. M. by the same CBS stations that offend Kaufman's sensibilities with the stupid This Is Show Business questions.

Edward R. Murrow, who with Fred Friendly edits See It Now, is new to television. His home is radio, where his sensible and unexcited analysis of world events have won him a deservedly high reputation. Murrow approached the tools of television with a sense of wonderment and humility during his first show last Sunday, and as a result turned out an intelligent review of the week's news that was journalism of the highest order.

In format, See It Now is simplicity itself. Murrow sits in a TV control room watching two TV screens called monitors. The control room camera dollies up to the proper monitor as each new locale is brought in. Murrow uses live action whenever possible, film the rest of the time.

To start things off he demonstrated TV's capabilities by shifting from live cameras in San Francisco to other live cameras in New York. Quicker than you could bat an eye he flipped from a view of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, to one of the Brooklyn Bridge in New York. He asked for a skyline shot of New York, then one of San Francisco. Back and forth he went, 3000 miles compressed to the vanishing point as he chatted with the cameramen on both coasts and directed their camera movements. This was television. This was beginning to be a reason for a $40,000,000 network outlay.

Getting into the news, Murrow brought in a film of Winston Churchill outlining his government's troubles to an audience at Guild Hall in London. He showed Anthony Eden addressing the U.N. General Assembly, then put on a filmed interview during which he asked questions of CBS's European news editor.

Eric Severeid, live from Washington, related the top news events there. Then, with a touch of genius, Murrow put on a film of Senator Eeverett Dirksen speaking about the type of Republican he wanted for President. As he spoke, the camera was on Senator Robert A. Taft, and Taft's facial expressions made the story. It was short, but had the touch of human interest editors ask for in a page one box.

The last eight or 10 minutes were taken up with a documentary film depicting a day in the life of the 2d platoon of F Company, 2d Battalion, 19th Regiment, 24th Division, currently in the line in Korea. It was no great shakes as a movie, but it brought the war in Korea home in terms of what it is to the infantryman who is fighting it. Disdaining tricky photographic effects and attempts to raise lumps in throats, the film showed how the troops sleep, eat, spend their time, move up toward an objective, and bed down in foxholes for the night. The only gunfire heard, the commentator said, was "ours."

As the program ended, I recalled all the TV set ads we used to see three or four years ago and their claim that television meant "The world at your fingertips." It's been a long time a-comin', but we're beginning to See It Now.

Rabinowitz, Louis M.

November 20, 1950

Dear Mr. Rabinowitz:

Thank you for your letter of November 7th.

I very much regret that my broadcasting schedule will not permit me to accept your kind inviation to attend the party in honor of Mr. Fischer on Monday, November twenty-seventh. I am sorry.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis M. Rabinowitz
120 East 16th Street
New York, New York

LOUIS M. RABINOWITZ
120 EAST 16TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

November 7, 1950

No

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
130 E. 74th St.,
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

Mr. Cass Canfield and Mr. Harrison Smith join me in inviting you to attend a cocktail party in honor of Mr. Louis Fischer, author of "The Life of Mahatma Gandhi", who is sailing for an extended observation tour of Europe and the Near East.

The party will take place at the Carpenter Suite, of the Waldorf-Astoria, Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street, on Monday, November twenty-seventh, four to seven o'clock in the afternoon.

Very truly yours,

L. M. Rabinowitz

R.S.V.P.
LMR/hr

Ramsland, Odin

DULUTH 2, MINNESOTA 5000 WATTS 610 KILOCYCLES

July 24, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your kind letter of July 10, dictated after you had left on a vacation, was on my desk this morning when I returned to Duluth from my vacation.

I am delighted to learn there is a possibility that you might visit Minneapolis this fall or winter, and if so if you can find it convenient, we would very much like to have you come to Duluth.

Cordially,

Odin S. Ramsland
Commercial Manager

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Ramsland, Odin S.

July 10, 1951

Dear Mr. Ramsland;

Way back in March you wrote me about the possibility of my coming to Minneapolis. I hope you will forgive my delay in answering your generous invitation. The fact of the matter is, that since we undertook that Friday night hour long program I have become so exhausted and so behind in my correspondence that this, the first day of my vacation, is my first opportunity to catch up with a lot of correspondence some of which is a year old. I hope to be able to come to Minneapolis in the Autumn or Winter and if it works out that way I shall certainly make you a signal because nothing would give me greater pleasure than to come to Deluth again, a city that I have not visited for something like 20 years. Thank you again for your gracious invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Odin S. Ramsland
Station KDAL
Duluth 2, Minnesota

DULUTH 2, MINN. 5000 WATTS 610 KILOCYCLES

March 8, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was in Minneapolis last week and learned from one of your friends in the cities that there is a possibility of your visiting in Minneapolis some time during the early part of May. For a great number of years we have been hopeful that it would be possible for you to visit Duluth, and the thought occurred to us that it might be possible for us to induce you to visit our city at the time you are making your Minneapolis visit.

Duluth, as you know, is the second city in Minnesota; and inasmuch as we've carried all of your programs live for a great number of years, there is considerable interest in Edward R. Murrow in our community. I have also learned, Mr. Murrow, that the annual meeting of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce might be scheduled to fit in with your visit, and if you are willing, it might afford us an opportunity to present you as the main speaker for the annual meeting to approximately 800 business men.

Would you, at your convenience, let me know whether there is a possibility of your coming to the Midwest this spring; and if so, if you would be even remotely interested in visiting Duluth.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Odin S. Ramsland
Commercial Manager

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Ratner, Victor M.

May 23, 1951

Dear Vic:

Belatedly my thanks for a delightful luncheon. I was particularly pleased to have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Richard Weil.

I was discussing with my colleagues the possibility of doing the show about Macy's. It looks now as though it might be necessary to delay it until sometime in the autumn, but as soon as we can make a definite decision I will be communicating with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Victor M. Ratner
Macy's
Herald Square
New York 1, New York

Ratner, Victor

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Oct. 1st. S.P.

May 23, 1951

Dear Vic:

Belatedly my thanks for a delightful luncheon. I was particularly pleased to have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Richard Weil.

I was discussing with my colleagues the possibility of doing the show about Macy's. It looks now as though it might be necessary to delay it until sometime in the autumn, but as soon as we can make a definite decision I will be communicating with you.

As ever yours,

Ed

Mr. Victor M. Ratner
Macy's
Herald Square
New York 1, New York

Fine with us, Ed — will be fun to do, I think
Everybody here was very impressed and
delighted with you — as though
that were news —

Best

Vic

Macy's
NEW YORK

Yes - called
2

ISTRATIVE OFFICES

HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
April 16, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I don't think you know my boss: Richard Weil, Jr., President, Macy's - New York.

He's an extraordinarily bright guy, of considerable intellectual breadth, and I'm quite sure you would enjoy meeting him.

What he and I are doing is instituting a series of completely informal lunches here with interesting and significant people outside our immediate field, just to keep us from getting too deep into retailing doldrums -- and for what mutual fun and benefit it may be to exchange notions and ideas.

I can think of no one we would enjoy to have more, or find more stimulating, than yourself at such a lunch.

Could you come any day in the week of May 7th? Wed 9

There will only be two or three of us (perhaps Jack Straus), and we'll be glad to talk of anything of interest to you.

Hoping very much you can come then (or when?)...

Cordially,

Victor

Victor M. Ratner
Vice President

r/1

Reading Lady.

SEPT. 25, 1950

LADY READING
C/O MRS. FREEMAN MATTHEWS
4955 GLENBROOK ROAD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DELIGHTED REPEAT DELIGHTED WE'LL DINE HERE THIRTEENTH THEN

DRIVE TO COUNTRY.

ED MURROW

PERSONAL

NINE SMITH SQUARE.
WESTMINSTER.
S.W.1.
ABBEY 2167.

c/o Mrs Freeman Matthews
4955 Glenbrook Road
Washington
16. D.C.

Matthews

Dear Ed — Did you really mean the date on Oct. 13th to have you thought better of it — because if you meant it I should drive to accept — or have squeezed my way out of the other engagement — I feel it would be heaven to come to the hide-out

with you & I am so
really touched love that
I listen to you on the
radio occasionally & always
marvel at the quality
of that voice even
It is of such a rare quality
strength that one can
almost feel it.
My love to you both
Love yours
Ethel

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Ream

F 55

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow ~~cc Mr.~~ Chester

From Mr. Ream

Station

November 8, 1950

You and your flankers did a swell job last night. You all seemed extremely well informed, intelligently analytical, and articulate.

Also, it got better as you went along. I stayed with you until 2:30 when the weakness of the flesh triumphed.

JHR

Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

June 29, 1951

No ans.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a brief note to express my personal appreciation for taking time from your busy day to appear on the National Blood Program presentation at the 71st Armory in New York City on Monday, June 25. Our chapter people were delighted and thrilled to see and hear you in person, relating simply and sincerely your thoughts on blood and the life-saving role it is playing in Korea.

Again, my personal thanks with the hope that the National Blood Program will continue to merit your splendid cooperation and support.

Sincerely,

F. M. Hawk

F. M. Hawk
Chief, Education and Promotion
National Blood Program

Reid, Helen Rogers

May 24, 1951

Dear Mrs. Reid:

Thank you very much indeed for your gracious note of May 17. Your contribution to the forum was invaluable. Incidentally, I share entirely your feeling that it is quite impossible to talk to a live audience while sitting down. I find I can do it when there is only a microphone there, but an audience requires both feet and occasionally gestures.

Permit me to repeat what I said to you at lunch the other day; and that is that my admiration for the Herald Tribune's editorial stand on the MacArthur affair is literally unbounded.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
230 West 41st Street
New York, New York

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
230 WEST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK

2

May 17, 1951

Dear Ed Murrow:

On the morning after, I cannot resist telling you what a gifted chairman of a difficult group I think you were. Also, I want to register again my regret that I could not have been more enlivening on the program. Your having said at luncheon that you cannot broadcast in a dinner jacket came back to me in my realization that I cannot talk in public sitting down.

In any event, you and Quentin Reynolds and the three editors saved the day. Mr. Kaltenborn also added flavor, but I was interested in his telling me later, following his having advocated atomic power in guns, that he was opposed to the atomic bombs over Japan and that if he had the responsibility he would not now use atomic power except as a last resort.

You do so much in helping to clarify public thinking and the whole country should be grateful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Reid

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Reid, Robt. H.

May 26, 1950

Dear Bob:

I'm sorry I didn't get a chance to call you after I got back from Washington, but I spent a hectic week here and this is now being dictated on the eve of my departure for Berlin. I should be back the second week of June and perhaps we can set something up then.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert H. Reid
Television Department
International News Service
235 East 45th Street
New York, New York

INS·INP

...nal News Service • International News Photos

GENERAL OFFICES
235 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

TELEVISION DEPT
ROBERT H. REID, MGR

MURRAY HILL 7-8800
MURRAY HILL 2-5600

May 3, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Jack Cooper, Radio Director of INS, has done a prodigious job of wrapping up, in our modest opinion, an outstanding television news format, and he has been anxiously awaiting your return so that we can sit down and talk about it together.

While he has been pretty well tied up on the editorial side, in the interim I presented the script to Ward Wheelock, and we were very anxious to see if you could find the opportunity to read this over and let us have your reaction to it.

With all the combined facilities of INS and Telenews Productions, we really think we can do a production job on this type of weekly news show, and to date its counterpart has not been seen on the air to our knowledge.

When you have the time and can give us a ring, let us all sit down and have lunch together, and see if we have anything of common interest.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert H. Reid

RHR:mp
Encl.

WORLD REPORT

***

A 30-minute Television News Program

***

Presented by

International News Service
International News Photos
Telenews Productions, Inc.

***

Script #1

Friday, Feb. 17, 1950

International News Service
235 East 45th Street
New York, 17, N.Y.

MU 7-8800

WORLD REPORT

***

1 - FEBRUARY 17, 1950

***

Picture	Sound
(FILM)	ANNOUNCER:
OPENING MONTAGE	Campbell's Soup presents Edward R. Murrow ... with World Report.
	MUSIC: HIT THEME: THEN BEHIND:
	ANNOUNCER:
	During the next 30 minutes Edward R. Murrow will take you behind the scenes of the major news stories of this moment in World Report ... a new kind of television reporting.
	MUSIC: THEME UP AND OUT
	ANNOUNCER:
OPENING COMMERCIAL	(OPENING COMMERCIAL)
(DURING THE FOLLOWING BILLBOARD THE CAMERA PINPOINTS CITIES OF ORIGIN ON REVOLVING GLOBE)	... And now: World Report!
New York	VOICE 1:
	World peace or world destruction ... a famous scientist tells the facts about the hydrogen bomb.
	VOICE 2:
London	Spotlight on the British election -- and a prediction of the winner.
	VOICE 1:
Manchester, N.H.	Preview of the Sander trial ... and the facts about mercy killings, told by an eminent doctor.

Pittsburgh

New York

(LIVE)

NEWS ROOM:

THE CAMERA LOOKS AROUND AND APPROACHES MURROW AT DESK

(HE LOOKS AT PRINTER BESIDE DESK)

CU:Printer, showing copy:

By William Flannery

International News

Service Staff

Correspondent

Pittsburgh, Feb. 17--(INS)--

VOICE 2:

An exclusive report on the coal strike crisis.

VOICE 1:

A lesson in fly-casting from the world's highest paid fisherman.

ANNOUNCER:

And the news up to this moment ... in WORLD REPORT ... Now, Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW:

This is the news.

More than 350-thousand miners are idle. The country is heading toward a crisis from lack of coal. Train service has been cut. Other industries which depend on coal are reducing production or shutting down altogether. Thousands of men are being laid off. But negotiations between John L. Lewis and the mine owners are at a standstill.

How do the miners themselves feel about it: Here is WORLD REPORTER William Flannery to give you the answer ...

(DISSOLVE INTO:)

FILM:

Flannery in studio, talks to camera

FLANNERY:

All this week, I've been in the coal fields of western Pennsylvania, talking with the striking miners ... asking them questions ... finding out how they feel about it.

Ext. Tavern

In Canonsburg, for example, I stopped at Nick's Tavern. It was a rainy day, and there weren't many customers. The miners don't have much money to spend at the taverns during a strike -- it's hard to find enough for groceries. I found one man at the bar and asked him some questions:

Int. tavern. Flannery enters. Miner on stool, nursing a beer. Nick behind bar.

(TALKING TO MINER)

Excuse me, sir. Are you a miner?

MINER:

Yeah.

FLANNERY:

Will you tell me your name?

MINER:

Mike Manovic.

FLANNERY:

How do you feel about the government injunction against the strike?

MINER:

I don't know about injunction. We got no contract. We don't work.

CS: Nick, behind bar

NICK (INTERRUPTING)

Look, mister, let me tell you. I own this place, see? I don't know you. I know the miners. Injunctions -- all that legal stuff ain't no good. You don't get anywhere with a miner that way. You want coal -- you sign a contract. That's all. Just sign a contract. Understand?

Flannery in studio, talks to camera.

FLANNERY:

That's what I was told everywhere in the coal fields. But the nationwide coal strike is more than contracts...facts -- figures. It's a human story. I took a look at life in one small town hit by the strike ...

Ext. Main Street, Merritstown, Pa. LS. Bus enters scene from f. g. and stops center. Reporter gets off. GENERAL VIEW of town, houses and general store. Miners on bench outside store stare at reporter entering.

This is Merritstown, Pennsylvania. State Route 166 runs smack through the middle of Merritstown, but the bus driver will let you off, if you ask.

It's one of hundreds of similar patches dotting the rich Fayette County coal country of southwestern Pennsylvania -- a few frame houses on a barren hill; a small general store with a couple of gasoline pumps -- that's about it. Miners are suspicious of strangers.

INT. GENERAL STORE —
reverse angle, Verbanic in f.g. as reporter enters, greets him.

FLANNERY:

I talked with Nick Verbanic, proprietor of the general store ...
Hello. How's business?

VERBANIC:

Hello. You a reporter?

FLANNERY:

Yes.

VERBANIC:

Well, it's hit me just as hard as the miners. Confidentially, I've borrowed right and left till I can't get another cent. All I sell any more is a few potatoes, some cabbage and onions. I've cut meat deliveries down to one a week. That's so they can have at least one decent meal on Sunday.

CU: Camera pans around empty meat case, to empty window display.

FLANNERY:

You don't have much left, do you?

CU: Verbanic

VERBANIC:

One thing I don't like is when the miners do get their relief checks, a lot of them go down to the chain stores in Republic to get them cashed. Not all of them do it, but enough so it hurts.

CU: Flannery

FLANNERY:

What do you think about the strike — will they stay out?

CU: Verbanic

VERBANIC:

They've stayed out this long, I guess they can suffer a little more. Guess I can, too. Maybe more than they can.

DISSOLVE TO:

EXT. STREET SCENE —

Reporter walks up to group. They ignore him.

GS: SAME — Miner leaves another group and walks up to reporter.

TWO-SHOT: MINER & REPORTER

FLANNERY:

I walked around Merritstown after that, asking miners what they intended to do. But they wouldn't talk. They don't like reporters. Finally, one of them moved toward me...

MINER:

Look, fella, you're just wasting your time. These men want a contract. That's the only way to get them back in the mines. See?

FADE OUT.

(LIVE)

NEWS ROOM...MURROW

MURROW:

Thank you, Bill Flannery.

In Washington Phillips J. Peck, another WORLD REPORTER, has been covering the coal dispute since the beginning — and many previous disputes as well. Peck knows John L. Lewis as well as any man. For his report on the situation at the moment and what may happen next, WORLD REPORT takes you to Washington.

(LIVE)

(FROM WASHINGTON)

PECK

PECK:

(60-second report on latest developments. THEN INTRODUCES GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL FOR EQUALLY BRIEF ESTIMATE OF SITUATION)

SWITCH BACK TO NY

NY NEWSROOM

CAMERA ZOOMS IN TO:

CU: Teletype printing:

BY CHARLES A. SMITH

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, FEB. 17--(INS)--

MUSIC: CURTAIN AND BRIDGE TO NEXT SEQUENCE, PICKING UP TELETYPE RHYTHM. BEHIND AND OUT FOR:

MURROW:

Nearly 30 million Britons will go to the polls next Thursday for the first general election in five years. Their choice is to continue the Labor government of Prime Minister Clement Attlee or restore the Conservative party to power under the leadership of Winston Churchill.

For an on-the-spot description of the campaign and the issues, here is WORLD REPORTER Charles Smith, in London.

(DISSOLVES INTO:

(FILM)

A ZOOM ACROSS THE OCEAN DOWN TO LONDON ON MAP OF ENGLAND AND DISSOLVE INTO SMITH AT THIS. DESK.

SMITH:

British voters are going to be thinking of many things next Thursday.

(SMITH)

They'll be thinking of such things as the hydrogen bomb ... socialism versus free enterprise ... and their own future living conditions. Most of all, they'll be thinking of down-to-earth things, like more food, more homes, employment and pensions, and which party can do better for them on this score.

THE CAMERA leaves Smith and begins a documentary of the election issues:

The Conservatives say they'll take over the job of looking after the welfare of the people and at the same time running the government. Their slogan is "We can do it better."

A Conservative poster.

A Laborite poster:

"Mum's got a doctor;
Dad's got a job;
Gran's got a pension;
Labor for Bob."

The Laborites point with pride to what they've accomplished.

The Conservatives retort: "Socialism -- the cure that kills." And they have still another slogan, borrowed from the Republicans in a recent American election.

Poster: "Had Enough?"

Bombed-out buildings.

One of the biggest issues is housing, which has lagged far behind the country's needs.

The Conservatives say they can build houses faster under private enterprise. Here is Winston Churchill talking on the subject at Plymouth.

CHURCHILL: (30 SECONDS)

To which Prime Minister Attlee replied a day later:

ATTLEE (25 SECONDS)

Housing is just one of the issues. There's nationalization of industry, for another. And reduction of taxes ... government spending ... socialized medicine ... American aid.

Steel mills

Food ships unloading

What does the average voter think about it all? I talked with Some this week ... voters in pubs ... in shopping queues ... at the London docks ... and here's what they said:

(INTERVIEWS: THREE SEQUENCES APPROXIMATELY 30 SECONDS EACH)

Smith at desk

And that's how the voters feel on the eve of election.

Now you're wondering who's going to win. I can tell you this: Both sides are confident of victory. A private survey made for Conservative leaders indicates the Conservatives will win. But professional betting odds give the Laborites an edge, and the professionals usually know what's going on. So the odds are on Labor in a close fight.

ZOOM BACK TO NEW YORK

MUSIC: CURTAIN

FIRST COMMERCIAL ———

THE CAMERA returns once again for a CU view of the printer and sees:

BY LAWTON CARVER
INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
NEW YORK, FEB. 17 —(INS)—

(AS MURROW READS, IT DISSOLVES INTO (FILM) WILLIAMS CASTING AT THE SPORTSMAN'S SHOW WITH CROWD WATCHING.

CU Carver

TO WILLIAMS

TWO-SHOT CARVER & WILLIAMS

FIRST COMMERCIAL ———————————

MUSIC: THEME UP AND DOWN FOR:

MURROW:

The top-billed performer in this year's Sportsman's Show, which moved from Boston to New York today, is the highest-paid fly-caster in the history of angling. That's only one facet on the complex personality and career of Ted Williams, the Golden Boy of baseball. Williams has just signed a Boston Red Sox contract for the biggest annual paycheck ever received by a ball player. Let's go over to the show for a talk with him.

CARVER:

Hello. This is Lawton Carver, speaking from the Sportsman's Show, at Grand Central Palace in New York.

Ted, stop flicking that fly for a minute and come on over and talk to the customers. I'm told you get about ten thousand dollars a week for just a few moments of demonstrating how to cast a fly. Is that right?

WILLIAMS:

Well, Lawton, I'd prefer not to mention the exact sum. That's pretty near right.

CARVER:

That makes you a financial wizard among fishermen. At that rate, your pay for six months' work as a ball player amounts to about $125,000, which is more than President Truman gets in a year.

WILLIAMS:

I don't know about that, Lawton. But I'm sure of one thing. When I get through playing baseball in another half a dozen years, I'm going to fish all day -- all the year round.

CARVER:

Where's that going to be, Ted?

WILLIAMS:

Down in the Everglades. Me and Red Greb.

CARVER:

Greb...I remember him. He's a barber in Miami, isn't he?

WILLIAMS:

That's right. And he's a swell fisherman. We do a lot of fishing together.

CARVER:

How about showing the folks some of that fly casting you're demonstrating here at the Sportsman's Show?

WILLIAMS DEMONSTRATES

CARVER:

And now back to the newsroom.

AGAIN THE CAMERA looks at the printer and sees:

BY INEZ ROBB
INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
MANCHESTER, N.H. FEB. 17--(INS)--

DISSOLVE INTO:

(STILL PIX)

EXT. Hospital

INT. Room

Mrs. Borroto

Mr. Borroto

Elise

Dr. Sander

The certificate

MUSIC: CURTAIN & BRIDGE TO NEXT SEQUENCE

MURROW:

In mid-morning of last December fourth, an obscure woman lay in a hushed room in the hospital at Goffstown, New Hampshire, just outside the bustling city of Manchester. She was thin and wasted, and suffering the intolerable pain of cancer. Abbie Borroto had been in the Valley of the Shadow a long time...so long that only her bones seemed to support her taut, transparent skin.

Death seemed close...a matter of hours, perhaps. Her husband had stayed at her bedside all night, finally going home to rest. Their 19-year-old daughter Elise replaced him.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on that morning of December fourth, Dr. Hermann Sander entered the quiet room. Forty-five minutes later, Abbie Borroto was dead. Or was she already dead when Dr. Sander entered?

Dr. Sander filled out the death certificate:

Cancer.

For 24 days, Mrs. Borroto remained obscure in death as in life. Then, on the 25th day, the whole countryside was startled.

Newspaper headline

Another headline

(ARGUMENT:

Neighbors across back fence

Cleric in pulpit

Sidewalk discussion

Four quick closeups of faces

CU Hand holding syringe

Ext. Courthouse

(FILM)

Same shot of courthouse --
Robb walks into scene and
up to camera.

Dr. Sander was under arrest. The charge:
Murder.

But the friends of the doctor said:
Mercy Killing.

Overnight, the case became famous, as friends and foes of mercy killing lined up for and against Dr. Sander. They argued the sanctity of the individual...his right to life...to liberty of decision... and in the end to a less painful death than Nature might provide.
Is it right, they said, for man to play God? Or is the quality of mercy one of God's attributes which man may well assume...under strict safeguards?

The nation's top reporters will be on hand at the courthouse in Manchester next Monday, when Dr. Sander goes on trial. One of them will be WORLD REPORTER Ines Robb. Here she is...

ROBB:

I've spent the last several days here in Manchester and the nearby village of Goffstown, where Mrs. Borroto died. I've talked with everybody I could find.
One of them was Sheriff Thomas O'Brien, who arrested Dr. Sander.

Ext. door to Sheriff's office

Int. office — Sheriff talking to Robb

ROBB:

Here is what Sheriff O'Brien told me.

O'BRIEN:

Dr. Sander admitted to me that he had given four consecutive injections of air to Mrs. Borroto. He said he began the injections at 11:15 A.M. and the patient died 30 minutes later.

ROBB:

Did he say anything else, Sheriff O'Brien?

O'BRIEN:

Yes. He said to me: "I did it in a moment of weakness. But what I did was right, morally. I have no regrets. I may have broken the law, but I committed no sin." Those are Dr. Sander's words.

Ext. door to Craig's office

ROBB:

After talking with the Sheriff, I found County Solicitor Craig. Here is what he said.

Int. Craig's office — Craig & Robb

CRAIG:

Dr. Sander told me he knew the injections of air would be fatal. He said he did it as an act of mercy, because Mrs. Borroto was near death, anyway.

ROBB:

Then he admitted causing her death?

CRAIG:

He said he was not guilty of any legal or moral wrong, and claimed that ultimately his position will be vindicated.

Ext. Courthouse again --

ROBB:

What kind of man is this Doctor Hermann N. Sander? Let's take a look at him.

Schenectady

Manchester

Dartmouth

Mrs. Sander & children

His biography is not exciting. He was born in Schenectady, New York, and his parents moved to Manchester when he was a child. He was a brilliant student at Dartmouth College. He's married to a pretty girl who used to be a nurse, and they have three daughters ranging from five years down to 18 months old.

Ext. Sander's house

Sander getting into car with bag & driving away.

Dr. Sander lives in a pleasant house in a pleasant suburb called Candia. His neighbors call him a good man, a competent doctor and a reliable citizen. They say he's never too tired to buck the New Hampshire winters on a sick call at any hours. And if the patient doesn't have money for medicine, Dr. Sander pays for it himself.

But the community is sharply divided on the problem which this case has brought up: mercy killings.

ROBB:

Let's listen to some of the opinions. Here is Reginald Borroto, the husband of the woman Dr. Sander is accused of killing.

CU: Borroto

BORROTO:

I think Dr. Sander is a wonderful man. I can't believe him in any way to blame for my wife's death. He has my complete confidence.

ROBB:

CU: Brother

Here is _____, a brother of Mrs. Borroto.

BROTHER:

I don't like what he did. I don't have any malice toward Dr. Sander, but I think he did wrong.

ROBB:

CU: Mayor Benoit

At the Manchester City Hall, Mayor Josephat Benoit has this to say...

MAYOR:

I do not believe in mercy killings. What Dr. Sander has done is outrageous to the morale of the community. We must abide by the law.

ROBB:

CU: Rev. Strickland

And here is the Reverend Mark B. Strickland, pastor of the Congregational Church of Manchester, where Dr. Sander occasionally attends services.

STRICKLAND:

If this man is guilty, then I am guilty, for I have prayed for those who have suffered hopelessly that they be eased into experience of death.

Ext. Courthouse again

CU: Robb

ROBB:

Within 48 hours after Dr. Sander's arrest, more than 90 per cent of his fellow citizens in Candia signed a petition expressing faith and full confidence in the doctor. In nearby Goffstown, where Mrs. Borroto died, more than 200 people signed a similar petition.

Camera pans slowly away from Robb to look at the courthouse

This trial may represent for the controversy on mercy killings what the famous Scopes trial was in respect to the theory of evolution 25 years ago. There will be famous medical men as witnesses on both sides. If Dr. Sander is found guilty, the penalty will be life imprisonment, unless the jury recommends hanging. But the judge can also direct the choice of conviction on a lesser charge, including murder in the second degree, or manslaughter. It remains now to be seen whether the evidence, the judge and the jury agree that the death of Abbie Borroto was murder, a mercy killing, or an act of God.

(LIVE)

Murrow at desk

MURROW:

There is a very important footnote to Ines Robb's story. It's contributed by a prominent New York physician.

Dr. _____ _____,

(TURNS TO DOCTOR)

TWO-SHOT, DR. & MURROW.

Doctor, what does the medical profession think of mercy killings?

DOCTOR:

I can't speak officially for the medical profession, Mr. Murrow. I can tell you only what I have seen myself, and what I have been told during conversations with a great many doctors.

CU: DOCTOR

It is common knowledge in medical circles that many doctors do more than relieve the pain of incurably ill patients. They often leave enough pain-relieving medicine at the bedside to constitute a fatal dose. If the patient wants to take that way out of his suffering, that is his privilege.

I don't know what you may call this. But I do know that it happens every day... that somewhere, it's happening now.

MUSIC: CURTAIN

(LIVE)

Murrow at desk

MURROW:

There's a new play on Broadway tonight which already has been labelled a hit. It's called "The Happy Time," and its producers are none other than Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein, II, the men responsible for Broadway's top musical hit, "South Pacific."

This new play is not a musical. It's a comedy. One critic calls it "a warm, tender, touching and immensely enjoyable comedy." But let's take a film journey over to the Plymouth Theater and find out more about it from the producers themselves.

(FILM)

Backstage at theater --

Rodgers & Hammerstein

(BRIEF INTERVIEW WITH RODGERS & HAMMERSTEIN FOLLOWED BY SCENE FROM PLAY, FILMED ON STAGE OF THEATER).

GU: TELETYPE:

PARIS, FEB. 17--(INS)--
"Advanced inferiority complexes"
may be in store for some
women wearing the short,
clinging skirt newly
decreed by Paris designers.

So says Dr. Henry
Geraud, a leading French
psychologist.

TWO-SHOT DUNN & MURROW

Dunn goes into his act

MURROW:

Let's have a look at the brighter side of the news. Here's something for the ladies (although the men will be interested, too) -- a story from Paris about the new styles. And more than that -- what effect the styles will have on the wearers.

Dr. Henry Geraud, a leading psychologist, thinks they'll have a profound effect.

DUNN:

A very profound opinion, Mr. Murrow.

MURROW:

Why, hello Bob Dunn. Glad to have you on WORLD REPORT. Perhaps you can give us a hand.

DUNN:

Certainly. What would you like done?

MURROW:

How about illustrating this story about Dr. Henry Geraud for the television audience?

DUNN:

Nothing easier.

Ladies and gentlemen, with the aid of this blackboard which I happen to have with me, I'll attempt to show you that the new styles will prove psychologically beneficial, as Dr. Geraud suggests. Of course, on the other hand, some women may get inferiority complexes.

ALTERNATE PAGE 19-A

Dunn, illustrating his talk.

DUNN:

(AD-LIBS, WITH CARTOONS, AN EXPLANATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF NEW STYLES ON MEN AND WOMEN. INCLUDES SUCH POINTS AS:

Women with good figures will gain self-confidence.

Timid women may not like the short skirts. The new styles will affect different types of men in different ways, according to their different characters.

Men fall roughly into two groups:

(a) Realists -- business men and industrialists.

(b) Romantic type. (This group may be shocked by dresses which emphasize the feminine form.)

ETC. ETC.

MUSIC: CURTAIN

SECOND COMMERCIAL SECOND COMMERCIAL

(FILM)

CU: The United Nations flag.

DISSOLVE TO:

The camera looks at the unfinished U.N. building in New York with close interest, noting among other things that it is still unfinished.

MUSIC: BRIDGE (FOREBODING) UP FULL FOR 45 SECONDS, THEN BEHIND:

MURROW:

This is the new home of the United Nations, not yet finished or occupied. New Yorkers at the moment seem more concerned with the possibility of destruction than of construction. They have been told that one hydrogen bomb could make their city look like this.

AIR VIEW NYC: SUPERIMPOSE DEVASTATION OF H-BOMB BLAST

MUSIC: STING

MURROW:

The same thing could happen to Moscow. In fact, the scientists now say that just a few of these terrible new weapons could wipe out the world.

Let's get the facts.

This is Dr. Hans A. Bethe of Cornell University, a noted physicist who played a major part in the wartime development of the atomic bomb.

DISSOLVE TO:

BETHE IN LABORATORY

(Film sequence shot in laboratory)

(DEMONSTRATING WITH LABORATORY MODELS, ANIMATION, ETC.)

MURROW:

Dr. Bethe explains the danger of the hydrogen bomb.

BETHE:

The chief danger of the H-bomb is not so much the blast effect, although that may be a thousand times greater than the blast of the A-bomb. What is much more dangerous is radioactivity.

In the H-bomb, neutrons are produced in large numbers. These neutrons will go into the air, where they will make radioactive isotope carbon-14, which is well known to science.

This isotope has a life of 5,000 years, so that if H-bombs are exploded in some number, then the air will be poisoned by this carbon-14 for five thousand years. It may well be that the number of bombs be so large that this will make life impossible.

But it's not necessary, either to explode a large number of bombs. It is very easy to rig an H-bomb so that only a few will produce very dangerous radioactivity.

Most of the natural elements become radioactive when they absorb neutrons, and all you have to do is pick a suitable element and arrange it in the bomb so that it captures all the neutrons.

BETHE:

When the bomb explodes, this element goes into the air. During the following years it will settle down and cover the whole earth with dust. Everyone would be killed.

That is the danger of the hydrogen bomb.

MUSIC: STING

MURROW:

STOCK FILM - U.N. MEETING

Three years ago, on a June day in 1946, the United States made its first attempt to get world agreement on control of atomic energy. In the first temporary home of the United Nations, at Hunter College in New York, elder statesman Bernard Baruch put the problem in these famous words:

(FILM)

BARUCH:

We are here to choose between the quick and the dead. The choice is a simple one -- world peace or world destruction.

U.N. MEETING, CONTINUING

MURROW:

Russia vetoed the American plan. Soviet delegates have blocked every attempt at control of these weapons of mass destruction.

RUSSIANS WALK OUT

Lately, they have taken to walking out.

Now, as the world hears the solemn warning of the scientists that another war may mean the end of mankind, letters and petitions have begun pouring into United Nations headquarters.

MS: Mail trucks arriving at U.N., Lake Success.

CU: Stacks of envelopes.

MURROW:

They come from private and public groups all over the world--except from behind the Iron Curtain. They ask the United Nations just one thing: Keep the peace.

This increasing public pressure can be important. To tell you just how important, here is WORLD REPORTER Pierre Huss at the United Nations:

HUSS AT DESK, U.N.

HUSS:

These thousands of letters and petitions which are coming in to the U.N. are regarded here at Lake Success as certain to bring about some major move for the outlawing of weapons of mass destruction. Experienced U.N. officials and delegates believe the final result may be something in between a world disarmament conference and a pledge by all nations not to use such weapons.

CH: Huss

They think it will be in the nature of a solemn pact which Russia will have to sign, whether she likes it or not.

Public opinion forced the Russians to sign both the declaration of human rights and the genocide convention.

DISSOLVE INTO:

CU: U.N. FLAG

Public opinion may yet avert the Third--and perhaps last--world war.

MUSIC: CURTAIN

MS: [illegible]ow at desk

([illegible] 15 SECONDS ON

MURROW THE CAMERA BACKS

AWAY FOR GENERAL VIEW OF

THE NEWSROOM. AS HE

FINISHES, DISSOLVE INTO:

(CLOSING MONTAGE)

CLOSING COMMERCIAL

(LIVE)

MURROW

MURROW:

(1-MINUTE SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS)

... and that is the news.

MUSIC: THEME UP AND BEHIND:

ANNOUNCER:

Campbell's Soup has presented Edward R. Murrow, and World Report ... prepared and produced by International News Service in cooperation with CBS World News. Special film was produced for this program by Telenews Productions and pictures were provided by International News Photos.

(CLOSING COMMERCIAL)

... And now, Ed, what's your word for tonight?

MURROW:

(GIVES THE WORD)

ANNOUNCER:

Look for Edward R. Murrow and World Report next week at this same time, on this same CBS station.

Your announcer is _____

THIS IS CBS, THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

Reis, Irving

JUNE 7, 1950

IRVING REIS
MOTION PICTURE CENTER
846 NO. CAHUENGA BLVD.
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

CHEERS HOW ABOUT LUNCH AND/OR DINNER THURSDAY THE FIFTEENTH REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

june 1, 1950

Dear Edward R -

It was nice of you to call when you were here - and I tried to get you back and they said you weren't at the hotel and I called Nate and he was at the hotel but he wasn't, and you were in his room, but --- oh well, I didn't get you and I was sorry. It would have been swell to make wassail with you at the bar. Anyway, all good bohemians should visit Vienna once before they get domesticated, and I'm domesticated but I ain't never been there, so I'm sailing on the Veendam on June 16 to make a movie with your colleague Bill Shirer, and I'll ~~xxxxx~~ be in New York the morning of the 14, and if you want to knock off for two days between my arrival and the time I sail, I don't know a citizen I'd rather see there for all or part of the time. Then off I'll go and show 'em some real anschluss !

I'll tell you all about Pip who is one year old today -- and his sister is due circa December, and we have a farm, just as I promised myself in the Army, and the most violent thing we do is watch peaches grow, and every so often I make a picture to pay for the fertilizer, which is expensive, but if a little invention I'm working on now is successful it will solve things. Its to harness up most of the producers out here, to speak into a distillation machine, which will convert their verbiage into its pure form, and we would use the horses for riding only. There is a million bucks in it -- but one or two bugs exist. The producers think my gadget is a lie detector and won't go near it.

How is Janet and your fine lad ? And are you in the country as I heard or the city as I heard ? And will you give them my love ? Don't answer, I'm practically there. Can you be reached at CBS ? I don't know where else -- so if not send a brief note giving details.

My warmest best,

Irving

Reuters

June 1, 1951

Dear Mr. Lynch:

I am not really an elusive character. I have been ill and spending the least possible amount of time in my office. I am still wrestling with the boys here about your service and will hope to have some definite word in the course of the next ten days. I am delighted that the service is prospering.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles B. Lynch
Reuters Limited
[illegible] Building
229 West 43rd Street
New York 18, New York

REUTERS LIMITED
TIMES BUILDING
229 WEST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

1a.

May 1, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
NEW YORK CITY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your switchboard must be bent and battered from my several efforts to get through to you by phone since our talk about the Reuter service for CBS.

No luck.

Sorry to come at you again through the side entrance -- but the thing keeps staring at me from the top of my "unfinished business" pile. When I visited you last month you said you were interested in the service for CBS at the $50 a week rate (plus equipment charges), and asked me to call you in a week for definite word. I have never been able to complete that elusive call.

Meanwhile, the service churns along nobly - we have really had a good run this year. May we put that ticker in?

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles B. Lynch
Editor
North American Service

CBL/c

Reuther, Walter

UNITED AUTOMOBILE · AIRCRAFT · AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS of AMERICA (UAW-CIO)

INTERNATIONAL UNION

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 411 WEST MILWAUKEE AVENUE • DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

EMIL MAZEY
SEC. & TREAS.

RICHARD GOSSER
VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
VICE PRESIDENT

PHONE TRINITY 1-6600

January 9, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Shortly after Walter Reuther returned from Europe, Heber Blankenhorn gave him your letter.

Mr. Reuther has asked me to tell you that he would be very happy to appear on your program at any time it can be arranged when he is in New York. At the present time he has no specific plans to be in New York within the next several weeks, however, he undoubtedly will have to be there in the not too distant future.

Walter asked me also to tell you in this letter how much he admires your broadcast and how much he appreciates your sound and liberal point of view. That is true of all us in the UAW-CIO.

Very sincerely,

Frank Winn

Frank Winn, Director of
Public Relations

FW:mmw
liu 72 cio

Reynolds, Quentin

May 24, 1951

Dear Quentin:

It is shameful to have neglected for so long your letter of April 25. I am of course flattered to be asked to join such distinguished company, but the fact of the matter is my broadcasting schedule leaves me no time to undertake additional writing and I am reluctant to undertake commitments that I can't fulfill. Even one editorial a year is more than I can produce under my present schedule.

Thanks again for asking me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Quentin Reynolds
UNITED NATIONS WORLD
319 East 44th Street
New York 17, New York

United Nations **WORLD** *The International Magazine*

319 East 44th Street, New York 17, New York
MU 6-1338 **Cable: Unatworld**

Office of the Editor
QUENTIN REYNOLDS

6

April 25, 1951

Mr. Edward Murrow
Station WCBS
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I have recently been made editor of this magazine, the primary purpose of which is to reflect the aims and aspirations of the United Nations. We have already established foreign language editions in Sweden, Germany and Israel, and hope eventually to spread the message of the UN in every possible language.

Much of our editorial content comes from UN officials and statesmen here and abroad. We want to extend the editorial outlook by establishing a group of twelve Contributing Editors. Robert E. Sherwood and George Backer have already accepted our invitation to serve on this board and to contribute one editorial a year. We are asking men and women of the calibre of Harry Emerson Fosdick, Charles Taft, David Lilienthal, Barbara Ward, John Foster Dulles, Mark Ethridge, and yourself to join them. We think of the magazine as the unofficial voice of the UN, and I believe the editorial content of the past four years justifies this boast.

The only obligation imposed on our contributing editors, beyond giving us one editorial a year is the obligation to criticize anything you don't like about UN World, to suggest improvements, and to lend your moral support. The men who founded and who support the magazine purely out of a desire to see the aims of the UN spread, include:

T.W. Phillips, Jr., - President, T.W. Phillips Gas & Oil Co.
Frederick J. Byers - President, A.J. Byers Co., Pittsburgh
Henry Neil Mallon - President, Dresser Industries
Arthur W. Pearce - Director, Modern Industry Magazine
Benjamin Javitz - lawyer
Chester H. Lehman - Exec. Vice Pres., Blaw-Knox Company
Henry Sherman - President, Book-of-the-Month Club
Col. Egbert White - Acting Director, Technical Assistance Program, Economic Cooperation Administration

The reputation of these men all prominent in the industrial or professional life of the country is a guarantee of the high purpose and integrity of this international magazine. We would all consider it a great honor if you could see your way to joining us as one of our contributing editors.

Sincerely,

Quent

Quentin Reynolds
Editor

QR:ml

Reynolds, Quentin

November 8, 1950

Dear Quentin:

About the 15th, I'd be delighted but unfortunately for me, I have a luncheon-meeting scheduled. I'm sorry. Many thanks for asking me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Quentin Reynolds
829 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

829 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

No letters

November 2, 1950

Dear Edward:

Will you be our guest at luncheon on Wednesday, November 15, at "21" in the Hunt Room at 12:45 P.M. to honor Ben Grauer on his twentieth year in radio (and now, television), as NBC on-the-scene reporter and personality.

A group of Ben's friends and associates, including John Crosby of the New York Herald Tribune, Tex McCrary of NBC, Tom Revere of The Biow Company, and myself are sponsoring this informal luncheon to signalize this happy occasion and in tribute to Ben's forward-looking contributions to broadcasting through the years.

So that we can tell the people at "21" how many guests to expect, may I have your answer, by telephone (TR 9-2810) or by return mail.

Cordially yours,

Quentin Reynolds

Quentin Reynolds

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Reynolds, Stuart

REYNOLDS PRODUCTIONS
RADIO
TELEVISION
321 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE • BEVERLY HILLS CALIFORNIA
CRESTVIEW 1-6155

December 4, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just returned from a three month's business trip to find your kind letter and the third volume of "I Can Hear It Now".

They were both welcome surprises, and I wish to express my belated thanks and appreciation for your kindness and consideration. It was very good of you to remember me again, and I shall be forever indebted to you for these precious gifts.

Looking forward to seeing you on my next trip to New York, and with warmest regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Stuart Reynolds

SR:lm

TURES FOR TELEVISION • TV LIVE AND FILMED PROGRAMS • ANIMATED CARTOONS • TV COMMERCIALS • RADIO PROGRAMS-LIVE AND TRANSCRIBED

Reynolds, Stuart

July 17, 1950

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

This is a hasty note written on the eve of my departure for Korea.

I'm glad you liked the album. We are now working on another covering the period from 1919 to 1932 which includes several pieces by Will Rogers. I shall see that you get a test pressing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stuart Reynolds
Reynolds Productions
321 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, California

REYNOLDS PRODUCTIONS
RADIO TELEVISION
321 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE • BEVERLY HILLS CALIFORNIA
CRESTVIEW 1-6155

June 21, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

First, may I congratulate you and tell you how happy I was to read that AMOCO has bought your program - almost before the ink was dry on the Campbell Soup cancellation.

Until a few weeks ago, I had been travelling around the country and haven't had time to sit down to write and thank you properly for the wonderful albums of "I Can Hear It Now" which you had sent to my home. I heard the records for the first time only last week and enjoyed every single one of them. They are wonderful records and superbly produced, and I am proud to add them to my collection. Mrs. Reynolds has played the series four times, she likes them so well. Thank you again from the both of us for such a thoughtful gift.

Regarding the Will Rogers show, I assume you know that it was turned down by your network. However, I am still working on it and have another network interested. Although nothing has as yet been signed - we are momentarily awaiting clearance from Warner Bros. who have just recently paid $100,00.00 for the film rights. It seems that in accordance with the motion picture contract, Warner's can possibly prevent the broadcast of a Will Rogers radio program until their picture is completed - although that is not too clearly defined. Negotiations are on now to work this out satisfactorily.

It was a great pleasure to meet with you in New York and I want to express my appreciation for your kindness and courtesy. The next time I come to New York, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing or lunching with you.

I have just opened a new suite of offices here in Beverly Hills and would consider it a privilege if you would remember to look me up, whenever you get down this way.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Stuart

Stuart Reynolds

SR:e

Rich, Williston C.

June 4, 1951

Dear Bill:

I can't give you the source of the Shaw quote, and I'm not sure I can quote him accurately. But here it is from memory: "If parents regarded their children with the same objectivity that they bring to other matters, they would say at least once each week, 'Johnny is no good; I shall sell him'".

I hope all goes well in your coming conversations with Robinson. I shall look forward to another luncheon, perhaps several.

As ever yours,

Mr. Williston C. Rich, Jr.
St. James, Long Island
New York

WILLISTON C. RICH, Jr.
ST. JAMES, LONG ISLAND
NEW YORK

3.

May 28, 1951

Dear Ed:

I'll make an exchange with you. Not having the total recall of a Whittaker Chambers, I cannot for the life of me remember the exact wording of your quote from Shaw about offering your child for sale each week. Nor can I find it in my own library. Would you copy it down and send it to me? And where did it occur? Not the Prefaces, surely.

In return, although it is not a fair bargain, I have a fresh, minor note on the American scene from Fred Allen, whom I have been corresponding with lately about a preface on comedians which I am worrying through my typewriter. Allen, of course, is sourer than ever these days, but his wit shines through from time to time. He has high blood pressure and a low Hooper and the good Lord alone knows what other troubles. He says: "These are dreadful radio audiences out here on the Coast. When I look at them I think there must be a slow leak in Iowa."

Again, too, Ed, thank you for a second, very pleasant luncheon. When I have concluded my business with Hubble Robinson, perhaps you will join me for lunch. Having done many a stint like yours for my late alma mater, TIME, I know they are not the most relaxed occasions for good conversation.

Until then,

Best regards,

Bill Rich

Rich, Williston

WILLISTON C. RICH, Jr.
ST. JAMES, LONG ISLAND
NEW YORK

January 14, 1951

SIN passed May 25 per'd to F.F.

Dear Ed:

I am returning your manuscript, for which I thank you. I borrowed some phraseology from it. In return I offer myself as an authoritative source on guided missiles in the event that you should do a television show on them. And I think you should (unless you've already done it unbeknownst to me). Guided missiles are getting hotter, and there should be some significant announcements about them during these upcoming months.

Meanwhile, I salute your television show -- a highly imaginative and thoroughly professional job which almost single-handed (I have two small fry) forced me to buy a television set. At any rate, it was a well-fought rearguard action while it lasted, and I am now exploring the world of television, which I find somewhat terrifying, sometimes enlightening, and definitely promising.

I have not forgotten that I owe you lunch, and I shall call you about it when I return from Washington next week. Meanwhile,

Best regards,

Bill Rich

Richardson Dorsey

DORSEY RICHARDSON
ONE SOUTH WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

January 19, 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for sending down the transcript of the 8 A.M. news, Tuesday, January 16, which I am returning herewith.

You will note that on page 6, Paul Mazur has underlined and commented on a sentence in Calmer's text. I am inclined to agree with Paul that the statement is not an accurate description of Taft's position.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dorsey Richardson

Enc.
DR
ab

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

CBS WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP

Tuesday, January 16, 1951
6:00-6:15 A.M.

ANNC'R: CBS News presents the CBS WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP with Ned Calmer and reports from other correspondents at home and overseas. But, first, here are the highlights of the latest news: A big bomber flight from Texas has landed in Britain. American forces in Korea have made a gain toward Seoul. Congress discusses how to cut the President's budget. General Eisenhower is off on the last lap of his European survey tour.

And now, here is Ned Calmer with the CBS feature, WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP.

CALMER: Good morning, everybody!

The United States has just given the world a striking demonstration of our military power. The first flight of the world's biggest bombers, six B-36s, have just flown from Fort Worth, Texas, to England, a distance of five thousand miles, on what's called a routine training mission, but can hardly escape Moscow's and Communist China's notice. The great ships have ten engines, six propeller engines and four jets, and a range of ten thousand miles, ample to carry them on the longest bombing missions needed in any new world war. They have a speed of 435 miles an hour and are armed with 26 cannon, and at times have carried a total of 84,000 pounds of bombs, the heaviest load of bombs ever carried by one plane. Maintenance crews flown from Fort Worth arrived in England and were ready to service the great bombers when they arrived. After servicing, which includes 22,000 gallon of fuel normally carried in their wing-tanks, the aircraft are expected to leave England, to return to the United States within 96 hours. They'll fan out on separate missions, ranging from 35 to 40 hours on the homeward flight to Fort Worth.

And now the news from the other side of the world, in the zone where real war is already going on. Let's listen to CBS Tokyo ... George Herman reporting.

HERMAN: The Korean front seems to have rotated slightly on a pivot. Communist forces evacuated northward at Suwon, at one end of the line, and Ameri-

can, Dutch, and French forces pulled southward at Wonju, at the other end. The situation along the west coast is causing a good deal of head-scratching, because Intelligence reports have put the Chinese 40th Field Army on the road southward to the Suwon-Osan area. Suwon is eighteen air-miles south of Seoul, and the Chinese were supposed to have massed large forces along the south bank of the Han River, just south of Seoul. But today an armed reconnaissance moving northward from evacuated Osan with orders to find the enemy pushed into Suwon. They found only a small enemy rearguard, possibly one hundred men, south of the city and quickly dispersed them. The best available information at the moment is that the enemy is digging in along a line running from Seoul to a town called Ichong; that's about halfway to Wonju. Simultaneously with the removal of all enemy pressure along the west coast, UN forces in the Wonju area gave up the long, narrow salient they have held so tenaciously for so long and moved back to prepared positions. A UN commander expressed himself as well satisfied with the new line. And apparently the battle in that area will now enter a new phase of the struggle for the Sobac mountain range. There has been no real contact with the enemy since we moved southward under cover of naval and air force planes. And the weather seems to have turned along with the tide of battle. Temperatures rose today, after having sunk as low as 30 degrees below zero. That's probably the coldest weather in which American troops have ever had to fight anywhere.

The war heated up a little overhead. For the first time since the Chinese offensive opened up in December, American pilots ran into enemy airmen in Yak airplanes. Two Yaks attacked a flight of B-26 bombers over Pyongyang. The attack which, according to the Air Force, shows renewed aggressiveness on the part of the enemy air force, didn't turn out at all well for the Russian Yaks. One was hit and was last seen burning; the other escaped. No damage was reported to any of the B-26s.

This isGeorge Herman in Tokyo. Now back to CBS in New York.

GARNER: The Hong Kong police and British military and naval units stationed in that Crown Colony began exercises this morning to test defenses against

possible Chinese Communist attack or internal disturbances. A government announcement says that the main purpose of the two-day exercise will be to test large-scale police and military cooperation. The announcement gives no details, but says, "consistent with maintaining realism, blank ammunition may be used."

In our own country this morning Congress goes to work on the President's record budget. And we hear the story now from CBS Washington ... Griffing Bancroft reporting.

BANCROFT: Congress is settling down now to figure out how much the Government is going to spend and who's going to pay how much for it. It has the President's annual Budget Message and it's reacted with the annual demands for economy. This is almost routine. Every year the President sends Congress a budget. Every year members of both parties talk loudly about cutting it way down. But at the end of the year, economy is usually just what it was at the beginning - still talk. With all the innumerable pressures from those who might be hurt or from those who want more, it's almost a legislative impossibility for Congress to do much budget-cutting. The current budget calls for spending 71½ billion dollars, mostly for defense. The former Republican Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Taber of New York, took a quick look and says this morning, "it can be cut by four billion." Over in the Senate, that voice of economy, Senator Byrd of Virginia, says, "the budget is fiscal irresponsibility and can be cut by seven billion." Committees will now start going over it, item by item. ~~Ex~~ To balance this budget the President asked tax increases of 30% - 16 billion dollars. There'll be opposition, because it's always easier to spend than to tax.

The Senate, meanwhile, continues its debate over foreign policy. Democratic Senator Kerr of Oklahoma has just released the speech he'll make today. Kerr charges Republicans offer only a divided foreign policy, which, he says, will assure a Communist victory. And the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, goes back before a Senate Armed Services subcom-

mittee on the question of drafting 18-year-olds. The chairman, Senator Johnson of Texas, says, "unless the Department will agree not to send draftees overseas until they reach 19, Congress may refuse the 18-year-old draft." Mrs. Rosenberg is to report today whether the Department will agree.

And now back to Ned Calmer in New York.

CALMER: There's a report this morning that Communist China may accept the United Nations proposals for a cease-fire and a Far Eastern peace conference - that is, with certain reservations. The Indian Ambassador in Peiping is understood to have advised Indian Prime Minister Nehru that Communist China would agree to take part in the peace talks, provided that Communist troops remain in their present positions in Korea during the conference and that a Korean cease-fire shall take effect simultaneously with the start of the peace talks, but not before. And that's the latest on the negotiations with China.

Well, as you may have heard by now, the greatest manhunt since Dillinger is over. And, still unnerved by their ordeal with the bandit, two young men, named Damon and Burke, said, "boy, you can believe we're glad to be back home." They were found unharmed yesterday, when Mexican police arrested the 22-year-old Bill Cook, suspected murderer of eight persons. After being questioned at San Diego, Calif., by FBI agents the two young men were flown to their homes in El Centro. They told officers that they first met Cook on a desert road, early on January 7th. "He was standing by his car," Burke said; "We saw he was a fellow-American in trouble, so we stopped to help him. Then Cook drew a gun and got into the back seat." But they didn't learn he was the killer of at least six persons until a new broadcast came over the car radio. "And from then on," said Damon, "we were his prisoners. Are we glad it's all over now?"

The Western Powers' newest note to Russia on a big power meeting goes to the Kremlin this week end. The Big Three note, which is the fourth in the interchange that began last November 3rd, is being touched up today in Washington and elsewhere by diplomats of the United States, Britain and

France. Final drafts will go to the three capitals for approval, and then separate but identical notes are to be delivered thru the three embassies in Moscow. It's believed that the note virtually assures a meeting of the Big Four, since reliable informants said that it would agree with the Russian contention that the problem of Germany is first and foremost to be met.

And now direct news on that problem from Western Germany, which has entered a new phase of political activity. We hear the latest now from the West German capital ... from CBS Bonn, Richard C. Hottelet reporting.

HOTTELET: The ... problem of Germany's place in Western defense is up for discussion again today. The deputies of the Allied High Commissioners have been meeting with a delegation of German military experts since 11:00 o'clock. This conference is a continuation of last week's session, which was not so very sharp. Both sides seem still to be cutting thru the underbrush of doubts and fears, mental reservations of national interest. When they've got some of the ground cleared, the High Commissioners themselves will sit down with Chancellor Adenauer to negotiate in solid terms of soldiers and guns.

Well, the Allies and Germans are waiting to see how the East will react to yesterday's rejection of the Grotewohl letter. Herr Adenauer, you remember, told the government of the Soviet zone that it would have to change its spots before he would discuss German unity with it. German officials here are now waiting to draw certain conclusions from the Soviet response, which they think may forecast the prospects of a Big Four meeting on Germany. If the Russians are really eager to talk, they may take no offense at Chancellor Adenauer's sharp reply, but will put out another feeler. But if the original proposal was meant only for political warfare, the Communists will probably go into a fit of wild denunciations.

There has been some criticism of Herr Adenauer in the Eastern press this morning, but it's interesting that neither the official Soviet newspaper in Berlin nor the Eastern zone government has yet expressed an opinion.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Bonn. Now back to CBS in N. Y.

THIS IS NOT TRUE

GALLOWAY: In London this morning General Eisenhower said that neither the United States nor any other country in the free world can afford to pull out of the common alliance against Soviet imperialism. The Supreme Commander of the proposed Atlantic Pact army threw his weight against suggestions from former President Hoover and Senator Taft, among others, that the United States retire behind an American Gibraltar. General Eisenhower did not mention either of these Republican leaders by name, but he told a crowded news conference in London, "of one thing I am sure: I thoroly believe that the only way the free world can defend itself is for the free world to stick together. No one of us, however strong or weak, can afford to pull away from the others. Each of us needs the other." The General lunched with British Prime Minister Attlee directly after the conference, and is scheduled to leave on the last lap of his European tour for Lisbon in about an hour from now. The news conference was the first that he has held since his return to London, and in it he put on the record his general appraisal of the European situation as he sees it. He said he was encouraged by what he's found so far, and he's confident that the Atlantic army plan to preserve peace can succeed. "I've been greatly cheered," he said, "by the obvious readiness of governments and citizens to meet the onerous requirements of the project. We all have a common determination to erect a barrier that has only as its purpose the preservation of peace. As far as I'm concerned," said General Eisenhower, "our goal is the preservation of peace and not the achieving of any military victory. Success in the job is certain," he went on, "because of our unity, our resources, the brains and the deep devotion of all of us." He evaded a question about Germany. He said it's still in the laps of the politicians and statesmen. "In such a case," said General Eisenhower, "it's time for soldiers to keep their mouths shut." From Lisbon he'll go back to Italy, Luxembourg, Germany and Paris, before returning to Washington late this week. He already has visited France, Belgium, Holland and Scandinavia. One of the General's best talking points in getting the Europeans to fall into line on the International Army

idea in the current debate in the United States on the foreign policy statements of Hoover, Taft and others. Informants in Europe say that General Eisenhower has been able to point to the debate as a warning to Europeans that the big bad wolf of isolationism might come to life again, unless the Europeans themselves show quick signs of matching within their capabilities the defense effort of the United States. And that's the story in Europe.

Sgt. James E. Ward did a man's job in a man's army. He was in the front lines almost continuously during the six months of the Korean campaign. His buddy said he was always the first one to leave his foxhole in Inchon. Today he learned that the army no longer wants him, that he's being discharged. "Do I have any choice in the matter?", he asked. And the answer was no. So he silently picked up his rifle and walked to the jeep that was to take him on his last trip down a Korean road. You see, Sgt. Ward is only 16 years old.

ANNC'R: In today's CBS WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP you've heard the reports of Griffing Bancroft in Washington, Richard C. Hottelet in Germany, George Herman in Tokyo, with Ned Calmer reporting from New York. This program has come to you from CBS News.

Our next regularly-scheduled news summary will be heard over many of these same stations 45 minutes from now, the CBS NEWS OF AMERICA with Don Hollenbeck.

This is CBS ... THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

Diphone trans./E. Scheinap

Richmond, Wm.

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Richmond:

Your letter of March 13th has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence. As he plans to be in Washington for quite some time, I am taking the liberty of giving your letter to Wells Church, Editor-in-Chief of CBS News. Mr. Murrow suggests that Mr. Church will be able to tell you the possibilities of doing some broadcasting while you are in the states.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. William Richmond
6, Wilton Row
London, S.W. 1
England

cc: to Mr. Church, with correspondence

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

RECEIVED
1950 MAR -8 PM 5:15
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU033 INTL N ZL LONDON VIA WUCABLES 18 MAR 8 547P

LC ED MURROW CBS

485 MADISONAVE NYK

MANY THANKS ALL SET TO GO THIS END REGARDS

BILL RICHMOND

458

414P

MARCH 7, 1950

WILLIAM RICHMOND
DAILY MAIL
LONDON, E.C.4

HAVE SUBMITTED YOUR CURRICULUM VITAE TO LECTURE AGENCIES

WILL ADVISE PROSPECTS BY WEEKEND. REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

Rickey, Branch

Dodgers

BROOKLYN NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL CLUB

215 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN 2, N. Y.

BRANCH RICKEY
PRESIDENT

October 27th, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to broadcast with you and am delighted to have the record of it. I shall also be most interested in listening to "I Can Hear It Now". Thank you for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Branch Rickey

Branch Rickey.

J

Rickey Branch

October 25, 1950

Dear Branch:

The mail continues to come in on your World Series effort and it's all favorable. I thought you might like to have a record of what you said so we made one for you. It's coming over under separate cover.

I am also asking Columbia Records to send you a copy of the third volume of "I Can Hear It Now" which we have just finished. I hope that it may at least serve to remind you of a few things that happened to us during the Twenties.

As ever yours,

Mr. Branch Rickey
215 Montague Street
Brooklyn, New York

Rickey, Branch

October 16, 1950

Dear Branch:

The mail continues to come in on your World Series effort and it's all favorable.

I thought you might like to have a record of what you said so we made one for you. It's coming over under separate cover.

As ever yours,

Mr. Branch Rickey
215 Montague Street
Brooklyn, New York

Rickey Branch

October 10, 1950

Dear Branch:

Again my thanks for a really outstanding job of broadcasting. I was altogether serious about the option part on next year's series.

After due consideration I have concluded that the suspenders, braces or gallowsrs do not represent adequate compensation so I am asking our financial people to send you a more tangible expression of my appreciation.

It was really great fun working with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Branch Rickey
215 Montague Street
Brooklyn, New York

Riley, Edward.

July 10, 1950

Dear Mr. Riley:

Thank you for your letter of June 30 and for giving Mr. Riteris an opportunity to talk with Mr. Strauss.

I shall be most grateful for whatever can be done for him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward Riley, General Manager
General Motors Overseas Operations
1775 Broadway
New York 19, New York

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

GENERAL MOTORS OVERSEAS OPERATIONS
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
1775 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS
"AUTOEXPORT"-N. Y.
ALL CODES USED

June 30, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have your letter of June 26th concerning your friend, Olgerts Riteris, who is seeking employment.

The unsettled aspect of foreign trade at present has caused us to limit consideration of additional personnel with the result that I'm afraid we cannot offer your friend much encouragement.

My suggestion, nevertheless, is that you ask Mr. Riteris to call upon Mr. Charles G. Strauss at the above address who will be happy to meet and review the situation with him.

Yours faithfully,

Edward Riley
General Manager

Riley Edward

June 26, 1950

Dear Mr. Riley:

I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, nevertheless, I presume to make a request of you.

Olgerts Riteris, an old friend of mine—a Latvian from Riga—who has excellent European engineering credentials, has just recently come to this country and is desirous of finding employment. I can vouch for him as an individual and entertain the hope that you will be good enough to designate someone in your organization who might grant him an interview.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward Riley, Vice President
General Motors Overseas Operations Division
1775 Broadway
New York, New York

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
902 FISHER BUILDING
DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN
TRINITY 2-5500

June 21, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

In connection with your engineering friend, Olgerts Riteris, he will have to get in touch with Mr. Edward Riley, General Manager, Vice President of General Motors, at the General Motors Overseas Operations Division, General Motors Corporation, New York, N. Y. 1775 Bdway

Mr. Riley has complete charge of the distribution of General Motors products outside of the United States and Canada, assembly and manufacturing operations in 17 countries, including manufacture of Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks in England, Opel cars and Blitz trucks in Germany, and Holden cars in Australia.

Kind regards.

Cordially,

Joe

Joseph R. Spadea
RJ

Ritchie, Douglas

July 11, 1951

My dear Douglas:

Unfortunately I had no opportunity for extended conversation with Barbara Wootton. This past winter has been even more hectic than usual what with five news shows a week, plus a full hour weekly news review from 9 to 10 on Friday night. Please forgive me for not having answered your letter earlier, but the fact of the matter is I have been buried. I can atleast say that this is written on the first day of my vacation at our place on Quaker Hill in Dutchess County.

Janet and I have rather vague plans to come to Europe some time in August, but final decisions will have to await development. If we should be fortunate enough to get to London, we will, of course, make you a signal.

With all warm personal regards in which Janet joins me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Douglas Ritchie
32 Great Castle Street
London, W.1.,
England

HE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W.1
TELEPHONE / Langham 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

O Jr

32, Great Castle Street,
London, W.1.

(1)

16.11.50

My dear Ed

I am not sure whether you have met Mrs. Barbara Wootton, Professor of Social Studies in the University of London and now a Governor of the BBC.

At any rate she is a very charming woman and I would be very glad if, during the lecture tour she is just about to make in the United States, you could meet her and talk to her.

She will actually be in New York from November 25-30, again on December 5, before setting out for Virginia, North Carolina, New Orleans, Los Angeles and San Francisco. She will be in New York again from January 16-18 and then returns to London.

Barbara Wootton has just published a most interesting book advocating a much greater application of scientific method to social problems and I understand that the book is to be published in the U.S. in February.

If you could get her to dinner or a drink I think you would find her interesting and I am sure that she, as a BBC governor, would very much like to have a talk with you.

You can contact her through D'Arcy Edmondson or Bill Ormerod.

Warmest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Douglas

Douglas Ritchie

Mr. Ed Murrow,
580, Ark Avenue
New York 21.

Rizzuto, Jos. Quentin

July 17, 1950

Dear Mr. Rizzuto:

I am writing merely to tell you that your letter of July 7th has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence. As you may know, he went off the air for the summer on July 7th and is now on his way to Korea. Unfortunately, California could not be included in his plans on this trip; he is now in Seattle and leaves there tomorrow morning for Tokyo.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Joseph Quentin Rizzuto
San Anselmo, California

H QUENTIN RIZNIK

Mail

7 July 1950

Tell him I have departed x

Dear Ed:

I've just talked with Hayes and Holcomb at KCBS about a newsroom job. I will, within the next few days, talk to Holcomb's opposite number in Hollywood.

Holcomb tells me you're expected out here and I imagine that soon definition will be made as to CBS operations on this coast, when and if the Korean thing snowballs.

Were it not for a most understandable but nevertheless sentimental reason, I'd probably be in NYC now asking for an appointment to talk with you. My son Barnes , who was nine years old when I first set foot in the newsroom at 485 Madison is now 19 and a junior at the University of California. Despite being an A student in history (he's planning a doctorate in the history of education) he's also an A student in military science. If there's a year or two left before he receives " Greetings" , his mother and myself want to be near him. (He's an only child in a small family all domiciled on this coast)

I may be wrong as hell about the time being short. After all, I was 20 months premature when I went careening to NYC ten years ago crying: Wake up, wake up, the Nazis are coming (with their Russian gebrüder at that time). Whether the Russians, solo, are coming this time, I don't know. But I damn well know they ain't " going".

I feel my techniques and know-hows are intact and even improved. I've made my pitch here and the people were cordial and pleasant, I'd like to have clearance from you so that when and if a spot is available I can accept it and do an all-out job.

I'm sending a copy of this to Hayes and Holcomb to maintain everything im besten ordnung. And within channels.

Best, as always,

JQR

PS: It occurs to me that if you'd gone out and done the book I wanted you to do, there'd be a real job now in projecting the material. Parlous times, did I hear some one say ? Hell, they're downright uncertain.

SAN ANSELMO • CALIFORNIA

Riznik, Joseph Q.

January 31, 1950

Dear Joe:

This is a hell of a time to be answering your letter of December 6th, but I got myself sort of buried with year-end shows and what-not.

The fact is I am still buried and see absolutely no chance of undertaking the report on the American people you suggest. It's a fascinating project and I hope you do it, but I just can't lend a hand.

Thanks for thinking of me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph Q. Riznik
San Anselmo, California

H QUENTIN RIZNIK

6 December 1949

Dear Ed:

For the past year, until two weeks ago, I've been around this country seeing it and hearing its people. I was occupied with a motion picture project. I found the people of America living in a smog in which they bump into each other and veer away from each other because they don't know where they are at, whether their thoughts are the same or different than the people they bump into. They wonder, in their own communities if only they are doomed to wander in smog or whether the same holds true for other places throughout the country.

It is in the light of this strong impression that I started to think of a book project some weeks ago. Now, with my other commitments cleared, I'm going to devote a little time to see if I can't make the book project a reality.

Would you Ed, be interested in doing a Report on the American People in mid-century as an objective reporter talking not only about the American people but to them in a book about themselves ?

It is a book that should appear in late May of 1950 based on an intensive survey and contact with the people in the United States. What, in mid-century, are the American people thinking and feeling. It's a one-man job, no survey. It's an objective reporter's report based on the facts and impressions he has gathered in one period of time as an individual. This is no compendium or poll of opinion. This is what one man sees and feels and reports. It is a controversial book, a book bound to cause arguments.

The mechanics of preparation for such a book, the compilation of the material, the winnowing process and the techniques of the whole operation are known to me out of my experience in 1943 when I projected a Report on the American People for Cecil Brown and did the job with him. That he never published the book (despite the fact that Random House was prepared for a first printing of 20,000) is a subject to be discussed elsewhere.

What this sort of book would do for your career only you can judge. It will take a man of integrity and of stature in the public mind to do it. This is not a job for a "literary newspaperman". It involves concentrated hard work in a concentrated period of time. It involves hard thinking, objective thinking.

SAN ANSELMO • CALIFORNIA

This is no Gunther job. Nor a New York Times compendium. This is a one-man show. And I think you could do it and find a real return in the doing. The problem of a publisher, finances, etc. is a minor item. The problem of your commitments is a major item. If this letter arouses your curiosity and interest, I'm prepared to answer any questions.

I was in Washington recently and Eric Sevareid occurred to me as a possibility. I'm not necessarily partial to radio reporters but I believe that Sevareid, yourself and Howard Smith have about the best record of past integrity and honesty in reportage of any reporters I know. The newspaper and magazine boys have necessarily had to conform to policies and politics. And there are a good many radio reporters who have, quite mistakenly, assumed that they too have to conform to things other than their own mind and spirit.

Eric told me that his wife's illness made it impossible for him to consider the project. I think he could do a bang up job which would increase his stature. I've had the feeling, in listening to some of your reportage, that you are a wee bit soft at times. But that can happen in day in and day out reporting. I feel there is a hard core remaining in you that would be reflected in a book.

What is my interest ? I believe a Report on the American People in mid-century is a book that will have an impact. I believe it is a book that is needed. I believe it will sell. I know there are financially worthwhile by-products. I believe I could use my experience in a similar project six years ago, to good advantage today.

Does this letter and the idea I have tossed out at you, interest you ? If this is definitely not for you, have you any suggestions as to who is the man to do the job I have in mind ? I'm convinced you could do it. If all you need is convincing , I think I can do it.

I await your reply to this letter eagerly. Will you channel my greetings to Jesse ? I'm channeling my own greetings and best wishes to you direct.

J.Q Riznik

Edward R.Murrow
CBS New York City

Riznik, Joseph Q.

PH QUENTIN RIZNIK

17 October 1950

Dear Ed:

Let me know how you make out with the KCBS boys, is what you said in your note of October 4.

Grant Holcomb's note of October 5 was figuratively a great big sigh, saying: We'll just have to wait and see; Wait until the federal, state and local c.d. programs are in " full" effect before broadcasting.

This very morning, complementing Collingwood's report on what gives with Truman in S.F., the California C.D.director, General Robertson, warns this coast of a " critical" situation and names S.F.,L.A. and San Diego as California target areas. And the State C.D. director says local c.d. officials will have to move fast , with or without direction and that every one of the 10 million Californians will have to get a c.d. assignment, official or self-chosen.

And you were keenly perceptive and incisive , as usual, when you said to me: It's past time for radio to do something for civil defense.

Well, it continues to be past even your time, here on the Pacific Coast.

Holcomb commented that my booklet is "very good" and that it seems to him that it's the kind of thing c.d. agencies could adopt. San Francisco's Mayor Robinson told me the other day that he is against anything but "official" publications and Governor Warren's Disaster Council chief,Burton Washburn, says he's passing the booklet on to his Radiological Safety Committee " for their consideration".

Yes, it all seems to add up to a ring-around-the rosey of passing the buck up and down the line.

Holcomb may have unwittingly put his finger on a basic when he said to me in his note: Our enthusiasm to do a c.d. program has been cooled by the military and local defense officials.

You,Ed, and I, know the cool Winds blasted at those of us who sought to move the American people toward all-out defense preparations in 1940 and thereafter. CBS did not cool easily in those days. It acted without waiting for directives, acted in the interests of the people of the nation. The time is here again. Call on me for any help. Best...

JQR

SAN ANSELMO • CALIFORNIA

Risnik, Joseph Q.

October 4, 1950

Dear Joe:

I haven't had a chance to study your pamphlet in detail, but one thing is sure and that is it's past time for radio to do something for civil defense. The fact that the government and a lot of municipalities have pretty thoroughly messed it up makes it the more urgent. I see no reason why the job should be done on a local level, because the basic instruction and guidance is applicable on a nation-wide basis. The big show should be done network, supplemented with local information and directives.

Let me know how you come out with the NCES boys.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph Q. Risnik
San Anselmo, California

EPH QUENTIN RIZNIK

Dear Ed:

The attached is self explanatory.

I'll appreciate any help or guidance from you.

JQR

SAN ANSELMO • CALIFORNIA

San Anselmo 25 Sept

Dear Grant Holcomb:

The enclosed is a rough manuscript proof of a booklet which is now being cleared by Washington civil defense authorities. I hope that after reading it and the thoughts I have set down in this letter, you will set a time to discuss this subject with me.

I have just now received a digest of the Symington report to the President and it was Chapter 5 in that report which motivated this letter to KCBS. Headed "The Public Affairs Program" the chapter declares:

" A major responsibility of civil defense at all levels is to meet the public demand for information which will provide the unders tanding on which an effective civil defense program depends. To this end, each organization should undertake a public affairs program, designed to keep the public continuously informed about civil defense. The functions, responsibilities and activities of the public affairs program are essentially the same at all levels, municipal, State and Federal. At each level they would be organized under a public affairs head who would advise the director and administer the operating phase of the program.

" The program calls for three major activities: General public education, public information and public relations. It is stressed that the public must be told the truth about the dangers from atomic, biological, chemical and other types of warfare and must be informed frankly how effective a civil defense program will or will not be against these weapons. It is required that the public be informed of civil defense activities through the issuance of periodic reports employing all means of communications."

You may already have encountered the problem of how to present the hodge-podge of information currently available. You have no doubt been asked for radio time for talks by local defense authorities. This helter-skelter approach to the problem of public information can certainly result in much grief to your Public Affairs department. I know from past experience.

My thought and proposal is that KCBS , as a public service, plan to present a series of local programs in cooperation with local officials on the subject of civilian defense. This would be a long-range series of programs into which would be integrated the requests for time which are bound to come from all sorts of quarters. While there may well be both full-net and regional-net programs on the subject, the local problems cannot be presented by such programs. No more than San Francisco civil defense authorities can cover the problems of Los Angeles, can the Hollywood programs cover the specific San Francisco problems. The Symington report stresses and emphasizes the fact that each local community will have its unique problems and organization.It is in the light of this official Federal report that I propose that KCBS establish a local series of programs as a public service. And I believe that KCBS can do itself much good by taking the lead at once in publicly announcing its ow n public information programs dealing with civilian defense.

The booklet should explain my interest in the subject and

I will gladly volunteer my services in furthering a public information project by KCBS.

The manuscript proof will, of course, be revised to conform with any official changes requested by Washington or local authorities and it has been offered to city and state officials as an example of the sort of material which is urgently needed to explain the need of the public's cooperation. The ABCD approach would lend itself admirably to an effective and simple presentation via radio. And a pattern developed here could be made available to all other CBS o.o.'s and affiliates.

I am aware that matters of policy will be involved. It may be that Hollywood is already at work on a series meant for regional presentation. But a local program will still be mandatory. CBS in New York and Washington may also have plans for network programs on the subject. But again, local programs will be mandatory.

As you may know, a Government film is being produced on the subject with Chet Huntley and Bill Laurence narrating. I'm sure the TV potentials are being explored in Hollywood and New York. But KCBS will still continue to have its local problems. Admiral Cook has , so far as I know, not named a public information aide. The press has not taken the lead in public service. I have always believed that CBS has led the way in public service programming and I would enthusiastically give of my time and energy to help in any way I could in making KCBS the leader in this area.

I know that you will discuss this with Mr. Hayes and while Ed Murrow no longer may hold executive status in CBS , I am sending him a copy of this letter and asking him for his comment and suggestions.

I would send a copy to Mr. Beck in Hollywood but know that if you are interested in exploring the thoughts I have presented that you will confer with him on the subject.

I will appreciate your reaction and advise. Should KCBS already have its program planning complete in connection with local civilian defense activities, I'd like to present these thoughts to other local radio stations for their consideration. But I shall certainly not approach any others with my thoughts until I have heard from you.

Cordially,

Joseph Q.Riznik

JOSEPH QUENTIN RIZNIK

CALIFORNIA
STREET
, CALIFORNIA

pro American

Dear Ed —

I was half-way up into the worry-tower when this project dragged me back — and not unwillingly did I come back to earth.

I'm hoping you'll find it possible to let me have the benefit of your comments — and certainly your definition of counter-propaganda.

I shall look forward to hearing from you —

my best, as always

JQR

Reisnek, Jas. Q

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We all have heard and read much about "propaganda." But what of "counter-propaganda?"

I take the liberty of sending you herewith a summary statement of a research project to be undertaken during the present academic year by a graduate student in this department. It relates to the above question.

This announcement is being distributed to a very limited group of persons intimately acquainted with the mass media in the United States and aware of the need for a sound public opinion as an element in our national well-being.

Will you assist in what we hope will be a useful study by looking through the brief announcement and giving us the benefit of your experience and thinking on this matter? Please feel free to mark up the sheet, make any inserts, deletions, revisions, and comments. A return envelope is attached for your convenience.

Busy as you are, we hope this subject will appeal to you as sufficiently important to merit a little of your time. You are one of the key persons whose comments and suggestions we are seeking. Frankly, if we don't get comments from those of you who know the score, this study will have no value. If we do, however, we believe it may have very considerable value.

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Desmond

Robert W. Desmond
Chairman

PROOF

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Announcement of a GRADUATE RESEARCH PROJECT

There follows a summary of a research project to be undertaken during the 1951–1952 academic year by a graduate student in the Department of Journalism. This announcement is being sent to a representative list of persons intimately acquainted with the mass communications media in the United States for examination *and comment.*

Subject: **Propaganda and Counter-Propaganda**

The role of the mass media of communication of the United States in the establishment of national unity during periods of war and crisis.

Research Editor: **Joseph Quentin Riznik**

Formerly co-ordinator of media in the Foreign News Bureau of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information. Also more than 20 years of experience as writer and editor for U. S. newspapers, magazines, radio, and motion picture organizations.

Project Summary:

The mass media of the United States (press, radio, films) make available to the people the most extensive service of information on national and international topics.

It seems possible, however, that national opinion may be misled at times—notably during periods of war and crisis—by the unintentional dissemination of propaganda "planted" by foreign governments. Through a devotion to the presentation of "objective" reports, the strength of our mass media has in effect been used against those media, since they have felt obliged to use statements without the immediate inclusion or attachment of corrective statements or discounts. Even though corrections and discounts may appear later, the first impressions may never be overtaken and balanced off. The public suffers, and the nation suffers.

off. The public suffers, and the nation suffers.

If that problem exists, and if our mass media are at times made the unwitting distributors of distortions foisted upon them deliberately for propaganda effect, is it possible for the mass media to find a means to provide an immediate "counter" to such propaganda?

Assuming that the problem actually exists, the element of counter-propaganda requires careful consideration. Little or nothing has been written about counter-propaganda. Nor is it quite enough to assume that "counter-propaganda" is merely an answer to "propaganda." The lag between the "propaganda" and the "counter-propaganda" remains serious. Nor is it to be assumed that "counter-propaganda" is concerned simply with providing correctives, where possible, to false information disseminated concerning the United States in other parts of the world; the need is national, as well as international.

Various groups in the United States are engaged in a re-examination of ideas and methods to fit the needs of this nation in a changed world. It has been suggested that our national policy must stand upon four legs: Military, Diplomatic, Economic, and Propaganda. So great an importance given to "propaganda" is offensive to our tradition, but so is the emphasis upon "military." We cannot well avoid the latter emphasis; that is clear. Perhaps the emphasis on "propaganda" is just as inescapable.

If national propaganda policy has become so important, it would seem naive to believe that counter-propaganda is any less so. We knew very little about propaganda, and heard very little about it, until 1915. But it has become a great force in the world, and a subject of extensive study since then. We know very little about counter-propaganda today. Even more than "counter-intelligence," a relatively new military term, it remains to be explored. It is conceivable, however, that counter-propaganda has the potential—if not the actual—importance of propaganda, and that the years ahead will require that we become familiar with it as a measure of our national self-protection.

Counter-propaganda necessarily is related to propaganda. The two subjects cannot be separated; but the concern of this study will be primarily with the "counter" to propaganda. Because both propaganda and counter-propaganda are most actively used in periods of war and crisis, the study will concentrate on such periods in our national history, and especially in more recent years. Although the study must necessarily be concerned primarily with establishing definitions, with isolating relevant facts, and with case studies, it is earnestly hoped that the end-product may also contribute to an understanding of counter-propaganda that will serve to strengthen our national armor against attacks directed at the public mind.

October, 1951

THE ATOM BOMB and YOU

An

A B C D

of

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Authors uncorrected
Proof
Not for publication

Based on Authorized U. S. Government
Atomic Research Sources

Edited by

Joseph Quentin Riznik

INTRODUCTION

This is the alphabet of a new language in our American Atomic Era. It is a new alphabet in which **A** is for Atom, **B** is for Bomb, **C** is for Civilian and **D** is for Defense.

How well we, the civilians, learn and remember this alphabet can mean the difference, for each one of us, between life and death.

The menace of the Atom Bomb is no longer a theory. It is real and it is upon us.

Neither money nor might can protect us. You can't hire somebody to learn this alphabet for you and to save you from the effects of an atomic weapon attack.

While you will look toward your city, county, state and federal authorities to plan and coordinate their plans, you must first know what to do for yourself. You must know the reasons why certain plans will or will not be made. You cannot demand that your State Government or your National Government defend you —personally. Our State and Federal planning will be coordinated to defend all the people. If you shrug your shoulders and cynically sneer: "Let George do it" then you are an enemy of your fellow Americans.

Ignorance breeds fear. The unknown frightens human beings. Knowledge can dispel fear and reveal the "unknown" to be no fearsome thing. Reading these ABCD's is not an open sesame to safety. It can guarantee nothing. But it can start you on the road to knowledge and by replacing ignorance with some basic facts, can dispel fear. Those ignorant of these ABCD's will go on fighting *against* something. Those who learn them will be fighting FOR something—the survival of themselves, their loved ones, their community and their Country.

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August 1950

PREFACE

This is OPERATION SURVIVAL.

This is a new ABCD for Americans.

This is a primer, that can fit into your pocket—a 1950 Primer for Civilian Defense.

This is a FIRST AID MANUAL FOR CIVILIANS IN AN ATOMIC ATTACK.

This is a PREPAREDNESS PRIMER FOR AMERICANS.

This is what every American must learn and having learned the basic, primary facts, be prepared to use them.

This is knowledge for survival which comes from the best minds in our country. Many hundreds of scientists and technicians have contributed their knowledge in the preparation of America's first *Bible for Civilian Defense*. They have drawn up a Twentieth Century Atomic Era Ten Commandments. Unless we, as a people, survive physically, our spiritual might and glory—the Miracle of America—will perish from this earth.

The men of science and the technical experts have spoken in the language of their callings and the result, in August, 1950, was a 466 page book published by the U. S. Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. titled: *The Effects of Atomic Weapons*.

It bears the subheading: Prepared for and in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Defense and the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission: Under the Direction of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Paul J. Larsen, U. S. Director of the Civilian Mobilization Office, says: "The Civil Defense Office, National Security Resources Board, commends this publication as a source of scientific information for technical personnel engaged in Civil Defense Planning activities. Its detailed description of the physical phenomena associated with Atomic explosions, provides certain basic data helpful in the preparation of practical plans for Atomic Warfare Defenses."

The names of the outstanding experts and a list of books available to the non-technical reader and plain citizen is included in this primer, which is based upon the facts and figures made public by the experts. This Primer, in essence, gives the ABCD's of the Atomic Weapons "Bible." New knowledge is even now being accumulated but as of your reading of these words in the One-thousand nine-hundred and fiftieth Year of Our Lord—you will be taking the first steps, as you did in school with your FIRST READER, in learning the ABCD of our mid-century. Just as eternal vigilance is the price of safety, continuous renewal and revision of our knowledge will be necessary.

This ABCD is for everyone, not as some have sought to suggest when the U. S. Government issued its facts and figures on Atomic Weapons, only for "defense planners" and those who live in "target areas."

We are today, all of us, forced into planning for defense and should the day of battle with Atomic Weapons descend, then there will be no predictable "target areas." The target will be America.

While this ABCD is dedicated to all of my fellow Americans, it carries a special dedication to a man who probably more than any other writing individual in our country, has presented knowledge of our Atomic Era in layman's language. He is William L. Laurence, science reporter for the New York Times, who wrote the first layman accounts of the Atom and was commissioned by the War Department to write the story of the Atom Bomb for the American public.

It was Bill Laurence who five years ago, as we sat at dinner in New York City, fired my imagination with just one sentence he spoke. Asked by me if he would be revealing a top secret if he indicated the shape of the Atom Bombs he knew, I wondered whether the bomb was streamlined in shape, like a falling drop of water. He said softly and musingly: "It's shaped like a tear drop."

To this moment the Atom Bomb is, for me, the Tear Drop of the World.

In his just concluded series of dissertations on the "Bible," he says: "This new volume may properly be given the subtitle "Handbook for Survival Against Atomic Attack." He commented that it is "unfortunate" that the Government prepared the handbook, of which only 10,000 copies exist, at this writing, for technical personnel and not for the average layman.

This booklet is not meant to take the place of the "Bible." For those who must have just the simple ABCD's it will serve as a primer, a beginning of knowledge. Thus, what follows is dedicated to every man, woman and child in America. And, very personally, to my son Barnes, whose 19th birthday came on the day I started outlining the concept of this ABCD. He, with so many others of our young men, will go out to meet attack while we must wait, prepared and without fear, here at home.

Joseph Quentin Risnik

San Francisco
August, 1950

A

A is for *ATOM*. This four-letter word is the biggest one in our future. All of us, sometime or other, have read explanations of what an atom is all about and how it has been used in the making of an atom bomb. There are few, if any, men or women anywhere who can set down a simple explanation of a very complex subject. You *don't* have to know all about atoms, nuclear fission, isotopes, molecules.

Won't such lack of knowledge mean ignorance and fear? Well, let's put it like this: Not one out of every hundred persons who drives an automobile and not one out of every thousand persons who *rides* in an automobile can give a simple ABC explanation of what makes an automobile run. Yes, an engine and gas and oil and water and a battery. But how these things are combined into a combustion formula, is just so much Greek to millions of Americans. But that doesn't make them ignorant of what an automobile can do in bringing them transportation, pleasure, comfortable conveyance, commercial profit, garage bills, accidents, death.

The atom, like the automobile, can bring us either good or evil, a good life or a horrible death. The atom, when used as a source of power or in medical laboratories, can bring us great and still unexplored pleasures. Used as a weapon, it brings us destruction and death.

Yet we should know something about the Atom and its power. Before the discovery of how atomic energy could be released for destructive purposes, the stuff used in what are called "conventional bombs" was largely TNT or some such chemical material. This TNT was set off by a detonator, a shock which caused the chemical stuff to explode. You could make and use any size bomb. You could use a stick of TNT, or you might know it better by the word dynamite, to move a rock in your garden or clear a road or blow a stump out of your land. After such an explosion, there are no tremendous heat flashes, there are no radiation burns, no contaminated areas left behind. TNT in a conventional bomb explodes and what is left behind is like the exhaust from your automobile—some gases and carbon which are dissipated in the air without any after effects to be feared from radioactive particles.

An atomic explosion differs from one of the conventional TNT type in that the explosion is caused not by rearrangement of the chemical atoms in TNT among themselves, but by a redistribution of extremely small particles among the nuclei of the atoms. What then is a nucleus or the nuclei just mentioned? That knowledge is yours if you go on from this alphabet into a Second, Third and Fourth Reader. Your library has books which can give you the technical details, just as there are books to tell you, technically, what makes your automobile engine operate.

The "Bible", on which we base this ABCD, describes it in these words, the simplest that the technical men could find:

"An atomic explosion may be described as the result of a particular nuclear reaction associated with the rearrangement of the constituent nucleons of a suitable atomic nucleus."

B

B is for BOMB. The four-letter word *atom* was known for years and the four-letter word *bomb* was known for centuries but not until American brains and know-how created the Atom Bomb did the world know the meaning of really great man-made destructive power. It was power, we the American people, used to end a great and destructive war.

How powerful is an Atom Bomb? Well, first of all there are bigger and better ones being devised. But those we know about or are told about appear plenty big. We already know what our bombs dropped in Japan did and we have been told many things about the tests that have been made. In the source book from which this alphabet is derived, it is emphasized that all references to an atom bomb are based upon a bomb which produces an explosion which equals 20 kilotons of TNT or, if you will, dynamite. That phrase *20 kilotons of TNT* looks and sounds like small pumpkins. But 20 kilotons of TNT means 20,000 tons of TNT. Think of any auditorium or football stadium with 20,000 persons in it. Each person represents a ton of TNT. Most of us can visualize a ton of coal or brick or the load on a one-ton truck. That means 2,000 pounds. So 20 kilotons of TNT means 2,000 times 20,000 or 40,000,000 pounds of TNT. That is the power of an Atom Bomb. Its like having a box of candy in your house in which is concentrated 40,000,000 pounds of sugar.

What size is this bomb which stores all this power and releases it for destruction? Is it as big as a candy box? Would it fit into your living room? The answer is, of course, a top secret. But there would be reason for you to think of it as maybe crowding your living room a little bit.

The eyes of the world are, in this Atomic Era, always on the Atom Bomb. Your eyes are on it, perhaps subconsciously, every hour of every day. The Atom Bomb, whether we will it or not, controls the destiny not only of America but of the world.

There are no "small atom bombs" like single sticks of TNT. Our source book officially assures us that a "small" effective bomb cannot be made. This is stated officially, without any qualifications. There is a simple reason why a candy-box size bomb cannot be made. It is because the men who have made the bombs discovered that a certain size or a "critical mass" was necessary before the explosive forces could be arranged and set off. That meant a certain amount of material which had to go into the bomb. Thus the Atom Bombs which have been used have been the so-called "nominal" size, the size which is equal to 40,000,000 pounds of TNT. And that, by the way, just about equals 2,000 of the biggest bombs used in the Battle of Britain, the blockbusters of World War II.

It is not so much the actual U-235 or plutonium which goes into the bomb, but the auxilliary parts, extremely intricate, which have great weight.

A larger bomb than those we already know does not necessarily mean larger in physical size but rather in improving the efficiency of the explosion. Just as if you increase the efficiency of the explosion in your automobile engine by using a higher-octane gasoline.

The explosion of the bomb is a scientific phenomenon. But the results of the explosion are what we must learn about: the heat blast, the shock, the radiation. It takes a millionth of a second for an Atom Bomb to go off. The temperature generated is more than a million, yes 1,000,000 degrees Centigrade. It gives off the light of 100 suns. And it gives off mass death and destruction.

C

C is for CIVILIAN: A civilian is everyone who is not a member of our armed forces, living under discipline and subject to orders by a commanding authority. Generally, we are all of us civilians except our uniformed Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps personnel. In its broadest sense, in our kind of a democracy, we are all civilians.

However, you and I are definitely civilians. And it is you and I and the 150 million American men and women and children who must now, and for the forseeable future, take our place as part of a powerful and informed and trained civilian defense force. When you give of your time and energy and work to defend yourself, you are defending your fellow citizens. If you are able to do so and refuse to defend yourself, you imperil the lives of your fellow citizens. There are penalties for the young Americans who dodge the draft. The greatest penalty for a draft dodger is the loss of his status among his fellow men as a good citizen. A defense dodger faces the same ostracism in his community, his state, and in his country.

It is proper for every citizen to look toward the constituted authorities for direction of his activities on the civilian defense front. But it is also proper for every civilian to do what he can to learn basic things. A teacher can teach, but she cannot learn something for you. You must learn these things yourself. Civilian Defense authorities can direct civilians in certain tasks, but they cannot *do* them. The commander in war directs his men. They execute his directions. The home front can be strong only on this same principle.

Here are the words of a Captain in the U. S. Navy, chief of a Radiological Defense Division:

"Since most of us have families, we are naturally interested in the problem of Civil Defense. The armed services are responsible for effecting their primary military missions in wartime and will, in general, be unable to effect civil defense. Recognizing this condition, it is proper that the military should keep out of civil defense as much as possible. This will confront the Civil Defense Organization with the responsibility of growing up to meet its own problems.

"It would be sheer folly, however, to overlook the fact that civil defense will have a great influence on our capabilities to wage war. Another war may well be won or lost on the home front. Recognizing this, we are trying to do what we can in support of civil defense without complicating it.

"Our research programs are pointed toward developing equipment which will be as useful to the civil defenders as to the military."

That naval captain has his job to do. In the same way, every citizen has his job to do. He can volunteer or he can wait until he is called upon. Enlisted or drafted, our soldiers fight as fiercely and die as bravely. And always, to each one, it is a fight for survival. So must it be for every citizen.

D

D is for Defense: The U. S. Civil Defense Office of the National Security Resources Board commended the source book for this ABCD as "scientific information for technical personnel engaged in civil defense planning activities." It pointed out that the detailed descriptions of the physical phenomena associated with atomic explosions provides certain basic data helpful in the preparation of practical plans for atomic warfare defenses."

The individual citizen, unless he be an expert or technician, need make only simple plans and the first thing in these plans is to know the simple ABCD's on which the plans in his community, state and the nation, will be based.

It has already been estimated that there will be some 15,000,000 American men and women actively working under orders of Civil Defense authorities. That means one out of every ten men, women and children in the United States will be an officially recognized and directed unit in a great national home front organization. In New York and in California, the two largest states in our country, one million men and women will be part of the State planning and coordination programs.

In this Atomic Era, it is Atomic Defense on a national scale. Some parts of the country may consider themselves "safer" than others, but no one can guarantee safety. Should anyone sell you the idea that you are "safe," he's selling you a goldbrick with the Brooklyn Bridge thrown in as a bonus.

What does Atomic Defense mean and what does it involve? In its broadest sense, it means and involves everything in America and everybody. It involves decisions and action. Which of our great industries will be dispersed and put underground? Which of our cities will build great and deep shelters for its massed populations? What national sources of equipment and supplies will be devised? How will reservoirs of blood be held in reserve and where will blood and plasma be stored? Where will the literally thousands of miles of bandages be prepared and distributed? Where will the technical personnel be trained?

These are the broad aspects of national Atomic Defense planning and coordination.

But for you and me in our communities there is something we can do actively in preparation and planning on our local levels. There is the establishment of your local defense headquarters in the theoretically best protected spot in your region. There are auxiliary police and fire companies to be formed and trained. There are first-aid units to be formed and given instruction. There are shelters to be built, in individual homes and in commercial and public buildings. There are the schools and the children to be planned for. Further along in this alphabet there is a simple chart of a typical local defense organization. Somewhere in it there is a place for you.

But what if an atom bomb should drop in the area where you now are reading this booklet. Suppose the bomb should be dropping right NOW. If you hear the warning sirens or bells now, find shelter. Any kind. If you're on the street, get off. If there's no shelter, get away from glass windows, from your car (its gasoline is inflammable), from structures that may tumble on you. Drop to the ground. If a light more dazzling than 100 summer suns blinds you, don't look but duck your head away. As you fall to the ground, curl your body up like a ball to cover your hands and face and neck. Even holding this booklet as a shield or any piece of paper or cloth or leaves will help. Even the shelter of a shadow cast by some object can reduce the heat radiation and flash burns. And if you're at home as the blast strikes, turn from the windows and the bright flash and drop to the floor and crawl behind or under anything you can find.

If you survive, there is the aftermath of an atomic blast. If you have perished, then civilian defense planning was too little and too late, for you.

Education of the American people to the simple facts about the effects of an Atomic Weapon war; preparedness for an Atomic Weapon attack and organization of our defenses, are the necessities that face every one of us in this Atomic Era.

E

E is for ***EVERYBODY***: Every one of us 150,000,000 Americans faces the menace of an attack by atomic weapons. Some of us in isolated sections may feel ourselves safe or in less danger than others.

Some of us in thickly populated and industrial regions may feel more jittery than others. Along our coastal regions, including the Great Lakes area, there is a double hazard. We who live in the vicinity of strategic military, industrial and utility installations, face intensified potentials of disaster.

But whatever the degree of menace we feel, there is no one who can talk himself into a real belief that he is safe. Knowledge should not and cannot be limited only to "defense planners" and to those who are told that they are in a "target area." The target is America.

Should just one atomic bomb be dropped somewhere on our Nation, it will be like a stone dropped into a clear pond. The circle of waves will radiate out to turn a clear mirror of water into turbulent turmoil. The disaster damage and the deaths may be confined in one area but the reverberations will pound on the hearts and minds of every American everywhere.

The evacuation planning already under way in many areas are not just paper work and publicity for the press and radio. On the West Coast, for example, the great coastal harbors are centers for industrial, naval and military installations. They are densely populated. Inland, there are the famed western wide-open spaces. Almost overnight, these wide-open spaces could be turned into densely populated areas, harboring a population of refugees from atom bomb disaster.

Let one place in America be hit by an atomic blast and from every region for hundreds and even thousands of miles around, aid will start to stream into the disaster area. While each community, each state, plans for its own defense, it is at the same time planning to aid some other community, some other state.

There is irony and matter for thought in contemplating the fact that an atom bomb disaster with all of its horror-filled aftermaths, can implement among men the Biblical lessons of the Good Samaritan, of the bread cast upon the waters.

F

F is for FIRE: Yes, F is for Fire, but F is also for Flash Burns, for First Aid, for Fear.

All of these must be faced in an atomic weapons attack.

An atomic bomb exploding at 2,000 feet over an American community would flare with the light of at least 100 sun-power. The heat, at the very instant of that flare, would be 1,000,000 degrees Centigrade. The bomb then expands into a "ball of fire" with a diameter of 900 feet, or three average city blocks. The temperature has come down in millionths of a second to 7,000 degrees Centigrade.

And now comes the force—a shock wave formed around the fire ball which is air compressed so tightly that it glares white and expands with the force of a solid steel wall. All of this happens in one second, the tick-tock of a clock. There is total and instantaneous destruction in a ten block city area. Twenty blocks away there is almost complete destruction; what is called severe blast damage.

Instantaneously, behind the shock wave, comes a great wind. It is a wind with a velocity of 800 miles an hour. The shock front itself moves at a speed of 15,000 feet per second at its peak. After ten seconds from the instant of the bomb's detonation the shock wave has travelled 12,000 feet, or about 40 city blocks and starts to peter out. The glare of the Ball of Fire has died down and the immediate effects of the bomb blast are over.

What will the atom blast have done to human life in a matter of seconds? Property, buildings, homes and even whole communities can be rebuilt. But the dead can never be brought back. Out of every hundred humans anywhere within ten blocks of the center of the atom blast, 85 will die, the majority instantly. They will be killed by the fire flash, by the intense blasting pressure from the bomb or by the impact of solid objects hurled by the atom blast. Still others will be killed not by mechanical or blast injury but by radiation of rays from the bomb.

Two kinds of rays are shot out by an atomic explosion. They are thermal or heat rays and nuclear radiation in the form of gamma rays and neutrons. The heat rays can inflict deadly flash burns on humans who are 30 or 40 blocks away from the zero blast center. Within an area of 20 or 30 blocks from the center of the blast, 50 out of every hundred persons struck by gamma rays may die, some within a matter of minutes or hours, some not until weeks later.

The deaths that result from mechanical injuries caused by flying or tumbling debris, by hurtling glass particles and in fires which start when buildings are smashed, as in severe earthquakes, cannot be estimated.

Just consider the city you know best. Think of its most heavily populated area at the height of a business day's activity. Think of the men, women and children in it. You do not even have to know the ABCD's to realize what would happen to those human beings if an atom blast was centered over their city. If it's your city you are thinking about and you can see yourself as one of the people in that populated area, you should be able to answer the question: Why must we have all-out atom bomb civilian defense.

G

G is for GENETICS: An eternally calm, quiet and unruffled civil engineer with two daughters, a grandson and a fistful of World War II campaign ribbons, read the section which is to follow. He read it through once and then went back to read it again. He read it intently and seriously. He was silent and thoughtful and he said softly, in awe: "Gee whiz!"

Yes, G is for Gee-whiz, too. Here is basic knowledge dealing with the effects of Atomic weapons which has been a matter of rumor, of distorted stories, of twisted interpretations. The only section which was revised in the U. S. Government's official publication which is the source book for this booklet was the section called *Genetic Effects of Radiation*.

The revised section is herewith reproduced verbatim and with only one comment. This subject can be best and most helpfully discussed with your family doctor or with a medical man who can, because of his own knowledge of the human reproductive system and functioning, best explain this subject in simple language.

Because of the possible importance of the subject for the future of the human race, no discussion of radiation injury would be complete without consideration of the genetic effects. These effects differ from most other changes produced by radiation in that they appear to be cumulative and, within limits, independent of the dosage rate of the energy of the radiation.

The mechanism of heredity is essentially similar in all sexually reproducing plants and animals including man. The material responsible for inheritance is organized into discrete structures, the chromosomes, which are visible microscopically in the nuclei of dividing cells. The chromosomes are considered to be fine threads of nucleoprotein which are differentiated along their length into thousands of distinctive but submicroscopic units, the genes. The development of inherited characteristics is controlled by the action of the genes. Chromosomes, and hence the genes, occur in pairs in the nuclei of individuals, one member of each pair being contributed by each parent through the sperm or egg.

Mutations, defined as changes in inherited characteristics, may be classified roughly into two categories. Microscopically detectable changes in chromosome structure are called *chromosomal mutations* or *aberrations*. They may be responsible for visible changes in inherited characteristics, may cause reduced fertility, and frequently may be lethal, preventing development of the embryos. The second category, gene mutations, includes those cases in which sudden changes in inherited characteristics are not the result of demonstrable changes in chromosome structure but rather are believed to be due to changes in the chemical composition of the normal genes. The possibility remains, however, that many so-called gene mutations may actually be ultramicroscopic changes in chromosome structure.

Mutated genes are commonly classified as dominant over the normal genes, in which case an individual will show the particular characteristic if he receives the mutated gene from either parent, or recessive, in which case an individual must receive the mutated gene from both parents before exhibiting the characteristic. Mutations of genes in the sex chromosome are partial exceptions to this rule since the male offspring receive sex-linked genes only from their female parent and hence, exhibit even recessive sex-linked genes. While most genes mutations appear to be recessive, recent evidennce indicates that many so-called recessives are partially dominant.

Gene mutations produce a wide spectrum of effects ranging from visible changes with no apparent effects on viability and fertility to lethal mutations which kill the individuals in which they are expressed. However, almost all mutations are deleterious, the occurence of beneficial mutations being very rare.

The normal or spontaneous frequency of chromosomal aberrations and gene mutations is low. The rate of both can be increased by higher than normal temperatures, certain chemicals, and radiation. The same kinds and about the same relative frequencies of the various kinds of gene mutations are observed following radiation as occur spontaneously. The frequency of radiation-induced genetic changes increases with increasing dose.

Any study of human genetics is complicated by the long life span of man, the small number of offspring and the difficulty of making long-term observations. Radiation genetics studies in man encounter a further difficulty in the fact that, although dominant mutations express themselves in the next generation, recessives may lie hidden for many generations. Enough work has been done with mice to show that mutations are produced in them by radiation, but quantitative estimates of the genetic hazards of radiation to man have had to be based largely on the fruitfly and other organisms that are not closely related to man or even to mammals. However, radiation-induced gene mutation rates have been shown to be about the same magnitude over a wide range of organisms. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that a similar rate would be found in man.

On the basis of this rate and of estimates of the rate of naturally occurring mutations in man, published estimates of the dose that might be expected to double the gene mutation rate in man range from as low as 3 r to as high as 300 r and it is conceivable that the true value lies outside these limits. Since there is so much uncertainty about such a basic factor as this, not to mention the many other factors that would enter into an evaluation of the total effects of a given increase in mutation rate, it is apparent that at present, as one investigator has said, "no judgments of the genetic consequences of radiation in man can be taken very seriously."

In the face of the large number of gaps in our knowledge, it is hard to arrive at meaningful practical recommendations. Some guidance may be derived from an important point which has emerged from experimental work. There is a large body of data which indicate that any dose of radiation, no matter how small, increases the probability of genetic changes. Until recently the risk would have been thought to apply mainly to distant descendants. New information on the frequency of partial dominants indicates that the risk may not be negligible even to the first generation.

Incomplete experimental work as reported thus far has shown that the rate of induction of at least certain types of chromosomal aberrations is much greater in mice than it is in the fruitfly. However, if the mice are not bred until some time after the exposure to radiation, the frequency of such chromosomal aberrations is greatly reduced. The important practical conclusion can, therefore, be drawn that the probability of passing on chromosome aberrations to the next generation will be greatly reduced if individuals exposed to doses of radiation refrain from begetting offspring for a period of 2 or 3 months following exposure. It should, however, be stressed that, according to the evidence available from experimental work, this practice would cause little or no reduction in the risk of transmitting gene mutations.

Limit of light damage.

It may be stated, therefore, that many of the basic data necessary for a reliable estimate of the genetic effects of radiation in human populations have not yet been obtained. We are not yet able to calculate the exact magnitude of the risk. The specific practical recommendations have had to be limited to those which we know will reduce the risk. The extent to which these measures will reduce it, and the level to which it should be reduced, cannot be determined at the present time. It is obvious, therefore, that until more basic knowledge is available, exposure of personnel should be kept to a minimum.

Laboratories of the Atomic Energy Commission and of cooperating universities are vigorously pursuing research designed to supply some of the basic data required. The Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission is carrying out an extensive, long-term, genetic study of survivors of the blasts at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Large scale mouse genetics programs will supply reliable data on radiation-induced mutation rates and the frequency of semi-sterility due to chromosome aberrations following irradiation. Extensive genetic studies of Drosophila populations following acute and chronic exposure to radiation will supply information concerning the accumulation of lethal mutations in populations. Mutation rates and cytological effects of various types of radiation are being studied in several different species in an effort to gain better estimates of the genetic effects of radiation and to determine the mechanism by which the genetic effects are produced. As results of these and similar studies become available, more refined estimates of the human genetic risks may be made, but accurate estimates will not be possible until many more basic human genetics data are available.

H

H is for H-BOMB. And H is for homes, too. And for heart.

The heart center of American life is in the home and what strikes at the home strikes at each American's heart. Many homes, clustered about our big industrial areas, are in the suburbs—ten or fifteen or twenty miles and even fifty miles from the central industrial and business areas of the urban hub.

Depending upon their location, these homes, at a distance of approximately ten miles, might be considered safe from an atom blast centered over a city. A shock wave dissipates itself to a ripple at about 8 miles from center zero.

But there are bigger bombs abuilding. Our H-Bomb potential is our country's topmost security secret.

The H-Bomb may be a hundred or a thousand times more powerful than the Atom Bomb. Maybe 10,000 times more powerful.

What must be constantly in our minds is that scientific knowledge of the future of atomic weapons is being expanded every day. Progress for destruction has not reached its peak.

In the technical development of the atomic weapons of our century, there is no such thing as 2 plus 2 equal 4. The technical formula is 2 plus 2 plus X, an unknown factor. And 2 plus 2 plus X equal a question mark for the future.

There are the questions, too, of an atomic bomb set off underground and producing an earthquake of great intensity. And along our coastal areas—the great cities on the eastern and western seaboards, on the Great Lakes and on the Gulf shores—a bomb exploded underwater in a harbor, carries with it the potential of tidal waves and of a rain of radioactive materials. There is, too, the factor of a dispersal of radiated powders by air carriers attacking a city with a dust of death and contaminating hundreds of square miles with radioactive materials which will peril all human existence in such an area.

I is for INCENDIARY: Fire has been man's greatest friend and greatest enemy. It brings warmth and comfort when controlled or it brings destruction and death when it cannot be controlled.

Besides the flash and radiation burns inflicted by an atomic blast, many humans, who might otherwise survive an atomic attack, are trapped and burned. The burns inflicted are those of any catastrophic fire—the San Francisco fire, the Chicago fire, the Boston fire of more recent years.

In Japan, the burns inflicted by both flash and flames, were responsible for more than half of the deaths and it is estimated that they may well have been responsible for three-quarters of all deaths.

Once fires start, the atomic blast is responsible for facilitating the spread of such fires. The blast, having broken windows, blown in fire shutters, stripped wall and roof sheathing and collapsed or cracked walls and roofs, prepares a perfect condition for rapid spread of flames.

Those who know the history of the San Francisco earthquake and the great fire which followed, will realize this atomic blast phenomenon better than others.

In Japan, seven out of every ten pieces of fire fighting equipment were crushed by our atomic bombs and 8 out of every 10 firemen were injured or unable to respond. Even where fire fighting equipment and men were available, streets blocked by debris made access to the fire impossible. As for the blasting of fire mains and water lines, that is a factor unto itself.

Burned property can be rebuilt or remodeled but burned humans must get human aid if they are to be saved from the horrible death burns bring.

Not only must our civilian defense organization train tens of thousands and even millions of our citizens in the rudimentary knowledge of first aid for burns, but huge stores of plasma and field hospital equipment must be made ready. Such stores will involve millions of dollars in cost, aside from all other defense money expenditures.

Auxiliary fire battalions must also be trained and equipment prepared.

These are, again, the ABCD's involved in Atom Bomb Civilian Defense planning and training.

J

J is for JUST USE COMMON SENSE: In the index of the U. S. Government's book *The Effects of Atomic Weapons* which is the source material for this ABCD, there is just one listing under the letter J. It is: *Japanese experience, casualties.*

To use common sense you do not need to memorize hundreds of pages of expert knowledge. Common sense would tell you to shelter yourself in an atomic weapons attack, the best way you know how. Just by falling to the ground or floor and covering the exposed skin areas by curling up and tucking in your head and hands and covering your face, would help.

Where there is time to get to a shelter of some kind, common sense will tell you to seek that shelter.

It might be a public shelter, if your community has used common sense and prepared one.

It might be a shelter in your home or yard, if common sense has led you to plan such a shelter with the help of civilian defense authorities.

In one California community it became county-wide gossip that a respected resident had been working on a secret atom bomb shelter under his house.

The rumors became fact because he did not keep it a top secret. He stocked his concrete-lined subterranean shelter with cans of food, with canned-fuel for stoves, with wines and liquors and cigars and cigarettes and vitamin pills and a dozen decks of cards. He built four comfortable bunks into the shelter, presumably to invite card playing partners to join him and his wife.

But because he wanted to secretly hoard shelter, like a food hoarder puts by supplies to outsmart his fellow humans, he confided in no one and got the advice of no one.

Finally he disclosed his secret to a good friend who pointed out to him, with common sense, that the secret shelter was a death trap: that it did not extend beyond the main structure of the house above; that his concrete walls though thick, had not been reinforced sufficiently to withstand shock distortion and that his air vent system could be smashed by the collapse of the house above him.

The citizen who tries to outsmart his neighbors and his fellow men by thinking only of himself and not working with the community, is the one who does not use common sense. In the American vernacular such a man—or woman—is called simply: *A damfool.*

K

K is for KIDS: Our kids are our hope for the future of our land. They must be given every opportunity for survival. No normal parent will think of himself or herself first and the kids second. Our kids are our great American responsibility.

It is, of course, inconceivable that parents will not demand the utmost in safety for their children. And that will mean a public pressure upon school authorities to exert every effort to provide the finest and best defense measures. Expense can be no delaying factor and no excuse for authorities for failure to provide for the children first.

School authorities and civilian defense planners are only human, too. Some of them are parents, even as you and I. But the children cannot speak up for themselves. Their parents and the whole community must speak for them, remove the deep fears which often beset children who sense insecurity and danger.

Children, like grownups, know that actions speak louder than words and promises.

In our ABCD's for survival, the letter K for Kids, comes first.

M

L

L is for ***LEAVE IT TO THE AUTHORITIES:*** Yes, you the citizen should leave it to the authorities to do the overall planning for your community, for the state and for the nation. But that does NOT mean to leave it to the authorities to save you from disaster. That, you and every other citizen, must do for yourselves.

The authorities can plan, they can coordinate, they can suggest and recommend and advise, but you, as a citizen in your community, must make the final decisions.

If you feel the authorities are not doing enough, you must speak up. It is your life, after all, which is imperilled if they do not act in time and with all-out organization, personnel, equipment and training operations.

Our Civilian Defense authorities are, like all other public service employees, both the servants of the people and leaders in the community. They must both follow the demands of the citizens they serve and at the same time lead them.

Many of our communities have, even now, merely appointed a Civilian Defense Director and sat back content and satisfied that they have done something.

Here is a broad-based example of what should be included in a typical Civilian Defense organization:

DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

1. An advisory board of representative citizens.
2. A Chief of Information. He may be named by an advisory board of the community's publishers and editors.
3. A central headquarters in a strategically sheltered area. An information center in the heart of the community.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

1. *Transportation.* To develop evacuation schedules and provide transport facilities for personnel and supplies. School buses and public carriers to be prepared for possible conversion into ambulances.
2. *Evacuation.* Planning, selection and assembly of evacuees and designation of assembly and destination points. Police, health, welfare and school officials to work with the Evacuation Director.
3. *Police.* Under the Police Director will come patrol and traffic details and control of bomb reconnaissance wardens, fire watchers, light rescue squads, air raid warning transmission and messenger service.
4. *Fire.* A director to control all phases of fire prevention and fire fighting.
5. *Public Works.* Demolition and clearance, road and sewer repairs, utilities repairs, illumination control, heavy rescue work and control over all shelters.
6. *Medical.* A Medical Director to control collection and treatment of casualties, casualty stations, hospitals, emergency stretcher teams and mortuary service.
7. *Welfare.* A director to control emergency welfare centers, rest stations, registration centers and mass feeding stations. To plan for care of aged and disabled in event of evacuation.
8. *Decontamination and Hygiene.* A director to control sanitation, hygiene, radiation, chemical and bacteriological detection and decontamination.
9. *Communications.* A director to control telephone, telegraph, radio and press communications and short wave communication facilities.
10. *Liaison.* A director who, in cities of over 100,000 and in counties and state organizations will serve as clearing officer with organizations and incorporated and unincorporated towns on the county level and with county defense authorities on the state level.

(The above organization chart is not theoretical. It is based upon the already functioning New York State and New York City Civilian Defense headquarters operation.)

M

M is for MOTHER: And M is for Men and for Medicine, too.

The women of America, aside from the factors of concern over the welfare and survival of their homes and children have reason to be concerned with the effects of atomic weapon warfare on the basic function of all womanhood—the procreation of their own kind. In this ABCD, the letter G—G for Genetics—has elements in it of the utmost gravity.

It will be to the women of America that our Civilian Defense organizations will turn for the traditional role of women as comforters of the sick and disabled and injured, as nurses and medical aides.

There is no ABCD in medicine as such. There is an ABCD of first aid, but the Ten booklets of this size could be filled role of the doctor is the role of an expert. with the fundamental research and training and planning that American medical authorities have been doing for the past five years.

Trained doctors are a major problem. It is for you, the average citizen, to encourage and demand every effort to provide trained personnel in medicine. And doctors will need your help, as citizens, to be prepared with medical supplies and equipment and hospital facilities. They are the top experts in saving human lives.

Other experts may work and plan for saving material things and property but the medical doctor's dedication is to saving human life.

N

N is for NOTHING TO BUY: N is also for Neutrons and Nuclear fission in the Atomic Bomb technical books. N is for Nagasaki in the military histories of Atom Bombings.

There is nothing that money will buy to protect you from the effects of an atomic weapons attack. Money can buy almost anything for anybody except the guarantee of survival in the face of the greatest destructive force man has yet devised.

The blockbusters in Britain brought death to rich and poor alike. TNT bombs were not impressed by British titles. The atom bombs in Japan levelled everything —including the difference between millionaires and paupers.

For us, living under the daily menace of an atomic weapons attack, there is nothing to buy with money which will guarantee us that what we have bought will give us a chance to survive which the man without money cannot have.

Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief . . . as human beings we will all be vulnerable in the disastrous moment of an atomic weapons attack.

O

O is for ONLY THE BRAVE: And O is for Operation Survival, too.

Fear can win half the battle for an enemy, whether it be a man who attacks another physically or psychologically. A business enemy can, if his opponent is filled with fear, win material victories. Fear in an army or in a people gives the enemy superiority before physical battle even begins.

The fear of the unknown factors in atomic warfare has been widespread not only in our country but throughout the world. Knowledge can remove and certainly reduce fears of the citizenry. A fearful nation must perish. Only the brave can survive.

The following are words spoken by a medical doctor who was Safety Advisor for the Manhattan Project; Safety Consultant for the Atomic Bomb Tests in New Mexico; Safety Advisor for Operation Crossroads and Radiological Defense Advisor in the Office of the Secretary of Defense:

"Because the atomic weapon is characterized by such destructive and terrifying effects and because of the great emphasis which has been placed on the unique characteristics of radiological hazards, we are today confronted with a serious psychological problem which involves military as well as civilian personnel and which demands at all levels of responsibility leadership which is intelligent, sound and effective.

"Effective leadership and *widespread appreciation of the facts*, are both essential.

"The very serious consequences which may arise from the 'pyramiding of ignorance' must be stressed.

"Man has learned to work reasonably safe with the serious hazards of high tension lines and of highly toxic and dangerous chemicals. It is not too much to think that man can learn to meet the problems associated with radiological hazards."

These are realistic words, if you read them well. But do not read anything into them. We have not yet learned everything about the effects of atomic weapons warfare. We *can* learn and not, as we are told, pyramid our ignorance. Instead, we must build a pyramid of knowledge, based on the ABCD's for survival.

P

P is for POLICE: And for protection, too. Law and order must prevail and are needed more than ever in disaster. A city without a policing force can, even today, become a community of panic.

Our existing policing organizations have been planned and manned for our normal way of life. Thus, the ABCD's we learn include the necessity for training and equipping an auxiliary police force in every community in the nation.

These auxiliary police organizations will be trained specially in the ABCD's of an atomic weapons attack. They may be formed of volunteer citizens or be organized on some other basis.

As our National Guard units in our states are called into Federal Service, they will be replaced with auxiliary state defense organizations, a procedure already under way in the state of California.

Q

Q is for QUESTIONS: And for Quantum mechanics, too. A child learns the alphabet and learns how to spell cat. Then the child has a question. How do you spell dog? As he progresses he questions such things as the meaning of Quantum mechanics.

This ABCD is an alphabet of the Atomic Bomb and what it means to you. It gives some fundamental answers to fundamental questions.

If a child, having mastered the alphabet and learned how to spell a dozen words, stopped there and said it knew the answers to everything it wouldn't be very bright. Nor would the person who believes that this simple ABCD makes him an expert on the effects of Atomic Weapons warfare.

Even the U. S. Government source book for this alphabet will refer you, on page 226, to a book written by W. Heitler called *The Quantum Theory of Radiation*, the Second Edition published by the Oxford University Press in 1944. So, if you have a question about quantum mechanics, you now know where to get an expert answer.

Someone defined education as not having all the knowledge in the world, but knowing where to go and get it.

This is a First Reader, a Primer for Survival. The answers to the questions it should raise, are available from civilian defense authorities in your community, from books in your public libraries, from your state and federal government.

(NOTE: A list of subjects and experts from the source book might be included here)

R

R is for RADIATION: With the first public disclosure of the radiological aspects of atomic weapons warfare after we used the atom bombs in Japan, the term "death ray" was popularized.

It has been perpetuated in popular publications and by radio reporters, commentators and dramatists. There are, of course, death rays emitted by an atomic blast. But the very phrase implants the idea of the unknown and leads, if not to active fear in the human mind, to a subconscious fear of the unknown.

Even if you only get off onto a strange country road in your automobile on a dark night, there is a subconscious fear of the unknown. Your map does not show it. Where are you? Maybe there's a broken bridge or an unsafe or tottering bridge ahead! Fear.

But if you find the road on your map, your fear is gone, or reduced. You then *know* something about the road and where you are.

Reasonable fear is a good thing for humans to have. Reasonable fear makes you jump out of the way of a speeding automobile or watch your step on a slippery piece of linoleum.

The radioactivity given off by an atomic blast is real. It can kill you instantly or it can injure you externally or internally. It can cause cataracts to cloud your eyes five years after you have been exposed to radioactivity. It can act as has been detailed under the letter G.

Experts in discussing Radiological Defense divide the subject into three categories: 1. Psychological aspects. 2. Medical aspects. 3. Technical aspects.

And then they say: "The psychological aspects will prove the hardest to deal with because they are based on unreasonable fear."

There are answers available, detailed knowledge available and that is part of learning this new alphabet in this Atomic era.

S

S is for SHOCK: Here, from the chapter headed *Shock from Airburst*, in the U. S. Government's book *The Effects of Atomic Weapons* which is the main source for this ABCD primer, is a verbatim quotation:

"The shock wave produced by an airburst atomic bomb is, from the point of view of weapon delivery and disruptive effect, the most important agent in producing destruction.

"This implies that the other characteristics of an atomic bomb which can be employed in warfare, such as the presence of thermal and visible radiations, neutrons, gamma rays and fission products, are, at present, not serious competitors in the production of damage by a bomb which is burst in the air.

"There are of course other applications, such as possible use of an atomic weapon as an instrument for radiological warfare by exploding it in a conveniently located body of water, so as to produce a base surge, or in restricting the escape of the fission products by means of a subterranean explosion. The bomb might also be employed to produce earth or water shock through a subsurface explosion. Such users, although potent, must, because of the restrictive conditions placed on the delivery problem and the target location and configuration, be regarded as special applications of the varied destructive characteristics of the atomic bomb."

And here, too, is the official table of the air-blast damage of an atomic bomb as charted from the explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. What should be remembered is that more powerful bombs are possible. In reading the number of feet, remember an average city block is about 300 feet long.

DAMAGE FROM AN ATOMIC BOMB

0 Feet ("Ground Zero," Center of Damage)

Air burst of an atomic bomb.

1,000 Feet

Decks of steel plate girder bridge shift laterally.

2,000 Feet

Limit of severe structural damage to earthquake-resistant reinforced concrete buildings.

Reinforced concrete buildings collapsed, 10-inch wall, 6-inch floors.

Mass distortion of heavy steel frame buildings.

Loss of roofs and panels.

3,000 Feet

Virtually complete destruction of all buildings, other than reinforced concrete aseismic design.

4,000 Feet

Reinforced concrete smoke stack with 8-inch walls overturned.

Roof tiles bubbled (melted by heat).

Eighteen-inch brick walls completely destroyed.

5,000 Feet

Twelve-inch brick walls severely cracked.

Steel frame building destroyed (mass destruction of frame.)

Light concrete buildings collapsed.

6,000 Feet

Severe damage to entire area.

Severe structural damage to steel frame building.

Nine-inch brick walls moderately cracked.

Electrical installations and trolley cars destroyed.

Multi-story brick building completely destroyed.

7,000 Feet

Structural damage to multi-story brick buildings.

8,000 Feet

Severe damage to homes, heavy damage to window frames and doors, foliage scorched by radiant heat.

9,000 Feet

Heavy plaster damage.

Moderate damage to area.

10,000 Feet

Blast damage to majority of homes.

Severe fire damage expected.

Flash ignition of dry combustible materials.

11,000 Feet

Flash charring of telegraph poles.

Roof and wall covering on steel frame building damaged.

Partial damage to structures in area.

12,000 Feet

Light damage to window frames and doors, moderate plaster damage, complete window damage.

8 Miles

T

T is for TIME: Time is an important factor in an atom bomb. It is the timing which determines whether it explodes over a target, on the ground or under water.

Time is also an important element in our nation's defense plans and preparations. Some areas, feeling themselves less vulnerable, may take more time than others.

The largest state in the land, New York, went full-speed ahead in establishment of a Civilian Defense Organization. New York State and New York City have fully-operating defense organizations. California, the second largest of our states, has taken more time. All of our states, however, are on the march, coordinating their activities with Federal planning.

The time element is of most importance to those of our citizens who live in areas bordering on the Atlantic, Pacific, the Great Lakes and the Gulf.

Our great urban centers of New York, Boston, Miami, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans—all face double hazards, in that additional planning for special effects of atomic blasting on the surface of, or under water, must be reckoned with.

These large areas, most of them with naval and other strategic harbor installations, have, in a very real sense, two strikes against them.

Citizens in our coastal areas must realize and this must guide them in the organization of their civilian defense operations.

No more than we, as individual citizens, can buy a guarantee of safety, no more can we, as members of communities, buy that precious commodity known as *time*. The phrase "too little and too late" can be a death warrant for thousands and even millions of American men, women and children.

U

U is for UNITED: And for Uranium, too.

Our strength as a nation comes from a united group of 48 states. But a nation or a state means only its people.

In the face of a common peril only a united defense can give us a chance for survival. We must work together, join together for our common defense. In union there is strength.

There is individual group strength in our unions, our managements, our farmers and our small buisnessmen and professional people. In building our defenses for survival we can have hope only if all the elements of our social and economic structure work for the common good.

No more than the worker, unionized or not, can work only for his own safety, can his boss arrange safety only for himself.

When the elements in an atomic bomb fail to fuse in the reaction which make an atomic bomb explode, such a bomb is called a "fizzle" by atomic scientists. If the elements which make up the human force of our nation fail to fuse, the chances for the survival of our land as a nation, could be called a fizzle, too.

A young scientist, contemplating the role that all of our citizenry must assume on our civilian defense front, commented: "If a bomb fizzles, we can try another one another day. But if our American people fizzle . . . "He left his thought unuttered and to cover the grimness of the look in his eye, he said: "It won't happen, though. We're one nation, indifizzable, with liberty and safety for all."

V

V is for VITAMINS: And vitamins, more often than not, mean food rather than pills.

The storage of emergency food supplies will, of course, be an important element in preparations by any Civilian Defense organization.

Such stores, like those of emergency medical supplies and clothing depots, will be located in what are determined to be the best protected areas in any region.

In a unified and integrated nationwide plan, areas or regions not hit by an atomic bomb, will move emergency supplies to the disaster center. This has happened before in our country when floods, hurricanes and great fires have struck.

There can be little or no contamination of food supplies which are properly covered, such as canned goods or foods protected by impervious dustproof wrappings. Unprotected foods will be contaminated and dangerous, whether in the homes or in stores or in the fields.

W

W is for WATER: What water means to any community was graphically demonstrated to the largest city in the United States in 1950. The water shortage in New York City became a matter not only of community concern and action but of national concern and interest.

Water mains and aqueducts and reservoirs are vulnerable to the shock blasts of atomic weapons. Water supplies are thus cut off mechanically. But there is the additional factor of contaminated water which has been rendered radioactive and dangerous for human and animal consumption.

Radioactive particles may fall into a river or a reservoir or even on the ground from which the water runs off into streams to feed a reservoir. Or there may be the deliberate dusting of a whole watershed area with radioactive particles as one use of an atomic attack.

Our civilian defense preparations will provide for the testing of all water supplies believed contaminated. But storage of enough water to supply large urban areas will present a grave problem. It has been determined, however, that distillation of contaminated water, removes danger of its radioactivity.

Like the shipwrecked sailor on a wide ocean, so may the survivors of an atomic attack in which the area's water supply has been effected, say: "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink."

X

X is for THE UNKNOWN FACTOR: It is also for X-Rays which have in them both good and evil. The gamma rays of an atomic blast are related to the X-Rays. But X, as it is used by mathematicians, is the unknown factor. Our atomic scientists strongly stress this X.

In the foreword to the source book used in this ABCD, Norris E. Bradbury, director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, commenting on the material which is included in the book, said: "The difficulties stem from the fact that the energy released is on a scale never before used by man, so that previous experience with conventional high explosives provides an adequate basis for scientific prediction of results. In addition, atomic explosion phenomena are so complex as to make precise quantitative evaluation of their results almost impossible . . . While the predictions of this book cannot be guaranteed to be precise, nevertheless they probably represent the most nearly quantitative approach to atomic bomb phenomenology which can be published at this time."

To paraphrase what the learned scientist has said: Nobody can be a smart aleck about an atom bomb and what it might do.

And even the experts admit, humbly, that they have much to learn. Thus, if the men we accept as experts still seek knowledge, we the American citizens must, after learning our ABCD's, continue to keep ourselves as informed as we possibly can and demand information which can, by removing ignorance, give us a chance to defend ourselves and survive.

If we—you and I—do not do this then (in the vernacular) X will mark the spot where the Miracle of America once stood.

Y

Y is for YOU: The U. S. Government source book for this ABCD, lists nothing under Y, not even You, although it was prepared by many brilliant men working for many hours, to give you the knowledge that they have so that you may hope to survive in the Atomic era in which we all live.

You, as an individual citizen, are the most important element in every phase of the American way of life. As individuals, we select our leaders and govern ourselves. We do this in acting not only for our own welfare, but for the common welfare.

Our leaders are at the same time servants—of the people. Our enemies are not concerned with the attitudes and the actions of our leaders. They are concerned with what you and I are doing. If we, the people, prefer to do nothing to prepare and implement our defenses against attack, it will not take enemy agents among us to establish such a fact. The world will know it.

Each one of us who chooses to go along his own merry, or even unmerry way, and shrug his shoulders and say: Let George do it! is in a very real sense an enemy agent. Such an American, in a very real sense, is sabotaging his fellow Americans' chances for survival.

All men, in our American credo, are created equal. And all Americans, by that same credo, have the equal chance for extinction, in this Atomic century—or for survival.

Z

Z is for ZERO: Scientists refer to the center of an atomic bomb blast as Zero and measure the effects of the atomic explosion from Zero.

You, who are reading this, have gone through the alphabet from A to Z of a new language — the language of the world's greatest man-made destructive force when used as a weapon by men against other men.

Having read this, you are at Zero, too. What you do in preparing to meet your duty in defending yourself, your loved ones, your community, your state and your country, will be measured, in humanity's language, from Zero.

A Footnote About the Editor

Joseph Quentin Rizzik is a San Franciscan schooled at the University of California, University of Munich and Columbia University. As a young social worker in New York City he met Harry Hopkins before either of them knew Franklin D. Roosevelt. As a newspaper writer he worked for the United Press, The Chicago Tribune abroad and the Hearst Newspapers in New York and San Francisco. As an editor he was an associate on the Crowell-Collier American Magazine and was a writer with Columbia Pictures in Hollywood when the European war started. In 1940 he joined the Columbia Broadcasting System as a network news writer and editor. Upon the appointment of Elmer Davis as director of the Office of War Information he went to Washington as aide to Mr. Davis. He acted as Coordinator of Media in a specialized operation which analyzed the enemy's propaganda aimed at the American people and made such analyses available to all media of mass communication in the United States, including the Congress. At the height of America's war effort he prepared a survey-report on the opinions and attitudes of the American people on their own war effort, covering every section of the country and involving direct talks with a representative cross-section of more than 2,000 Americans. In 1944 he was named aide to Sidney Hillman as executive editor of the CIO's National Political Action Committee. After the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt he resumed his editorial work as a consultant for publishers and authors. His wife, Charlotte Barnes, is a writer and publicist and has held posts with the Rockefeller Williamsburg Foundation; as assistant to the chief of the Overseas Branch of the OWI and with the State Department as Foreign Press Liaison administrator. Their son, Barnes, was preparing for a doctorate in the History of Education at the University of California until a few months ago. Presently he is specializing in Military Science and the Russian language.

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WHAT EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE ATOM BOMB

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Robbins, Noel

F. 585

Mr. Burt

Mr. Murrow

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

October 18, 1951

I have talked with Miss Robbins and she impresses me as a most able, alert and attractive young woman. If anyone in the shop has need for her particular talents, I believe they would find her a real asset.

I would be most grateful if you would have a talk with her and have taken the liberty of suggesting to her that she call you tomorrow morning for an appointment.

E. R. M.

E.R.M.

Voice of America
Guy Kohler

J. STANTON ROBBINS

Will See Flowers
V: 30

Mr. Edward R .Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, New York.

Dear Ed:

The babies I guess you knew in 1930 are now grown up and one of them. ..Noel...graduated from Mount Holyoke last year and worked for Army Intelligence in Puerto Rico last winter. This Winter she is anxious to work for the State Department in propaganda work such as Voice of America or for some other organization in New York in similar work.

I wonder if I might ask you to talk with her and give her your advice and suggestions as to where she would be most likely to be useful? We will be in New York Monday October first from about 11:30 AM until mid-afternoon and then again on Thursday October fourth for the whole day. Anytime convenient to you would work.

Since Europe on Wheels I spent three years with Grace & Co. on the West Coast of South America, three years with Nelson Rockefeller, a year in New Orlaans setting up International House, two years in London with American Overseas Airlines, and the last three years in Puerto Rico getting a tourist industry started for the Government.

I've had not difficulty keeping track of you !You've done a fine job. We will call your office when we get in Monday

best regards

Stan

September twenty seventh
76 Water Street
Stonington, Connecticut.

Noel Robbins
Sutton Terrace E.
1161 York

Robertson, Mrs. C. H

January 30, 1950

Mrs. C. H. Robertson
950 Van Ness
Tempe, Arizona

Dear Gwen:

Thanks for sending on the invitation from Mrs. Saunders. I'm afraid I dan't accept it but it was a generous thought.

Pro-Labor or anything else, I just think the pigs are going to inherit the earth!

As ever yours,

January 21, 1950

Dear Ed:

I feel obligated to forward the enclosed invitation from Betty Saunders of Essex, England, even though I'm quite sure you'll have another thing or two to do in England.

The Saunders are the couple about whom I wrote you in the summer of 1947 when they were touring this country after the Rotary convention. Believe me, I explained to them quite carefully that ours was only an acquaintanceship developed during my six years as secretary to your brother Lacey. Out of their astonishment that anyone in the middle of the desert should know a New York vice-president, I see our status has grown to that of "friends." The presumption is theirs only.

From the CBS comments on Churchill's talk yesterday, I gather that Mr. Murrow is still pro-Labor.....dammit. If you could just see the light on that important point, you might make a pretty good President for this country! Lord knows we could use a brain in Washington.

Sincerely,

Gwen

Mrs. C. H. Robertson
950 Van Ness
Tempe, Arizona

Robertson, C. H.

June 21, 1949

Mrs. C. H. Robertson
Florence, Arizona

Dear Gwen Robertson:

Many thanks for yours of the 31st. I'm sorry, but Mrs. Davis and her sisters never contacted the office. I would have been glad to do what I could for them, but we have heard nothing from them to date.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

May 31, 1949

Hello, Ed --

Here comes the semi-annual howl for help from the hinterlands.

My neighbor, Mrs. Jas. Davis, (no relation to our Jimmie Davis who just died in Washington) is Arizona's official delegate to the President's Highway Safety Conference this week. She drove back with two of her sisters and they intend to see as much as possible of the east coast on the trip. Although any one of them would stare down a rattlesnake at ten paces without flinching, methinks they're about half scared of the big city. Bea is attractive, intelligent and competent, but she's never before been east of the Baby State. Since they don't know anyone in New York, I played big shot and told them if they became too lost perhaps your office would offer them friendly counsel.

Don't bother to acknowledge this, but if they come in and your secretaries can help them, we'll all be most grateful.

Incidentally, you might tell your man Godfrey -- or do Vice Presidents speak to Godfrey???? -- that he can stop feeling self-conscious about that iced tea spiel. It has already hit an official 109° here (wish I could find the shady nook where the weatherman takes those readings!) and we've practically subsisted on iced Lipton's for the last several weeks.

Sincerely,

Gwen Robertson

Mrs. C. H. Robertson
Florence, Arizona

Robertson, Janice

November 6, 1951

Dear Ron:

Many thanks for your letter of October 12 which I found upon my return from Europe. I received a nice note from Janice just before I left the states; I shall of course be delighted to see her again and will communicate directly with her.

It was indeed good to hear from you and I hope we can meet again in the not too distant future.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ronald V. Robertson
409 Riverside Avenue
Spokane, Washington

RONALD V. ROBERTSON
409 RIVERSIDE AVE.
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

October 12, 1951

man - mis letter
will see her

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

You of course are aware that one never hears from a fraternity brother unless a favor is to be asked, and I naturally am no exception. However, when the aforementioned concerns the writer's daughter, I know of no one who would be more understanding than your good self.

To get to the point — Janice, our older daughter, whom you met at the time we were in New York some four years ago, has since graduated from Stanford and is now working in New York. During the past week or two she has written you a letter in the hope that it might at some time be convenient for you to grant her the privilege of an interview.

I am sure that she has nothing specific in mind, but simply would appreciate the opportunity of becoming acquainted and in so doing, expose herself to some good, sound and fatherly advice, should you feel her to be in need of same.

In spite of the fact she is a daughter of mine, I am sure you will find, as have we, that she is a personable young lady who has chosen to give the "Big City"a whirl in her first venture at that rather mundane experience of attempting to make a living.

You of course will know, Ed, how deeply grateful we would be to you for any concession of your time in Janice's behalf and know that she in turn would be most happy. If Janice reacts anything like her parents, she must at times feel a very long way from home. Her present address is 145 W. 12th, and home phone is Chelsea 2-1760 extension 26; I understand her office phone is Oregon 9-4189.

Next time you see Lacey, give him our best, and the same of course to yours and his better half. Again, many thanks and with kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Ron

Fri., Nov. 16
12:00 noon

September 27, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

While in New York four years ago with my family, the Ron Robertsons of Spokane, Washington, I had the pleasure of meeting you and Mrs. Murrow. Now I am back again, sans the family, and working, and thought perhaps I might be able to take advantage of this opportunity to meet you again.

After graduating from Stanford University in June, I went back to Spokane for the summer. I was fortunate enough to find a job that would allow me to come to New York, and I arrived early this month. Already I am finding my "Eastern experience" very stimulating. I have an apartment in the Village with another girl, and am thoroughly enjoying my first year away from school.

Dad has spoken of you so often, and we never will forget the wonderful time given us by your brother, Lacey, and his wife while we were visiting in Washington. I know Dad would be pleased if I could see you again and say hello for him; and I, of course, would enjoy the opportunity. I am living at 145 W. 12th, and am working for the Architects and Engineers Service at 135 E. 40th. I would be delighted to see you--sometime when you are free.

Ops-8088
Home

Please give my best to Mrs. Murrow.

Sincerely yours,
Janice Robertson

McDonough
Miss Robertson

12/6/51

Mr. Murray asked me to leave this. I will appreciate it if he gets it. However, I have been given a promotion in my present position & am going to the Coast for a few weeks. Perhaps I may call you upon my return in January.
Thank you very much.

Robertson, Janice

Janice Robertson 145 West 12th Street New York 11, N.Y. ORegon 5-8033

BIRTH: February 7, 1929, Spokane, Washington

EDUCATION: January, 1947, Lewis & Clark High School, Spokane, Washington
June, 1951, BA, Stanford University, California
Major: International Relations
Extracurricular Activities: Vice President, freshman dormitory
President, women's living group
Representative, Student Executive Council
President, dormitory

WORKING EXPERIENCE:

Architects & Engineers Service
135 East 40th Street
New York 16, N.Y.
ORegon 9-4189

August, 1951-
Sales Promotion position...selling the Service to building materials manufacturers.
Reference: Miss Barbara Quick, mgr.
A courtesy service to architects subscribed to by building materials manufacturers.

(Summer Fill-in Job:)

Union Pacific Railroad
Sun Valley, Idaho

June, 1950-September, 1950
Waitress...Challenger Inn
Reference: Mrs. Pat Tecza, hostess

Spokane Girl Scout Council, Inc.
Norfolk Building
Spokane, Washington

June, 1949-August, 1949
Typist-clerk (typing speed: 65)
Reference: Mrs. Fred N. Bock
executive director

Spokane Daily Chronicle
Chronicle Building
Spokane, Washington

February, 1947-July, 1947
Receptionist and messenger
Reference: Mr. Harold Cassill
managing editor

PERSONAL REFERENCES:

To facilitate checking of references, you are referred to:
Mr. James Lambert, director
Stanford University Placement Service
Stanford University, California
Mr. Lambert will furnish such information upon request.

Mr. Don Walters
417 Peyton Building
Spokane, Washington

Dr. Frederick D. Lascoff
J. Leon Lascoff & Son
1209 Lexington Avenue
New York 28, N.Y.

Mr. W.J.A. Jones, director,
accident and sickness sales
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N
1740 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Mrs. Miriam Frasher, field adviser
Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.
155 East 44th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Rockefeller, David
MO 2-8500

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

500 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

N.Y.
Mach

March 22, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mrs. Rockefeller and I hope very much that you will join us for dinner and an evening program on April 5th at International House.

We shall meet for cocktails in the upper foyer of International House at seven o'clock when an exhibition of student art work will be on display. Dinner will be served at seven-forty-five, and the student members of the House will join us in being your hosts and hostesses. I think you will enjoy meeting these young people from abroad, and I know you will be interested in what they have to say about their stay in the United States and at International House. Dress will of course be informal.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will speak, and the students are planning a colorful entertainment which I am sure you will enjoy.

I hope you will let me know at International House as soon as possible if you will be able to join us and whether you will be bringing someone with you. I do hope it will be possible for you to be with us. We would enjoy having you, and I believe you would be interested in the opportunity of seeing something of the important work the House is doing.

Sincerely yours,

David Rockefeller

David Rockefeller

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: General George C. Marshall, Chairman • David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Executive Committee • Reidar E. Gundersen, Treasurer • John L. Mott, Recording Secretary and Director • Julius Ochs Adler, Leonard J. Beck, Chauncey Belknap, Spencer Byard, Frank D. Fackenthal, George S. Franklin, Jr., Mrs. O. Currier McEwen, Porter McKeever, Mrs. John L. Mott, Mrs. David Rockefeller, Herrick B. Young

Rockefeller, David

May 9, 1950

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

As Mr. Murrow is out of town and will not be returning to New York until some time later in the month, he has asked me to write and tell you that he will not be able to accept your kind invitation for dinner on May 16th. He very much regrets that he will not be present to join in the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of International House, and has asked me to thank you for inviting him.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Plataff
Secretary

Mr. David Rockefeller
International House
500 [illegible]wside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

500 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

n-6

April 26, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to ask you to be our guest for dinner and an evening program on May 16th, in commemoration of the founding of International House twenty-five years ago.

We shall meet for cocktails in the upper foyer of International House, 500 Riverside Drive, at seven-fifteen; dinner will be served at seven-forty-five. Dress will be informal. The resident student members will join us in being your hosts, and will give you a glimpse of the life and culture of their homelands.

General George C. Marshall, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, will preside, and my father will say a few words. The Hon. John Foster Dulles will make the principal address of the evening. There will also be student entertainment which I am sure you will enjoy.

So that guest cards may be mailed to you, I hope you will let me know at International House as soon as possible whether you will be able to join us, and whether you will be bringing some one with you. I do hope it will be possible for you to be with us on this festive occasion. We would enjoy having you, and I believe you would be interested in the important work the House is doing.

Sincerely yours,

David Rockefeller

David Rockefeller

OF TRUSTEES: HON. HENRY L. STIMSON, Honorary Chairman • GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, Chairman • DAVID ELLER, Chairman of the Executive Committee • REIDAR E. GUNDERSEN, Treasurer • JOHN L. MOTT, Recording Secre- l Director • JULIUS OCHS ADLER, LEONARD J. BECK, CHAUNCEY BELKNAP, SPENCER BYARD, FRANK D. FACKENTHAL, S. FRANKLIN, JR., MRS. O. CURRIER MCEWEN, PORTER MCKEEVER, MRS. JOHN L. MOTT, HERRICK B. YOUNG

Roe, Yale

EDWARD R. MURROW

Dear Mr. Roe:

This is merely a note to tell you that I have passed your letter of the 15th on to Bob Bendick, CBS' Director of Special Events, since I no longer have anything to do with programs other than my own. You will no doubt hear from him shortly.

Best of luck with the idea.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Yale Roe
Radio Station WMAQ
190 North State Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

cc: Bob Bendick
with correspondence

Rogers, Wm. McM.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Rogers:

This is the first day of my vacation and I find to my chagrin that I failed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 3. I am disposed in the main to agree with your line of reasoning with the letter to Senator Johnson.

Mrs. Murrow and I are spending a few weeks' holiday at our log house on Quaker Hill. After that I shall probably be traveling again, perhaps to Yugoslavia. We shall hope to see you in Birmingham again sometime in the course of the coming winter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William McM. Rogers
Route 13, Cahaba Road
Birmingham 3, Alabama

WILLIAM McM. ROGERS
Route 13, Cahaba Road

Birmingham, Ala.
Feb. 3, 1951.

(33)

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Your afternoon broadcast, always so much anticipated by us, daily reminds me of your generosity in giving of your time and energy to permit me to share in the pleasure of your friends during your recent visit to Birmingham. Some things which you have said over the radio lead me to believe that you may be sympathetic to some of the expressions in the attached copy of a letter to Senator Johnson.

My son at Princeton is a Naval Reserve O.T.C. student and is presently exempted. But adolescent drafting is something to which I have always been opposed until we have exhausted all other avenues of preparedness.

I join your other friends in hoping that you will make us a return visit and that you will bring with you your charming wife whom Mrs. Rogers enjoyed so much in a meeting at lunch.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. M. Rogers.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.

WILLIAM McM. ROGERS

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Route 13, Cahaba Road
January 13, 1951

Honorable Lyndon Johnson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Johnson:

I see that you question the proposals of our military planners to draft our eighteen year old adolescents. I heartily approve. It is a far-sighted attitude and recognizes the responsibility of Congress.

This is not to be taken merely as voicing criticism of military men. They have been given the problem of getting a sufficient number of men under a Selective Service Act, which is a special pleading hodge-podge adopted as an escapist subterfuge. I have often wondered whether such an Act could be considered constitutional under some of our constitution's provisions interpreted in the spirit of their adoption--that they were being put there to prevent injustice when ruthless majorities or organized groups adopt laws in their own selfish interest.

The attitude of the Pentagon planners I can comprehend, though I do not subscribe to all of their reasoning or unrealistic assumptions. Your attitude it seems to me, recognizes the far broader and greater responsibilities of Congress. But Iwas genuinely shocked that a group of our great university heads should appear before you and advocate such a proposal as Dr. Conant's non-deferment plan. It seemed to me there was a complete failure on the part of these gentlemen to recognize the responsibilities of their intellectual leadership or the implications of the custodianship which we have intrusted to them as educators.

More particularly they omitted to urge upon you consideration of the vitally important matter, peculiarly, I think, within their province. They should have said to you that we should first mobilize all of our economic strength and all of our manpower (as Britain did in World War II) before we grasp and hide behind our 'teen agers as military expendibles. And cannot our great universities find space among their cyclotrons and economic-atom splitters for someone to write for us as did the poet described by Kipling - "And he wrote for them wonderful verses that swept the land like flame, -Till the fatted souls of the English were scourged with the thing called shame". Our thought of our country's future though we may be untouched by shame, should keep us, except as a last resort, from taking our boys at the most formative period of their lives out of a normal environment for living and thrusting them violently into an abnormal existence whose basic concept is "kill or be killed". You gentlemen must think about what sort of men will come home from a war. Do you want adolescents matured into men by a hideous struggle for survival amid the savage brutality of war? Do you want them embittered and disillusioned when they have come back to realize the complacency and fat of those who have stayed behind?

Do not write me off as a sentimentalist or a wrist-slapper. I realized over thirty years ago that the German Empire had successfully challenged the Pax Britannia and we had been forced to take a hand, whether we liked it or not, in the international game of power politics--a game like a Texas poker-game--for men, not boys. From my early maturity I have subscribed fully to General Hershey's creed,- "a free society is not possible without men willing to fight to gain it, and having gained it, without men who are ready and willing to protect and keep it". But he said men, not boys, and where he spoke his creed as a military man I would speak my creed as a civilian. I would replace the word "men" with the phrase "a people", so as to read "a free society is not possible without a people willing to fight to gain it, and having gained it--without a people who are ready and willing to protect and keep it".

General Hershey also speaks my language in his denouncement of the discriminatory and undemocratic provisions of Selective Service and the wholly unrealistic physical and mental standards of rejection. Even the statistical Mrs. Rosenburg concedes this when she puts the dollar sign on the reason for physical rejection--that someone is afraid that such selectees might claim in after life that the disability was "aggravated"by service. And whether Mrs. Rosenburg might think technically that the physical qualifications of a professional football player and an all-American were one and the same as a salesman, I would say practically that the physical requirements of the two occupations prima facie are so different that if it is her conclusion otherwise you gentlemen had better re-examine our physical rejection yardstick. I would also say that it seems to me if I were in your place I would turn more for advice to experienced realists like General Hershey than inexperienced technicians like Mrs. Rosenburg. I could add much about discrimination to what has been said.

I have also believed that the principal purpose as well as the principal result of the acceptance of Selective Service has been to force voluntary enlistment of seventeen and eighteen year old kids to fill up the skeleton forces which we had hoped would leave us undisturbed in our complacent routines. These kids are in Korea now, or on the way there along with the reservists and other groups who had patriotically optioned themselves for service. And can our Pentagon planners honestly say that the"resiliency" and heedlessness of boys substitute for the disciplined experience of maturity, such as was found in the old regular army units in the pre world-war days? If the professional officers do, then the professional officer has been reborn.

I spent about a year in Mexican border service. This was followed by service as an instructor in three successive officer training camps and I then joined my division overseas for combat service with the A. E. F. including the St. Mihiel and Argonne affairs. Prior to the war breaking out in Europe in 1914 I had spent several years abroad, many months of which had been lived in Germany. I was therefore a mature man during my over three years of army service. I returned to take up my profession, marry and establish a home with my normal expectancy of life as usual, merely interrupted and delayed--but not destroyed.

This was the case with many others and I felt no disillusionment over our entering the war or bitterness at the complacency of those who had remained at home,-but I established then a lifetime conviction that war, if of too great a scope to be limited to professional soldiers, must be met with preparedness and universal conscription of property and men. Younger and less mature men, I found, afterwards often developed a sense of futility when the opportunism or ineptitude of our leadership throughout the twenties and thirties failed to hold fast to the end for which the war had been fought and to grasp the fruits of their service. But I doubt if my maturity would have withstood such an experience as Korea, and the coming home to the shameless fear of a people cowering behind the destruction of its boys.

Do you think I exaggerate? One of the educational leaders who appeared before you wrote a letter recently to his students and said, "Clearly we are in a state of national emergency,-whether officially proclaimed or not, and it may be before this letter reaches you,-which is rapidly destroying our expectations of life as usual, in education as well as in business". (underscoring is mine)

He does not say interrupt or delay--he says destroy. And if the "emergency" is so great, that we must, in order to secure ourselves - "destroy" expectation of life as usual for boys, how can the rest of us go on in decency, after swilling at our sheltered trough of plenty for the past six months or more, debating whether we will temporarily inconvenience ourselves with price and wage controls? Selective Service should go in any event and if there is such an "emergency", we should face up to it and do what the wise Mr. Baruch said many months ago. We must mobilize--and whether we do or don't,--may the first be damned who, while we may skulk behind our youth in battle, prates of "sacrifice" or "soldiers of production", --or hints that a uniform or government service cloak on the streets of Washington protect against the same bitter winds as have howled through the mountain passes of Korea.

I congratulate you, Senator, on keeping your perspective. If the emergency is not so critical that we do not all have to subject ourselves to governmental control and make real personal sacrifice, then let us abandon this hysteria and panic and properly and honestly prepare for something that will be with us for many years to come and indeed until the spiritual and moral fiber of the great nations of the world, including ourselves, be restored.

We must gird our strength for the future, call on our intellectual leadership to aid us in restoring the faith of our youth in their inheritance and to aid our religious leadership in restoring our moral fiber and in teaching us humility, integrity and duty. Let us keep in mind France's story of Thais. You will recall that the monk came forth from his refuge in the hills to win the soul of Thais to God but, in doing so, lost his own.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM M. ROGERS

Rollins College

ROLLINS COLLEGE
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA
HAMILTON HOLT, PRESIDENT

OF PUBLICITY

February 9, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
484 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to thank you for your help in steering me to the right people in New York. It looks now as if CBS is going to broadcast Hutchins' speech, as they have already gotten in contact with the engineers down here who say that the technical difficulties can be ironed out quite easily. The other three networks turned down the idea, one because they were broadcasting the opera, the other two on the excuse they did not broadcast college inaugurals.

Many thanks and gest regards.

Don Vincent

Don Vincent
Director of Publicity

DV/sh

Roosevelt, Bill

Nine Sutton Place

November 29, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On my return from Washington I found your letter and "Great Conversations". How good of you to remember to send it.

The Shaw-Chesterton conversation entertained us greatly. Bits of it are very witty, aren't they? My sympathies are all with Chesterton. I was amused by his reference to Hillaire Belloc, who has been a great friend of mine and all my family's for years. Belloc claimed that Chesterton sought him out. Chesterton, Belloc & Walt Disney sang all afternoon - Wandering Songs

I shall telephone you shortly, hoping that you can come here to have a drink with me late some afternoon. I would like to present a problem, which abstractly is an interesting one, though it is actually something that affects me personally. Though it is not exactly my problem.

I think you are one of the few people who would understand both sides and I know your advice would be sound.

Sincerely yours,

Roosevelt

Bill Roosevelt

Bill & Walt Disney Stories

Roosevelt, Elea

October 4, 1950

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

An old friend of mine, Ed Morgan, formerly one of the brilliant members of the old "Chicago Daily News" foreign staff, is now working on an exciting and I think important series of broadcasts. It would take him about fifteen minutes to explain it to you. Would you be willing to spare him the time?

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The Park Sheraton Hotel
202 West 56th Street
New York 19, New York

Roosevelt, Franklin Jr.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1951

GOLBROSYS, LONDON

SMITH ~~EDW~~ MURROW SAYS COULDST ASK YOU RESERVE DOUBLE ROOM CONNAUGHT HOTEL ~~FOR~~ FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT JR ARRIVING NINE PM THURSDAY OCTOBER 18 DEPARTURE EVENING OF SATURDAY OCTOBER TWENTY STOP THANKS AND REGARDS

CHESTER

Call Sec. Mrs. Lillian Ali Salles
MU 8-3200
Okay - Called 10/1 DM.

Roosevelt, Kermit
ms.

November 20, 1950

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

You will find the Shaw-Chesterton conversation I mentioned on Page 498.

I hope you enjoy it.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt
9 Sutton Place
New York, New York

Rosengren, Lt. Col.

May 31, 1951

Dear Rosey:

It is disgraceful that I have not before answered your gracious and generous letter of April 12. As you may imagine, this shop has been somewhat busy. I have never known a time since I have been in this business when it has been more difficult to walk down the middle of the street while being shot at from both sides. Letters such as yours are enormously encouraging and I am grateful to you for taking the time to write it. If these broadcasts have any real merit I suspect it's because I have more confidence in the American people than some others who are talking on the air.

As ever yours,

Lt. Col. Roswell P. Rosengren, C E
Information Section
Headquarters First Army
90 Church Street
New York 7, New York

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY
INFORMATON SECTION
90 CHURCH STREET
NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK

12 April 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It is unnecessary for me to even mention the vast importance of yesterday's events beginning with the dismissal of General MacArthur in the early hours of the morning, except to say that that event is the subject of this letter.

All through the latter half of the night my phone was busy with inquiries from representatives of the news media. All through the day we followed the reactions of the world on the news ticker, in the columns of the newspapers and by radio and television, culminating with the President's address.

Of all the comments, born of prejudice, sentiment, conviction and/or fact, none were so superbly delineated as your broadcast of 7:45 to 8:00 P.M. on CBS last night. It was a tribute to the kind of dispassionate and objective reporting on your part which I first came to admire ten years ago, when you were of such great assistance to us in the War Department in the inauguration of the orientation program for the U. S. Army, beginning with your address at West Point shortly before Pearl Harbor. This feeling of respect rose in crescendo during the days in which you and I shared the pre-invasion bombing and the post-invasion V-Weapons attacks on London. I want you to know that our friendship over the years is not the basis for these inadequate words, but that, rather, my profound admiration for the integrity and accuracy of your reporting is a strong pillar upon which my respect and friendship rests.

Please accept this note as one among the thousands of messages of approbation you have earned for your reporting, typified by that of yesterday in the face of an unexpected and world-shaking event. If it is possible for you to do so, I would be more than happy to have for my permanent files the text of your broadcast of last evening.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes for continued success, I am,

Sincerely,

Rosy

ROSWELL P. ROSENGREN
Lt Colonel, C E
Chief, Information Section

Rosenthal, Herb

March 12, 1951

Dear Herb:

I'll try again on the Stein matter.

It looks as though it's going to be

a little difficult.

As ever yours,

Mr. Herb Rosenthal
Music Corporation of America
598 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

MUSIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Agency

Address Reply to
598 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
PHONE PLAZA 9-7500

February 19, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I just had a note from David Stein, MCA representative in Paris, advising that he had not heard from the American Embassy regarding his invitation to use the Embassy commissary. You may recall, a few months ago, you were going to use your good influence to have an invitation extended to him in this respect.

David Stein lives at 26 Ave. Marceau, Paris Me-8, and his phone number is Elysees 14-92. If this can be worked out, it would be greatly appreciated.

Cordially,

Herb Rosenthal

HR:am

DOVER STREET LONDON MAYFAIR 9766 | 598 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK PHONE PLAZA 9-7500 | 430 N. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO PHONE DELAWARE 7-1100 | 9370 SANTA MONICA BLVD. BEVERLY HILLS PHONE CRESTVIEW 6-2001 | 105 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO PHONE EXBROOK 2-8922 | UNION COMMERCE BLDG. CLEVELAND PHONE CHERRY 1-6010 | 2102 N. AKARD ST. DALLAS PHONE CENTRAL 1448 | 1612 BOOK TOWER DETROIT PHONE WOODWARD 2-2604 | 1044 LITTLE BLDG. BOSTON PHONE LIBERTY 2-4823 | NORTHWESTERN BANK BLDG. MINNEAPOLIS PHONE LINCOLN 7863

Rothschild, John

THE OPEN ROAD
INCORPORATED
129 EAST 52ND ST., NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
NEW ADDRESS:
50 WEST 45th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
TELEPHONE: MUrray Hill 2-8265

Telephone:
PLAZA 3-7355

January 5, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murros
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The Open Road is even more of a gamble now than when we talked last time. But there may be a job for us to do under the conditions as they exist. We are good gamblers.

Even before the declaration of a "state of emergency" we began shifting our emphasis from sending Americans abroad to getting Europeans to come here. We have an excellent organization in Europe which has accomplished a lot there in the last two months. I spent all of November in Europe myself.

A point has been reached at which it would be valuable to have your advice. I'll phone you early next week with the hope that you can see me.

/ma

Yours sincerely,

John

John Rothschild

JR:FS

Rothschild, John

THE OPEN ROAD
INCORPORATED
129 EAST 52ND ST., NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Founded in 1925

Telephone: PLaza 3-7355

September 20, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Here is the statement of Open Road plans to which I referred. I'll call you to find out what happened with Harriman and Barret.

Yours sincerely,

John Rothschild

JR:FS
Encl.

Founded in 1925

THE OPEN ROAD
INCORPORATED
129 EAST 52ND ST., NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Telephone:
PLAZA 3-7355

A NEW TRANSPORTATION AND TOUR SERVICE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

I. SERVICES:

The organization will:

1) Provide low-cost mass transportation by air and sea, principally between Europe and the United States.

2) Handle technical travel arrangements abroad for groups and make program arrangements where desired.

3) In conjunction with other organizations develop very low-cost summer vacation opportunities in the United States for students from abroad.

A. Transatlantic Transportation. Contracts are being negotiated with scheduled air lines for the chartering of planes. Negotiations have also been begun for a steamer with the aim of providing the lowest-cost service between New York and France. The boat in question has accommodations in cabins for approximately 300 and in dormitories for about 600.

B. Land Services Abroad. The organization has long-established and efficient operational machinery throughout Europe. The system provides several standards of service at corresponding price levels. The European staff and ~~the Open Road~~ affiliates in each country are equally experienced in the execution of technical arrangements and in the making and execution of educational programs.

C. American Vacations for Students from Abroad. An important feature of the plan is to find the means whereby a large number of young people from foreign countries may spend a summer in the United States at nominal expense to them. Various plans are under consideration. They involve the sponsorship and

participation of civic and educational organizations in the United States and subsidizing of transatlantic transportation.

The services described in A and B are available to organizations and institutions with educational purposes. The term education as used here includes adult as well as academic education. It is the intention to work with institutions and organizations exclusively, and not to deal with the public direct.

II. ORGANIZATION:

An existing corporate entity, The Open Road, Inc., is being utilized. The Open Road is a membership corporation established in 1925. The Open Road ran educational tours and field courses in Europe, the United States and parts of Latin America until the United States entered World War II. The activities of The Open Road were then suspended, but the corporation was kept in existence. A hold-over Board of Directors is still in office.

A new Board of Directors is being constituted. The members of the hold-over Board will resign as fast as their successors are ready to take office. It is hoped that the new Board will be representative of the public which The Open Road seeks to serve. Top-level officials of leading organizations in education, international relations and youth service are being invited to join. They will serve as individuals, not as official representatives of their organizations. The Board will be the governing body in the full sense. It will determine the final form of organization, policy and procedure. The present plan is to have a Board of at least 15, which shall meet several times a year, month-to-month supervision being exercised by a small executive committee of the Board, the members of which will be remunerated. Other members of the Board will be consulted individually from time to time.

In addition to the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, there will be three working committees, each one of which will concern itself in detail with one of the three phases of the program. There will be a committee on

transportation, one on land services abroad and a third on services to students from abroad in the United States. The committees will be principally donstituted by drawing from the staffs of organizations whose high officials sit in the Board of Directors and other organizations which The Open Road serves or works with. Interested agencies will thus be fully informed and will have a voice in shaping services. The working committees will have it in their power to be more than advisory. It is not likely that staff or Board will lightly disregard the voice of such a committee.

Work such as that of The Open Road cannot be conducted by Boards and committees. It requires expert staff endowed with initiative and power. The aim in constituting the Board and the working committees will be to assure accountability of the staff to the public and responsiveness to the needs and interests of those served. Success in this regard depends on the willingness of leading personalities to accept leadership by joining the Board and the interest of members of the working committees.

III. FINANCE:

Between $20,000 and $30,000 of working capital is probably required. It is expected that about half of the money will be obtained by absorbing another organization. The balance should be obtained in loans to be repaid out of earnings.

The objectives of the first year's operations are to cover expenses, repay the loans and amass sufficient capital to finance the second year.

The experience of other organizations, by which The Open Road is being guided, indicates that very substantial income can be earned without over-charging the public. It will be for the Board of Directors to decide the disposition of net earnings. Presumably the primary concern of the Board will be to assure the effectiveness and financial soundness of The Open Road by building up an adequate capital fund. But it is to be supposed that the Board will also wish to return some of the earnings to the public by temporarily subsidizing the work of other

organizations which do not have the same possibility of earnings.

IV. SCOPE:

The Open Road is strictly a service organization with a clearly defined and limited program. That program is of considerable magnitude. Auxiliary activities (of which there may be many from time to time) must be entrusted to other organizations which now carry them on or which may be induced to do so. In other words, The Open Road will pursue a policy of cooperation with other organizations which are not specifically competitors. As examples: The Open Road should leave to other organizations problems of coordination, standards and monitoring; The Open Road should not conduct orientation programs but should call on other organizations for such services; if reception-orientation centers are required abroad, The Open Road should arrange with other organizations to operate them.

By electing to serve organizations and institutions and not the general public, The Open Road will be acting as a wholesaler. It should be a guiding principle that The Open Road will not compete with its customers. Therefore, The Open Road will not operate educational tours of its own.

V. BACKGROUND:

The project outlined here was initiated by Fred D. Zwick, Jr., former Executive Secretary of Youth Argosy, and John Rothschild, Executive Director of The Open Road. It was launched in mid-August with the collaboration of Goodwin Watson, Director of World Studytours. Since then many others have contributed ideas and helped toward the realization of the plan. Messrs. Rothschild and Zwick are carrying on the work.

September 19, 1950

Rothschild, John

THE OPEN ROAD
INCORPORATED
129 EAST 52ND ST., NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Telephone:
PLAZA 3-7355

September 8, 1950

9/19
11:30

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As this stationery shows, my plans have undergone considerable change.

Primarily, the new Open Road will provide American and European students with good cheap transatlantic transportation by air and ship. Our aim will be to bring down the costs, especially for Europeans who want to come here. Secondarily, the Open Road will furnish genuine educational tours on land on a wholesale basis, which means that we will service organizations and institutions, and will not sell to the public direct. There is need for both of these functions.

There are several concrete problems on which I need your advice. I hope that it will be possible to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

John Rothschild

JR:m

Rothschild, John

MISSIONS TO EUROPE, INC.
61 EAST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK 22
MURRAY HILL 8-1380

July 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

As you see, MISSIONS TO EUROPE is organized. Also we are next-door neighbors.

There are several specific things I would like to discuss with you before you push off for Korea if you have fifteen minutes. I'll call Miss McDonough Monday.

Yours sincerely,

John

John Rothschild

JR:FS

Rothschild, John

FEBRUARY 17, 1950

Gen. Lucius Clay
c/o Mr. Ken McCormick
Doubleday & Co, Inc.
14 W. 49th Street

I AM MOST RELUCTANT TO ATTEMPT TO INFRINGE UPON YOUR TIME BUT I WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD SPARE TEN MINUTES TO TALK WITH A FRIEND OF MINE, JOHN ROTHSCHILD ABOUT A PROJECT IN WHICH YOU COULD GIVE HIM MOST USEFUL ADVICE.

EDWARD R. MURROW

BUSINESS

Ruddock, Colbert

July 11, 1951

Dear Albert Ruddock:

This is being dictated in our small log house in Duchess County on the 4th of July. Casey our five and one half year old son has exhausted his supply of fireworks without sustaining serious damage and I must seize this opportunity to thank you for your note of June 20. I was most interested that you raised the point which I raised at considerable length with General Bradley, mainly the political implications surrounding current controversies about the Armed Forces. I will not attempt to summarize Bradley's views on this subject but I gathered from the conversation that he feels very much as we do about it. It seems to me wholly unreasonable for a President to seek refuge whenever he has a difficult problem to solve behind Generals or Admirals and not expect those Generals and Admirals to begin to act like politicians or diplomants when they are given political and diplomatical tasks to perform. General Bradley did in the course of the hearing, his best to makeit clear that he was not an Administration witness but was expressing his best professional view.

We both know something of what happens when the Armed Forces engages in politics, but I am fearful that most of our fellow countrymen are not aware of the end result of such action. It seems to me that we are now in a period where for the first time in our history we are maintaining huge armed forces in peace time and we are dealing with the whole situation in what I personally regard as a reckless and irresponsible manner.

There is some possibility that I shall be on the West Coast late in July before going to Yugoslavia. If opportunity affords I shall certainly make you a signal and hope for the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Albert Ruddock
151 Buena Vista Road
Santa Barbara, California

151 BUENA VISTA ROAD · SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

Albert Ruddock.

June 20, 1951.

Dear Ed Murrow,

For a long time I have been proposing to write you a "fan" letter, and here it finally is. Margaret and I listen to you with all possible regularity; and, mirbile dictu in these days of violently differing opinions, are in thorough agreement with what you say by way of personal commentary. Your balanced penetrating analysis of the points you take up are, to us, highly satisfying. You understand the foreign mind; and you calmly but cuttingly excoriate the follies of the inferior domestic minds, all of which delights us. Our warmest congratulations.

Your hour program is also very fine; but, with the rather busy, commuting life we lead, we do not always find time to get it in; also it does not include your personal views, which we look forward to hearing on your daily quarter hour.

As long as I have portable in hand, I'll include an item that has greatly troubled me. Perhaps you will not agree with my degree of concern.

Today's program was unusual - in praise of Omar Bradley. We shall at once get his book, which we should have had long ago but got snatches from "Life". He is a hero of ours, too; so we were glad to know of your high opinion of him. Your interrogation of General Bradley almost brought him to the point over which I have so much concern, but slanted away at the very last instant.

My worry is about the implied reflection upon the reputation of West Point and Annapolis a-rising out of the Washington hearings. Those institutions have stood first and foremost in public trust and esteem in our country. West Point engineers are selected for river and harbor improvement projects because their integrity is regarded as a-bove question. Now my anxiety, which I am sure is shared by you and many, many others, is whether chiefs of staff - graduates of those two schools, may compromise or be thought to compromise, their

151 BUENA VISTA ROAD · SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

their professional integrity in the face of political pressures exerted by an incumbent president. Certainly those officers have reached the top of their careers. They are assured of a financial future through their retirement pay whatever may happen to them as the result of testimony by them at such an inquiry. Is their first and whole allegiance to their conscience, to their training, to the American people as a whole who have financed their education and training through the grades, or can or should they yield anything - either by silence or incomplete expression on the witness stand - to the exigencies of an incumbent administration?

I think we all remember the famous case of Admiral J.O. Richardson, Pacific Commander, who clashed with President Roosevelt over the disposition of the Pacific Fleet and Pearl Harbor, and who retired - with great silence and dignity - rather than yield to the unwise ideas of F.D.R., with the Pearl Harbor massacre as a result.

In the current Congressional inquiry I do not recall any declaration by a service witness that his testimony was entirely his own professional opinion arrived at without any outside influence. On the contrary, even Generals Marshall and Bradley seem to have suggested that they followed presidential thinking in some aspects of the MacArthur recall. Where then does, or may, professional integrity stop and compliance begin? Is one hundred percent professional independence of opinion not to be expected? How does this fit in with the reputation of the two Schools? Is that reputation in danger? If it is, to whom are the American people to look for unbiased truth in military matters?

I hear - from Remsen Bird, and from your radio schedules - that you are over-working. That is like you. If ever you plan to take a breather and come to this Coast for a rest, please include 151 Buena Vista Road, Santa Barbara, in your itinerary.

Kindly give our best to Mrs. Murrow - and Casey.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Randall

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
New York City.

Runyon, Mefford R

May 26, 1950

Dear Meff:

I was sorry I couldn't do the cancer show; I heard it in Washington and thought it was a good job.

I'm now off for a week in Berlin, and will give you a shout when I get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. Mefford R. Runyon
Executive Vice President
American Cancer Society, Inc.
47 Beaver Street
New York 4, N. Y.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

47 Beaver Street New York 4, N. Y.

HAnover 2-3277

MEFFORD R. RUNYON
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

April 24, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a copy of our Annual Report which I thought you might like to see.

Janet and I certainly hope to catch up to you some time soon, but from all accounts your trips around the country seem to be almost continuous.

We are looking forward to the documentary next Sunday with a great deal of anticipation, and I'm sorry you are not going to be on it yourself. We certainly do appreciate your cooperation in making arrangements for it.

It is almost impossible to hold Janet down now that she's a grandmother. I note that her impluses to travel to Ithaca become more frequent and more difficult for me to circumvent.

Sincerely yours,

M. R. Runyon

Ruppel, Louis

May 31, 1951

Dear Lou:

I shall always remain in the Marine's debt. They didn't shoot me one night last summer in Korea when they might have, and probably should have.

Thanks for the kind words.

As ever yours,

Mr. Louis Ruppel
Collier's
640 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

6

GE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

May 23, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I had the privilege of a preview of your spot announcement on behalf of Marine Corps recruiting. This old Leatherneck wants you to know that he, personally, appreciates your warm interest and helpfulness to his beloved outfit.

All of the best.

Sincerely,

Louis Ruppel

LR/al

Ruppel, Louis

March 10, 1950

Dear Louis:

Thanks for the kind words.

After I used your Denfeld piece last night, it's being said that I'm bucking for a job as office-boy at Collier's! Anyhow, if you want any errands run, I will be in Washington for the next month or six weeks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Louis Ruppel
Collier's
640 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, N. Y.

Collier's

640 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

February 6, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I know Lowell thanks you, but I'd like to add my word of appreciation for your fine send-off to the Thomas series on Friday night.

And let me add that your kind and friendly words to Dave Lilienthal warmed my heart.

All of the best.

Sincerely,

Louis Ruppel

LR:l

Russell, Francis

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 13, 1951

NOA

Dear Ed:

I was very much interested in your broadcast of December 6, dealing with an article on Soviet science in the November 26 issue of the Department of State Bulletin. This article was one in a series describing Government and Party control of various phases of intellectual activity.

What struck me about your comments on the science article was that you seemed to have drawn a different conclusion from that intended by the writer. On rereading it after hearing your program, I find no implication that "the Soviet system of controlled science cannot equal ours in turning out modern weapons of war or modern products for peacetime consumption". On the contrary, the evidence cited in the articles points to the fact that applied science, useful to the Soviet regime, is being encouraged at the expense of pure science. The implication, in other words, is that the Soviet Union is putting pressure on scientiests to outproduce the West in creating weapons of war.

I am enclosing for your files a copy of the Bulletin containing the third article in the series, on the subject of Soviet culture, together with the issues in which the first two articles appeared.

Sincerely yours,

Francis

Francis H. Russell
Director
Office of Public Affairs

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Russell, Francis H.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1951

Dear Ed:

I have wanted for a long time to tell you that it seems to me Doug Edwards does far and away the most competent job that is being done in his field today.

Sincerely yours,

Francis

Francis H. Russell

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Russell, Francis H.

January 31, 1951

Dear Francis:

Many thanks for your kind words about our year-end effort. You were both thoughtful and generous to take the time to write and I am grateful.

As ever yours,

Mr. Francis H. Russell
Office of Public Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 5, 1951

Fine thanks

Dear Ed:

Just a word of appreciation for the perfectly thrilling year-end review. It was a milestone in television. I hope you will give my warmest congratulations to any of the participants who are still around.

Sincerely,

Francis

Francis H. Russell
Director
Office of Public Affairs

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
385 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Russell, Harold

July 6, 1950

Dear Harold:

Forgive the delay in answering yours of June 13. I am honored to be asked to serve on your national committee, but I must decline.

You will appreciate that the guy who is allowed to raise his often raucous voice is asked to serve on innumerable committees and has got to decide whether to join them all, join the ones he agrees with, or join none. Since coming back from Europe, I have followed the latter course. This does not mean that I am not in complete sympathy with your objectives. As a matter of fact, I think I can be of more use to you off the committee than on it, and if you will feed me some stuff when you get operational I will demonstrate that fact.

I am off to Korea at the end of next week, but if I don't get back in time Larry Lesueur who is substituting for me will lend a stout hand.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harold Russell
AMVETS
724 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Chartered by Act of Congress July 23, 1947

AMVETS

OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL COMMANDER

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
724 9TH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON D. C.
TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 0555

June 13, 1950

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

AMVETS, the only Congressionally chartered veterans organization representing World War II veterans exclusively, is greatly concerned over the small turn-out at the polls of the voters of this country. We are sure that you share our concern, nor do we need to remind you that the United States is the bulwark of democracy in the world, locked in a desperate struggle with totalitarian concepts of the left and right, and must leave no stone unturned to insure the vitality of the democratic processes.

One of the great strengths of democracy is the ballot box. Therefore AMVETS will conduct a national program based on the theme of "vote as you please - but vote" to be known as Operation Ballot.

This program will be completely non-partisan. Republican Governor Langlie of Washington and Democratic Governor Williams of Michigan have already accepted the responsibilities of co-chairmanship of this campaign. The purpose of it will be to get as many people as possible to the polls, this year by dramatizing the great need for citizens to exercise their responsibilities and opportunities at the ballot box if democracy is going to win the support of peoples throughout the world.

We are forming a national committee under Governor Langlie and Governor Williams leadership to help place this program before the American public. Your acceptance of participation would lend a great impetus and support to this endeavor which we are sure that every American will approve of enthusiastically. Our invitations to participate on this committee are limited to national leaders of labor, management, the two principle political parties, press, radio, television, magazines, columnists, and prominent citizens who command the respect of important numbers of American citizens.

This invitation to serve on the national committee of Operation Ballot is an invitation to not only lend us the prestige of your name,

which in itself is adequate, but of course is a further invitation to participate as actively as you may wish or find the time in your busy days. A non-partisan approach to this program is guaranteed by the requirements of our Congressional charter.

We anticipate your acceptance of this invitation with a great deal of pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Russell

HAROLD RUSSELL
National Commander
AMVETS

Russell, S. W.

July 7, 1950

Dear Mr. Russell:

Many thanks for your renewed invitation to speak in Dallas.

I am just now leaving for Korea and will be back some time in September; I would like to consider the matter then, and hope that mutually suitable arrangements can be made.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. S. W. Russell
The Atlantic Refining Company
Magnolia Building
Dallas 1, Texas

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
MAGNOLIA BUILDING
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

June 1, 1950

ORGANIZATION AND METHODS DEPARTMENT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge your letter of May 26, in connection with my previous correspondence with representatives of your concern relative to the possibility of your addressing the Society for Advancement of Management at some future date at one of our fall and winter meetings.

I have gained from your letter a note of encouragement that there may be some possibility that you could address this group at a later date. I assure you that nothing would suit members of this Society better than to arrange a trip for you to various points of interest in Texas. I believe this could be rather easily arranged by various local managements of our membership, in view of the fact that they operate company planes in the general conduct of their business.

I attempted to contact you while in New York some two or three weeks ago but was advised that you were in Washington at the time, and I was never able to crystallize necessary contacts with the Columbia Broadcasting Company. I found that the people whom we would most like to have to discuss current news, communism, and socialistic statism are listed with various lecture bureaus. I have interpreted this to mean that for this group we would be required to pay a sizable fee. This places our group in the somewhat unattractive position of a group whose ambitions exceed their financial abilities.

I would like to state that if it could be arranged for you to address this group sometime during the earlier part of next year, we would certainly be very happy to make whatever arrangements would best fit your convenience.

Most sincerely yours,

S. W. Russell

S. W. Russell

SWR/bb

Ruthven, Alexander G.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 17, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is a belated note of appreciation for your excellent coverage of our "Atom Day" celebration on October 2. A number of us at dinner that evening listened to your broadcast. We notified all committee chairmen throughout the country that you would mention the Phoenix Project.

I feel that your comments stimulated the efforts of thousands of workers from coast to coast. For that and your continued interest, we are indebted to you.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander G. Ruthven

Alexander G. Ruthven

AGR:md

Ryan, Cornelius

COOPERATIVELY OWNED BY WRITERS, ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

'47 '48 '49

the Magazine of the Year

68 WEST 45 STREET, NEW YORK 19 MURRAY HILL 7-5636 CABLE ADDRESS: YEARMAG

March 15th, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for every thing. Of course, I understand your situation, and never you say, "Give me another chance". I know if you can give us a break you will. I am enclosing a copy of the April edition, you will note that each edition gets better as we learn a little more. It's not easy to produce a cooperatively owned magazine such as this. A lot of people would like to see us die simply because we are a cooperative effort.

We hit the newsstands March 31st, and if you can give us a break during the first week of April on this issue, we will be only too pleased. Because of the very idea behind this magazine, I'm sorry you are not one of the stockholders. We need people who are not afraid to speak out such as yourself, as you know that is the very idea behind this magazine, to print the ungarnished fact without an editor or publisher waving a whip over our heads.

We need all the help we can get to put the idea over. You will find a number of pieces in the April issue which, if they don't provide you with material, atleast will give you some reading satisfaction. I think you will like "Mr. Pulitzer's Tarnished Prizes", "Preview of the Election Returns", "The Brain Behind De Gaulle" and "The Men Who Raise Your Rent".

Best wishes,

Cornelius Ryan

Cornelius Ryan
Assistant Publisher

CR/hfm
Encl: 1

Bettina Bedwell Walter Lippmann Lloyd O. V. Mann Robert Brackman Roy Chapman An
Joseph Janney Steinmetz Virgil Partch William Franklin Draper Clifton Fadiman Sarah Elizabet
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Isabel Scott Rorick Ilka Chase Volkmar Wentzel David Cushman Coyle Bernardine Kielty Scherman
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John W. Vandercook Otto Schrag Henry James, Jr. Raymond Loewy Elmer Davis Austin Brig
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Kendall Foss Grant Hubley

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 11, 1948

Dear Cornelius Ryan:

Just a note to say I did my best, but just couldn't find a suitable opportunity to mention '48. Perhaps you will give me another chance.

As ever yours,

Mr. Cornelius Ryan
48
68 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1155

WESTERN UNION

WU29 PD

FI NEWYORK NY MAR 2 556P

ED MURROW

CBS

ED DONT FORGET '48 THIS WEEK. BEST WISHES

CORNELIUS RYAN.

656P

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'47 '48 '49

COOPERATIVELY OWNED BY WRITERS, ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

the Magazine of the Year

68 WEST 45 STREET, NEW YORK 19 MURRAY HILL 7-5636 CABLE ADDRESS: YEARMAG

February
26th
'48

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
Seventeenth Floor
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It was funny talking to you on the phone today, because the last time I saw you, as I told you, was on the sixth of June 1944 when you were in a B-26 bomber in front of me over the invasion beaches. However, what you don't know, was that my plane turned back within ten miles of the beaches so that I never really made the invasion!

I left the LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH about a year ago, joined TIME and LIFE, and the book I told you about on Japan came out last May. I just wanted to get Japan out of my system, and your broadcast the other night was, I think, about the first detailed report on the true situation of affairs regarding the press there. I tried in my own little way, with my co-author Frank Kelly of the HERALD TRIBUNE, to tell something of the initial phases of the coercion employed by MacArthur's PRO's in that book. I thought you might receive quite a few complaints, possibly a few "kicks" from Washington; and for further amunition, you will find a complete documentation in the book "Star Spangled Mikado". (Don't get me wrong; I'm not looking for publicity for the book, because it has long since died having sold about 12,000 copies.) But it is the only book on the occupation of Japan.

One thing you might be able to help me on. As you know, '48 was formed by 400 writers, artists and photographers and within a few days the magazine celebrates its first anniversary. We are still struggling. Most people, as you know, (especially the Luce's etc.) would like to see this thing die a very quick death. They said, "It cannot succeed" and we are proving them wrong.

I am enclosing a copy of the March issue which will hit the

On closer shelf behind you.

Bettina Bedwell Walter Lippmann Lloyd O. V. Mann Robert Brackman Roy Chapman Andrews Pa
Joseph Janney Steinmetz Virgil Partch William Franklin Draper Clifton Fadiman Sarah Elizabeth Rodgers Hy
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Lisa Larsen Frances Levison Lombard C. Jones Ben Schnall Theodore Andrica David Fredenthal Carleton Mitchell, Jr.
Kendall Foss Grant Hubley

newsstands on Friday. There is an article, page 19 to 32, called "The Indian Summer of History" by MacLeish, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Trygve Lie. It is a good piece; you might be able to work it in to one of your postscripts, perhaps in the next few days. I think it is timely and might be of interest to you. The piece speaks for itself, and if you can subtly give us a plug, we'll be very, very grateful.

Let's get together sometime for lunch.

Yours sincerely,

Cornelius Ryan

Cornelius Ryan
Assistant Publisher

Sanders, Jas. W.

July 5, 1951

Dear Mr. Sanders:

I hope you will forgive me for the delay in replying to your letter of May 17.

I'm afraid I can not say definitely that I was the young man you entertained at Wabash College in your student days, however, it is highly possible that I was the one. I am a member of Kappa Sigma and during the two years from 1930 to 1932 I visited some 300 colleges and universities in this country while president of the National Student Federation.

Thank you for your kind words about the broadcasts. I hope they will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James W. Sanders
Yorkville Public Schools
Yorkville, Illinois

HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 100 CONSOLIDATED GRADE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15

YORKVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

JAMES TALBOTT, SUPERINTENDENT
YORKVILLE, ILLINOIS

May 17, 1951

30-32
Ce Not Stud Fed
300

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

I have been a fan of yours for the past several years, and have had a question in the back ground of my mind, that I would appreciate if you would answer.

During the years from 1929 through 1933 I was a student of Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and was a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, staying at their house during that time.

We entertained a fellow member in our house for several days, who was on our Campus, making a survey of some type, the nature of which I do not remember. He later went to the Purdue Campus and came back with some of the Purdue members to our Spring dance. Was that young man you, by any chance? I read where you made a survey about that time and I have always thought it was the same person. We liked this individual so much, and was sorry when his stay was ended.

Thank you for your time and keep up the good work, we enjoy your news broadcasts very much.

Sincerely

James W. Sanders

James W. Sanders
Asst. Principal

Sanville, Richard

January 31, 1951

Dear Dick:

You were most thoughtful and generous to write as you did on December 31 and I am grateful. We enjoyed doing the show with Casey and I'm glad you liked it. Our best to you all.

As ever yours,

Mr. Richard Sanville
3760 Rustic Pines
North Hollywood, California

Ack.

3760 Pastel Place
North Hollywood, Cal.
December 31 1950.

Dear Ed:

It was almost five o'clock (P.S.T.) and we were driving home from Wilmington, the water front of L.A. where we had gone to see D.J.'s mother off for Honolulu for the Holidays. It was that bleak hour, neither dark nor daylight, with too much traffic, people hurrying home from work and last minute Christmas shopping, too dark to see clearly and just too light for headlights to help. The parting had been emotional and we were looking forward to our ' before dinner Martini"...so I switched on the radio to hear your broadcast as I do so often...and we met Casey!

What a wonderfully articulate little boy! He was completely charming and 'though we were all smiling, both with him and at him, I had to keep blinking to keep my personal windshield clear enough to drive. We loved too and silently applauded Janet (?) who, instead of asking leading questions, so phrased them as to encourage contradiction which he with his healthy ego did not hesitate to do.

We listened, pleased and delighted, to the very end and somehow the need for that Martini was not so pressing.

Driving in the Valley to a " Hoot Nanny " we were fortunate also to catch the first half of your premiere " Hear it Now ". A bit slow to get started it gained momentum and should become an important show and a " Must ", Television not withstanding.

Could not help but feel that had I been in the East and still " on staff " it might have come my way to direct so I must confess my nose was more than a little out of joint.

D.J., Joan, and I wish you and your little family all the best for '51....in fact, all you wish for yourselves.

As ever

Dick.

Richard Sanville

Schaffer, Enos P.

March 27, 1951

Dear Congressman Schaffer:

Thank you for your letter of March 12.

I have read with interest your letter to President Truman and the copy of your speech of February 26, and I am most grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to see them.

Sincerely yours,

Congressman Enos P. Schaffer
80 N. Church Street
Tucson, Arizona

COMMITTEES:
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
JUDICIARY
SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

House of Representatives

STATE OF ARIZONA

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE

March 12, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I am sending you a copy of a letter I wrote to President Truman on February 28, together with a copy of a speech I made in the House of Representatives February 26, and a copy of House Concurrent Resolution 14.

I checked with the White House and was informed there would be no objection to them if I released a copy of this letter and speech to the press, so I am sending you the exclusive material on the subject.

The reason I am doing this is that I believe with a broadcast by you on this matter might be very effective in forestalling a Constitutional Convention, and the dangers inherent in them in such critical times.

If I can be of any further service, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

Enos P. Schaffer

Enos P. Schaffer

EPS:sd
Enc.-3

Please address me at
80 N. Church St
Tucson, Arizona

February 28, 1951

Airmail

Harry S. Truman, President of the United States
Executive Offices
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Truman: EMERGENCY

I wish to call to your attention that there is an attempt being made to put through in various States a Concurrent Resolution calling for a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of considering a 25% limitation on income, gift and inheritance taxes.

This Resolution almost passed this House, but I put up a stiff fight against it and was successful in having it killed. This Resolution is being lobbied here by a John P. Starbuck who calls himself an Associate of the Western Tax Council, Inc., who are supposed to have their headquarters in Chicago.

You can readily see the danger of such a Concurrent Resolution, since if 32 States pass such a Resolution, Congress will be forced to call a Constitutional Convention, and, as you know, this Convention could meet behind locked doors, entirely disregard the Resolution, and re-write our United States Constitution from beginning to end.

You can see how dangerous this would be in times of military stress and anxiety. Under such an atmosphere of preparation of war, delegates would be conditioned to give up many of our basic fundamental rights. Our Constitution could readily develop into a fascist, military or dictatorship type of Government. Such a Convention would work beautifully into the hands of Joe Stalin and the Communists, who would like to see our Constitution opened and revised in the time of military emergency. The ratifying of the changes in the States would also cause a tremendous amount of disruption, unrest and disunity. You will remember in our history the strife that occurred when our 13 original States were supposed to ratify our original Constitution. This disunity too would work beautifully into the hands of the Communists, who could augment this disruption, when at this time we need unity.

This Western Tax Council, Inc. claims that 20 states have already adopted this Resolution, and are probably lobbying before the rest of the states at the present time. The 20 states that have already passed the law are: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi,

Nebraska, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

There is another organization called the Tax Relief Committee, Post Office Box 6614, Houston 5, Texas, Dr. W. H. Abington, Chairman, Member Arkansas Senate, E. Clay Lafield, Executive Director, Mrs. Vance Muse, Secretary-Treasurer. This organization wishes to amend our Constitution with a similar 25% tax ceiling on income, gift and inheritance taxes. However, instead of calling for a Constitutional Convention, they suggest that the states Memorialize the Congress to propose this amendment to the Constitution. This, of course, is not nearly as dangerous since the amendment as made will be proposed by Congress, and would be confined to that one particular point, rather than opening up the whole Constitution should a Convention be called. This organization, likewise, claims that 20 states have passed their Memorial, and they seem to be the same states already listed above. Now this is rather confusing. It is difficult to tell whether the states listed originally have passed a Memorial asking Congress to make the amendment or have passed a Resolution calling for a Constitutional Convention.

At any rate, it is so dangerous to have a Constitutional Convention called at this time that I bring this to your attention so that you may have someone follow through on this to try and kill any Resolutions called for and try and get those states that have already passed such a Resolution to retract them.

I haven't spoken about the merits of the Bill itself, but personally, I am against such a tax ceiling, but the greatest danger seems to be the calling of a Convention which should by all means be prevented.

I am attaching herewith House Concurrent Resolution 14 which we have just successfully defeated together with a speech I made on the Floor of the House that was successful in defeating it. If I can be of any further service, please do not hesitate to let me know.

We must work very rapidly on this since these Resolutions are before all the states now, and sessions will be closing within the next 10 days. If we can get to the President of the Senates and the Speaker of the Houses of each state a message showing him the danger of the Constitutional Convention, we may save it in time.

Sincerely,

Enos P. Schaffer

EPS:sd
Enc.

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Twentieth Legislature
Regular Session

H.C.R. 14

Introduced by Mr. Bartlett of Pinal.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

RELATIVE TO PETITIONING CONGRESS TO CALL A CONVENTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO TAXES ON INCOMES, INHERITANCES, AND GIFTS.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring:

That this Legislature respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE . .

Section 1. The sixteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census

or enumeration; provided, that in no case shall the maximum rate of tax exceed 25 percent.

Sec. 3. The maximum rate of any tax, duty, or excise which Congress may lay and collect with respect to the devolution or transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death, or by way of gift, shall in no case exceed 25 percent.

Sec. 4. The limitations upon the rates of said taxes contained in sections 2 and 3 shall, however, be subject to the qualification that in the event of a war in which the United States is engaged or in a state of war emergency creating a grave national emergency requiring such action to avoid national disaster, the Congress by a vote of three-fourths of each house may for a period not exceeding one year increase beyond the limits above prescribed the maximum rate of any such tax upon income subsequently accruing or received or with respect to subsequent devolutions or transfers of property, with like power, while the United States is actively engaged in such war, to repeat such action as often as such emergency may require.

Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on the thirty-first day of December following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States after said date to collect any tax on incomes for any period ending on or prior to said thirty-first day of December laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect.

Sec. 6. Section 3 shall take effect at midnight on the last day of the sixth month following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States to collect any tax on any devolution or transfer occurring prior to the taking affect of section 3, laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect; and be it further

Resolved, that the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to provide as the mode of ratification that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states; and be it further

Resolved, that the Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to each senator and representative from Arizona in the Congress of the United States.

SPEECH BY ENOS P. SCHAFFER

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Feb. 26, 1951

Ladies & Gentlemen:

I am hear before you to warn you of a terrible mistake this body is about to make. Many of you may feel that you made a mistake in passing H. B. 8 on the Oil Leases, but that is just peanuts to what we are about to do today. Incidentally, on H.B.#8, I was opposed to this bill as it stands. I was not here as you know. I was sick at the time but I expressed my objections to colleagues from my county, - which consisted merely of the use of the word "may" instead of "is" in that part of the bill which says leases will continue as long as oil "may" instead of "is" being produced in paying quantities.

But to come back to our mistake which we are about to make which is to pass H.C.R. #14. This Resolution, as you know, petitions Congress to call a convention for the consideration of amending our constitution to the effect or limiting income taxes to 25%. As you may know, there are just two ways in which amendments to our constitution may be initiated. The first is by Congress proposing the amendments and the second by the states petitioning Congress to call a constitutional convention. Never in the history of these United States has this second method of calling a convention ever been used. Every change we have in our constitution has been made by the first method.

What is the reason for this? Because once a constitutional convention is called, those delegates can meet behind closed doors and completely re-write the entire constitution. They can completely ignore the requests made in this particular bill and make any changes they feel fitting.

Fred Ogg and P. Orman Ray in INTRODUCTION TO THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, considered outstanding authority on our government, state on Page 42 of the 9th Edition "If a convention were once convoked, it presumably could go as far as it liked in proposing amendments. It might even put before the country a completely re-written fundamental law."

Now, of all times in the history of our nation, this is the worst time that we could lay open our constitution for a complete revision. Bear with me a minute and see why. Already 17 states have signed this Resolution. By the time 32 states have signed it, which will be about a year or two from now, this country will either be at war with Russia or will be on the brink of a war. We will be an armed military camp, ready to strike Russia if she makes a move. Under such an atmosphere, in such a framework of tension, one can readily see how delegates to a convention would be ready and willing to give up certain basic fundamental rights we have under the constitution, and which makes us in this country strong, because of the fact that we are in a military emergency. We will probably even have a general as our president at that time. If Joe Stalin and his colleagues were trying to figure out some method of disrupting this country and dividing it, they could think of no better trick than to have our constitutional convention in a time of military emergency. For all we know, this association which is lobbying this bill - the Western Tax Council Inc. of Chicago,- may be communist inspired.

For those who think I may be unduly alarmed and say this state would not give up any basic rights when it ratifies any changes made by a constitutional convention. May I remind you, just a few days ago we passed defense acts which make our governor virtually a dictator of our state in case of an emergency, under which we have given up many of our basic rights. How much more apt will we be to give up other rights two years from now in much more critical state?

Up to now, I have not spoken on the merits of the bill. This body has shown by its vote the other day that the majority believe that there should be a limitation on the amount of income tax. If you feel that is so, there is another way, a safer way of getting this accomplished without laying open our constitution for complete revision and that is for this body to petition Congress by a Joint Memorial asking them to amend our constitution by putting a tax ceiling on income taxes. This is not mandatory but by the time enough states have so petitioned Congress, two years from now, we will probably have a Republican president and a Republican Congress, which in all likelihood will be in sympathy with such a point of view.

I pray to God that He has given me sufficient persuasion to show you the danger of this move and that we are opening up a Pandora's box of troubles which will fall on our shoulders if we should vote for H.C.R. #14.

Schnackenberg, A. L.
Eng. upcoming
August?

May 17, 1950

Dear Mr. Schnackenberg:

Many thanks for your letter of the 11th. I appreciate your kind invitation to speak at a Rotary Club meeting, and I will be delighted to attend a meeting some time in August, after my return from Germany. As my schedule is not yet definite, I'm afraid I can't suggest an exact date until later in the summer.

Thank you again for asking me; I shall look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. L. Schnackenberg
Program Chairman
Rotary Club of Pawling
Pawling, New York

ROTARY CLUB OF PAWLING

PAWLING, NEW YORK

Sometime during August, Sept or Oct from January

May 11, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
130 East 74th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Rotary Club of Pawling meets every Tuesday of the year at 12:00 Noon, at the Ida Du Midi Restaurant, Pawling, New York.

We would be very pleased if you could afford to spare the time, to be our guest speaker, at one of these meetings. As Chairman of the Program Committee, I extend an invitation to you, to join us on any Tuesday, that meets with your convenience.

It is has been the good fortune of our Rotarians, to meet and become better acquainted with our leading residents and business leaders in Pawling, such people as Lowell Thomas, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Hon. Ralph W. Gwinn (who are Honorary Rotarians of this Club), Dr. Norman V. Peale and others.

The pleasure of meeting you would be entirely ours, and it is sincerely hoped that you may arrange with me in advance, a date that we may receive you.

Cordially yours,

A. L. Schnackenberg
Program Chairman

als:ab

Sears, Bill

EDWARD R. MURROW

June 21, 1951

Dear Bill:

I do indeed remember our conversation of a year ago.

I am passing on your letter of May 30 to Wally Church, our editor-in-chief, since I no longer have anything to do with staff assignments. We shall see what happens.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Sears
1990 ~~Alp Avenue~~
Menlo Park, California

cc: Mr. Church
With correspondence

Secondari, John H.

December 19, 1951

Dear See:

Your note of December 8 contains glad tidings. I do indeed covet the Beretta and am most eager to get it in my hands. You are as usual a thoughtful and gracious friend.

Our new television show seems to be going fairly well but it involves more work than I had anticipated. I'll be eager to have your opinion of it when you get back.

Janet, Casey and I send the warmest possible wishes for the holiday.

As ever yours,

Mr. John H. Secondari
ECA-Via Veneto 62
Rome, Italy

John H. Secondari

5

Rome, December 8

Dear Ed:

As I write, a new over-and-under Beretta shotgun leans against the wall in my library, freshly and abundantly greased and ready for transport to New York. It is not the one I had planned on getting: you may remember I told you in London that I had an offer in for a shotgun especially made for ex-King Umberto. That one, I found, was already offered to at least six other people and the owner was sitting back, letting the prospective buyers bid themselves to Heaven. Neither the shotgun nor the seller seemed worth the trouble.

I had Italo Frinchillucci, one of Italy's international wing shots, pick this Beretta for me. Now, I would like to preface that I know very little about shotguns since my experience is rifle and pistol. But even to my uneducated hand this piece has a fine heft and a good point. It is a little stiff in opening, a defect of all Beretta's, but, which Frinchillucci tell's me, will disappear after only a short period of usage.

It's a pretty piece and if you don't want it, I'll keep it. But if you like it, I would like you to have it.

Rita, Jaygee and I will embark in the early part of January. This is a major move, complete with Boxer dog, furniture, some guns, pictures, bric-a-brac and books. Not to mention an old car that I am still of a mind to push into the water as the boat sails, rather than take it back home. A few more pounds won't hurt, so if you want anything from here, write me and let me know.

My plans for the future are somewhat hazy and indefinite. The only concrete thing I have is my book which is finished and has fired some interest with a publisher. Aside from this.....chi vivra', vedra'. Maybe we can talk about it in New York.

We've already sent you a X'mas card, but I still wish you a happy holiday season, and in the coming year everything you wish for; I have a feeling that our deepest wishes will coincide with those of most men: no trouble.

My love to you all

Your
Pey

Secondari, John R.

June 7, 1951

Dear Sec:

It is a long time since I received your letter of March 5. My only apology is that the schedule I am carrying leaves me no time even for personal correspondence. But now here is an opportunity to get down to it.

Having spent ten years abroad myself I can sympathize completely with your desire to come home and with your desire to bring up your son in this country. You know without my telling you I will do anything possible to further your interests in that connection. Right now I haven't a specific suggestion to offer, but believe me I shall look under bushes and keep an eye out.

I had planned to go to Yugoslavia for two weeks leaving tomorrow but I have a virus in the head and the doctors have forbidden me to fly, so the whole thing is postponed at least for a couple of months. I am afraid also that our proposed leopard shooting junket must be scrubbed. I won't have definate word from the doctors for six weeks, but as soon as I do, I will send you a cable.

Please give my love to Rita and the young Champ.

As ever yours,

Mr. John R. Secondari
ECA-Via Veneto 62
Rome, Italy

13

John H. Secondari

March 5, 1951

Dear Ed:

Every American who has lived and worked abroad for a number of years eventually must recognize a dilemma and make a decision: Stay abroad and continue, or return home. No one knows this better than you.

I am facing that dilemma today. The problem has been building up over a number of months — even years. It was subconscious as long as I kept plugging here, my mind absorbed by the local situation with American life a memory somewhat mossed over by a long absence from home. My recent trip to the United States changed all that. All of a sudden the dilemma has fallen into focus. Probably the definition is sharper because I now have a son and must decide where to raise him. That he is only five months old is not particularly important. Once you've come to the river and decide that it must be crossed you might as well cross it where you are as further upstream.

This is my situation: The excitement of my job is over. It can go on without me. Leaving the Italian Mission would not be deserting. Certainly I could apply for a transfer to another Mission either in Europe or some other part of the world. Almost certainly I would get it. But that does not solve my problem.

During the past two and a half years I have worked hard and my work has been successful and praised. However, I haven't been building for myself. Government doesn't interest me as a permanent career, because it doesn't afford the opportunities I want.

There I have stated my two objectives: get home and grow some roots and get into private business where I believe I can make a better place for myself.

This letter is from friend to friend. I need advice, more than anything else. You are better qualified to give it than anyone else I know.

During the past two and a half years I have organized and run the Radio and Movie Section of the Italian Mission, ECA, with a staff of 40 people. It isn't a network, but it does produce 18 radio shows a week and has put 41 documentary films on most commercial movie screens in Europe. One of my documentaries which I personally wrote and narrated has just won its seventh International prize at the Edinburgh Film Festival.

I would appreciate it if you would give me your opinion of my situation. There is no immediate urgency — I have a job and a fairly good one. But I do want to get out and back home. Keep me in mind if you hear of anything and let me hear from you.

John H. Secondari

Ending on a note of triumph — JG is 15 pounds and 25 inches long. At five months he seems to want to resemble me rather than Rita - a circumstance which I privately regret. He is not beautiful, but he is a nice guy.

Rita joins me in sending love to Janice, Casey and you.

Sincerely,

Ray

Seigel, Herbert

MARCH 9, 1951

HERBERT SEIGEL
C/O ~~I.D.LEVI~~
1744 FIDELITY-PHILADELPHIA TTUST BLDG.
123 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

IF I COULD FASHION A BROADCAST AS WELL AS YOU FASHION A COAT ALL TROUBLES WOULD BE OVER STOP I AM NOW THE ENVY OF MY COLLEAGUES. MANY THANKS.

ED MURROW

Servan-Schreiber, J.J.

October 25, 1950

Dear Mr. Schreiber:

This is, I am afraid, a very belated reply to yours of July 30th. I was interested to see the clippings and shall hope to see you when you are here again in November.

As ever yours,

Mr. J. J. Servan-Schreiber
Le Monde
5, Rue des Italiens
Paris 9e, France

Le Monde
R. C. Seine 236.301 B
Adresse télégraphique :
URMONDE-PARIS
téphone (5 lignes groupées)
TAITBOUT 76.60

5, Rue des Italiens, PARIS (9e)

le 30 July, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been back in Paris for about three weeks and now I can better appreciate how useful my stay in America has been - especially at this time.

It was particularly helpful to meet you, however little time we succeeded in having together.

It is not very easy to give people here a true picture of America's atmosphere and determination. For one thing, I feel that it must already have changed a lot since my departure. Also, it is extraordinary to discover, on one's return, how successful the Communist propaganda is, even now, in disturbing almost everybody's judgment about American policy. This is true not only in France, but all over Europe.

In the hope that you have time to glance over them, I take the liberty of enclosing three articles I have written for 'Le Monde' since my return.

The temperature of the ex-cold war permitting, I plan to go back to the States in October and November. Shall I be lucky enough to be able to meet you again at that time in New York?

Very sincerely yours,

J.J. Servan Schreiber

J.J. Servan-Schreiber.

JJSS:mt

Quel est le but des Soviets ?

(Suite de la première page.)

Le prestige de l'administration est plus bas qu'à aucun moment depuis 1948, le Congrès est à peu près paralysé dans son travail et une atmosphère de méfiance divise l'opinion publique. Depuis la fameuse affaire Hiss la tension n'a cessé de croître, de nouvelles histoires d'espionnage, d'infiltration, de culpabilité morale de fonctionnaires haut placés, sortent chaque semaine. Le public américain croit découvrir que le cancer rouge s'est introduit au cœur de son pays et il réagit violemment. La campagne de calomnie du sénateur Mc Carthy fait des ravages. Les commissions d'enquête sont multipliées. Le département d'Etat doit consacrer la plus grande partie de son temps à fournir des témoignages, des preuves et des démentis ; son chef, Dean Acheson, a perdu toute autorité auprès des législateurs. Le *Washington Post* écrit le 22 mai : « Depuis plusieurs semaines la capitale est traversée par les convulsions de la peur. » Des professeurs d'universités connues sont chaque jour démissionnés d'office parce qu'ils refusent de se livrer à la comédie du serment anticommuniste. Des scénaristes de Hollywood sont mis en prison comme suspects de sympathie marxiste. Le secrétaire général des Nations unies, le Norvégien Trygve Lie, commence à être accusé dans plusieurs journaux d'être un crypto-communiste. L'atmosphère empoisonnée est telle que George Kennan prédit publiquement que désormais « seuls les hommes les plus médiocres accepteront de travailler pour le gouvernement ».

Militairement l'effort américain est plus limité que jamais. L'armée de terre des Etats-Unis est à peu près de la même taille que l'armée yougoslave, exactement cinq cent quatre-vingt-dix mille hommes. La fabrication mensuelle d'avions militaires est de deux cents par mois, alors qu'elle était de treize cents en juin 1941, six mois avant Pearl-Harbour. La marine américaine a un seul porte-avions dans le Pacifique. Cependant le secrétaire à la défense, Louis Johnson, fait sa carrière politique sur les économies et annonce que le budget militaire sera encore réduit l'année prochaine.

Vers l'Asie une politique de neutralité américaine commence à se cristalliser rapidement. La Corée et Formose sont rayées par le gouvernement de la ligne de défense américaine. L'opinion publique s'en désintéresse largement. Le président de la commission des affaires étrangères, le sénateur Connally, déclare : « Je m'opposerai à l'envoi d'un seul garçon américain avec un fusil dans ses mains à Formose pour s'occuper d'une guerre civile à 8 000 kilomètres de chez lui. » Le débat sur le traité avec le Japon s'engage et l'idée de neutraliser le Japon lui-même, comme intenable stratégiquement, fait de rapides progrès aussi bien à Washington qu'à Tokyo. Sur 10 millions de dollars d'aide militaire votée il y a un an à la Corée, à peu près rien n'a été livré, et l'aide à l'Indochine demeure minuscule et théorique.

Vers l'Europe la conférence de Londres a marqué l'échec d'une tentative américaine, d'ailleurs assez timide, pour provoquer un effort général de réarmement en commun. Les livraisons d'armes dans le cadre très limité de la première tranche des accords militaires n'ont même pas été faites à 20 0/0. Un conseil atlantique permanent chargé d'organiser la défense a bien été constitué à Londres, mais le président Truman après un mois d'efforts n'est pas arrivé à trouver un seul Américain de taille qui accepte d'y représenter l'Amérique. Ni Harriman, ni Eisenhower, ni Lowett. Personne n'y croit. Finalement il choisit un avocat de Wall Street qui s'occupait de recueillir des donations pour le Metropolitan Opera de New-York.

Economiquement la machine américaine accroît sa production à une vitesse considérable et les moyens d'écoulement commencent à manquer. La production nationale totale augmente chaque année de trois mille milliards de francs, à peine moins de la moitié du revenu national français et presque trois fois le plan Marshall. Cependant les politiciens du Congrès veulent réduire — et réduisent — les débouchés supplémentaires proposés par l'administration. La troisième tranche du plan Marshall est deux fois diminuée de 15 0/0. Les fonds réservés au « point 4 » sont coupés des trois quarts. Les plaintes contre les importations venant de l'étranger déclenchent un mouvement protectionniste.

Enfin la « grande alliance » entre les deux empires anglo-saxons est en pleine crise. Sur la politique asiatique, sur le plan Schuman, sur les traités commerciaux, l'Angleterre et l'Amérique sont en plein désaccord. Jamais depuis la guerre les rapports n'ont été aussi mauvais et le Congrès menace de couper l'aide Marshall aux Anglais.

***

Tel est le tableau de la situation américaine le 24 juin. Ce qui conduit à deux conclusions :

1° Si le but des Soviets est d'abattre l'Amérique par la guerre, ils n'avaient qu'à laisser cette évolution se poursuivre. L'Amérique militairement très faible, l'Asie à peu près évacuée, la collaboration militaire avec l'Europe très vague : tel en était l'aboutissement normal et proche.

2° Si l'espoir des Soviets est de voir la démocratie américaine se désagréger par contradictions internes, selon le schéma marxiste, ils n'avaient ici encore qu'à laisser la fermentation se poursuivre.

Or ils ont au contraire d'un coup renversé la situation. L'Amérique met en branle le processus colossal de la mobilisation de ses ressources ; elle résout par là d'éventuelles difficultés économiques, elle reprend partout ses positions en Asie, elle retrouve l'union sacrée sur le front politique intérieur et l'Angleterre de nouveau à ses côtés. Mais alors quel est le but des Soviets ?

Ce n'est, semble-t-il, ni la victoire militaire contre les Etats-Unis — qui détruirait en même temps l'empire stalinien — ni leur désagrégation interne — à laquelle ils ont la sagesse de ne pas croire, mais toujours le même : isoler l'Amérique.

S'il en est ainsi l'opération de Corée est justifiée. Car si l'évolution des choses était laissée par Moscou au cours que nous avons esquissé, ni l'Asie ni l'Europe n'avaient aucune raison de se couper de l'Amérique. En abandonnant l'Asie militairement les Etats-Unis ouvraient toutes les possibilités d'entente économique avec un monde asiatique, communiste sans doute, mais pas nécessairement stalinien. En laissant à ses relations avec l'Europe occidentale un caractère surtout économique et politique l'Amérique donnait à son alliance aux yeux des Européens même les moins favorables un caractère constructif et souhaitable. Des deux côtés l'expansion des courants d'échange et d'une prospérité commune pouvait logiquement amener à une solidarité croissante. Ce qui est inadmissible pour le Kremlin.

Or l'affaire de Corée a pour résultats : 1° D'engager à fond les Etats-Unis militairement tout le long du front asiatique. Si les choses vont comme Moscou le souhaite l'Amérique peut se trouver bientôt en état de guerre de fait avec la Chine communiste sur trois ou quatre fronts. Situation sans fin et qui exclurait toute éventualité de séparatisme entre le communisme asiatique et le bolchevisme russe ;

2° D'engager rapidement la collaboration Amérique-Europe sur une base presque exclusivement militaire. Dès lors pour le Kremlin tous les espoirs sont permis. Si les extrémistes républicains à Washington et les partisans de la neutralité à Paris, Rome et Bonn deviennent assez nombreux et assez influents grâce à la crise, une sorte de sécession de l'Europe serait désormais possible dans un avenir proche.

La partie pour les Soviets est donc bien engagée. Mais elle n'est pas gagnée encore. Pour qu'elle le soit tout à fait il faudrait de plus que deux espoirs soviétiques se réalisent : l'aveuglement des Américains et l'impuissance des Européens. Si l'Amérique tombe dans le piège et engage des hostilités avec la Chine toute l'Asie passera sous le contrôle du Kremlin. Si l'Europe continue à montrer la mentalité passive d'un spectateur et se reconnaît incapable de faire un sérieux effort de réarmement avant que l'Amérique en vienne à essayer de l'encadrer et lui donner des ordres, alors les conditions internes d'une guerre civile seront ici acquises. Or l'Amérique ne peut pas occuper et organiser à la fois l'Asie et l'Europe ; elle perdrait les deux. Et le but des Soviets serait alors atteint.

JEAN-JACQUES SERVAN SCHREIBER.

Quel est le but des Soviets ?

par J.J. SERVAN SCHREIBER.

Le Monde 22 July

Pour Staline il n'y a qu'un ennemi qui compte, c'est l'Amérique, et il y a trois manières de l'abattre ou de le neutraliser. En l'écrasant directement par la guerre. En le minant par l'intérieur, en multipliant les contradictions politiques et économiques naturelles aux démocraties. Ou enfin en réussissant à l'isoler si totalement du reste du monde que même une guerre déclenchée comme ultime ressource par les Etats-Unis n'aurait plus de sens.

C'est la troisième méthode que les Soviets appliquent progressivement depuis cinq ans, et qu'on a appelée la guerre froide. Bien entendu ceci n'a jamais exclu l'emploi partiel des deux autres : menacer toujours d'action militaire et tirer profit des faiblesses internes de la démocratie américaine. Mais le principe de l'action stalinienne a constamment été de transformer tout ce qui entoure le continent nord-américain en sables mouvants, de l'Atlantique au Pacifique, de manière que nulle part la puissance américaine ne puisse se poser et qu'elle soit peu à peu amenée à se retirer sur son île. Ce jour-là les négociations pourraient s'ouvrir car personne, pas même la colossale Amérique, ne peut faire la guerre au monde entier. Voilà la technique de la guerre froide qui se poursuit depuis des années sous nos yeux.

Mais la brutalité de l'agression communiste en Corée a surpris. Elle ne semble pas se conformer à la ligne normale, et chacun se demande maintenant si l'U.R.S.S. n'a pas brusquement décidé de changer de méthode, si ce n'est pas la fin de la guerre froide et le début du conflit militaire général. Dans la mesure où un examen de la société américaine pendant deux mois avant l'affaire de Corée, de ses réactions à l'attaque et de son évolution depuis, nous a permis d'en juger il nous semble qu'il y ait toutes les raisons de croire :

1° Que le but des Soviets dans cette affaire n'est pas la guerre et que la réaction américaine ne sera pas non plus la guerre ;

2° Qu'il s'agit d'un développement spectaculaire sans doute, mais parfaitement logique, de la technique de guerre froide ;

3° Que dans les conditions actuelles le calcul soviétique risque de réussir et l'isolement de l'Amérique de se trouver bientôt très aggravé.

***

Prenons les Etats-Unis le samedi matin 24 juin, à la veille de l'agression coréenne. Quelles sont les caractéristiques de la situation et de la politique américaines ?

(Lire la suite en 2e page, 4e col.)

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REMBOURSABLES SUR ACHAT DE 1.000 F
FACILITÉS DE PAIEMENT

Que vaut la puissance américaine ?

PAR J.-J. SERVAN SCHREIBER

Le Monde 27 July

En vérité le problème pour l'Amérique n'est pas encore celui de sa propre défense, car il est peu probable que les Soviets l'attaquent directement avant longtemps, avant le dernier moment. Ce dont il s'agit pour elle c'est d'éviter d'être encerclée, autrement dit de défendre le reste du monde.

Jusqu'à présent elle n'y a pas réussi. Dans la première période de la guerre froide — de 1945 à aujourd'hui — la méthode américaine a été, à l'intérieur, une économie de paix, et à l'extérieur une collaboration avec ses alliés de style diplomatique classique. L'expansion du stalinisme, par la stratégie et la politique, n'a pas cessé. Aujourd'hui, en réaction à l'agression coréenne, une révolution dans les méthodes vient de se déclencher aux Etats-Unis. Est-ce que la nouvelle forme que va prendre la puissance américaine sera capable, contrairement à ce qui s'est passé jusqu'alors, d'arrêter l'expansion du stalinisme ?

S'il fallait en croire certains commentaires enthousiastes qui ont salué un peu partout les récentes décisions du président Truman de mobiliser l'économie américaine, le problème serait par ce fait même résolu et Staline désormais paralysé. Cet enthousiasme cependant pourrait être très dangereux s'il nous servait en Europe de prétexte valable à la passivité ; ce nouveau raisonnement consistant à dire que la puissance des Etats-Unis est tellement grande qu'elle suffira à nous protéger, qu'il est donc superflu — et serait même dangereux — que nous fassions par nous-mêmes des sacrifices.

Or si rien n'est plus courant que de sous-estimer la valeur morale de l'Amérique et sa capacité de réaction, rien n'est plus facile que de surestimer les effets directs possibles de sa seule puissance physique.

Bien entendu il n'est pas question de mettre en doute la force physique des Etats-Unis. Cette force est colossale (avec les nouveaux investissements décidés depuis la mobilisation l'Amérique va produire 106 millions de tonnes d'acier, c'est-à-dire 20 millions de plus que tout le reste du monde réuni). Et son rythme de croissance, surtout en période d'économie de guerre, est encore plus remarquable (la production nationale est passée de 160 milliards de dollars en 1940 à 270 milliards aujourd'hui). Tel est l'instrument que, grâce à l'affaire de Corée, le pouvoir politique en Amérique vient de prendre en main. On comprend qu'une telle puissance impressionne.

Mais le but n'est pas que nous soyons impressionnés, mais que Staline le soit. Or il sait peut-être mieux que personne à quel point une force ne représente en soi qu'une masse inerte et basculable, et que tout dépend de la manière de s'en servir. Voilà où est le problème actuel. L'Amérique mobilise : et après ? Comment cette force va-t-elle pouvoir être utilisée de manière à renverser l'évolution de la guerre froide jusqu'alors favorable au Kremlin ?

Certains l'envisagent déjà, aux Etats-Unis, comme devant servir directement à écraser militairement l'Union soviétique. Mais cette solution est plus qu'improbable. D'abord parce qu'elle supposerait que le concept de la guerre préventive ait gagné les chefs politiques américains, ce qu'il n'y a aucune raison de penser. Ensuite parce qu'il a fallu à l'Amérique, après Pearl-Harbour, deux ans et demi pour construire une force militaire suffisante pour passer à l'attaque. Une guerre délibérée contre l'Union soviétique, quelques mois seulement après la mobilisation, n'aurait pas de sens.

D'autres, partant des constatations précédentes, envisagent donc la puissance militaire qu'on commence à construire comme devant servir à vaincre l'U.R.S.S. vers 1952 ou 1953. Mais cela même est très improbable, quelle que soit la supériorité industrielle des Etats-Unis. En effet le dernier totalitaire armé était Hitler : son exemple peut servir de base de calcul.

(Lire la suite en 3e page, 1re colonne.)

FORTE HAUSSE SUR LE MARCHÉ DE L'OR

Effervescence inusitée aujourd'hui sur le marché de l'or, qui a enregistré une hausse moyenne de l'ordre de 15 %. Le louis français par exemple est passé de 3 690 à 4 250.

Le volume des transactions s'est encore développé. C'est ainsi qu'il a été échangé sur le marché officiel 200 000 louis et 300 000 dollars contre hier 120 000 et 200 000. Il est permis de penser que les échanges globaux (marché officiel et hors cote) ont porté sur plus de trois milliards de francs.

Après bourse cependant la tendance s'est franchement alourdie. Précisons que le lingot était offert à 575 000 contre 590 000, et le louis français à 4 050 contre 4 250, dernier cours officiel. (Voir la rubrique financière.)

Que peut faire l'Europe ?

PAR J.-J. SERVAN-SCHREIBER

Le Monde - 31 July

Si le but des Soviets est d'isoler l'Amérique (1), la méthode employée consiste à briser l'effort américain contre le nationalisme des peuples d'Asie et la démoralisation des peuples d'Europe. Il s'agit donc d'enfoncer toujours plus profondément l'Amérique dans les guerres asiatiques (ce qui est en train de se faire) et de développer en Europe le sens d'insécurité et de découragement qui en résultera (ce qui est également en train de se faire). Toute l'Asie ralliée dans une guerre sainte contre les « impérialistes » américains, et l'Europe recroquevillée sur elle-même se désolidarisant des Etats-Unis : tel paraît être le but soviétique.

Contre cette entreprise l'Amérique mobilise aujourd'hui sa colossale puissance physique. Mais comment peut-elle s'en servir ? (2). Personne ne peut songer à gagner militairement une guerre de Chine, et plus les Etats-Unis s'enlisent en Extrême-Orient, plus l'Europe sera craintive et prête aux compromis.

Voilà bien semble-t-il le problème qui nous confronte, et non pas celui d'une guerre générale proche. L'entreprise des Soviets réussira-t-elle ou non ? Il est sans utilité de faire un pronostic, mais ce que l'on peut sans doute affirmer c'est que la réponse à cette question sera donnée en Europe. Car la guerre d'Asie vise l'Europe. Si elle provoque peu à peu la décomposition interne de l'Europe et de la solidarité atlantique, cette guerre aura été gagnée par les Soviets, quel que soit l'état des opérations militaires locales. Si la réaction est au contraire un renforcement de la solidité politique interne et de la sécurité de l'Europe, alors l'Amérique aura assuré ses arrières et pourra, en Extrême-Orient, tenter de traiter une neutralisation de l'Asie. N'oublions pas que si les Etats-Unis sont allés défendre la Corée c'est surtout pour montrer à l'Europe la valeur de leurs engagements.

Donc la partie se joue pour une large part en Europe. Il est d'ailleurs remarquable de constater combien de personnalités politiques, aux Etats-Unis, s'intéressaient en pleine crise coréenne à une question surtout : quelle va être la réaction en Europe ? Que va faire l'Europe ?

***

La question d'ailleurs n'est pas simple. Car elle ne peut pas être réduite à une alternative en images d'Epinal entre le courage ou le défaitisme, le patriotisme ou la faiblesse. L'Europe est faible, divisée idéologiquement, sans armure. Elle a vécu depuis cinq ans assez éloignée des vraies responsabilités internationales. Aujourd'hui il faut agir dans un sens ou dans l'autre et décider. L'Europe n'y a pas été préparée. Qui ne voit autour de nous combien les réactions sont hésitantes et les esprits désorientés ? Cependant il faut choisir une voie ou une autre, car l'abstention serait déjà un choix.

Que peut faire l'Europe ? Il semble jusqu'à présent que depuis le début de la crise coréenne deux positions se soient cristallisées : la position « neutraliste » et la position « militariste ».

L'attitude militariste consiste à dire qu'en gros il n'y a pas de problème, ou plutôt qu'il est très simple : l'Europe est menacée militairement comme l'Amérique, elle doit donc avoir la même réaction totale et mobiliser toute son économie pour le réarmement. La patrie est en danger, tout pour sa défense, comme en 1918, comme en 1939. L'effort que font les Etats-Unis, la France peut — et doit — le faire aussi, sinon elle se déjuge et perd définitivement sa place de grande puissance. De plus nous ne pouvons continuer à compter sur le soutien des Américains que si nous faisons le même sacrifice qu'eux.

L'attitude neutraliste consiste à penser que le problème de l'Europe et celui des Etats-Unis sont loin d'avoir les mêmes données et qu'il est dangereux de prétendre les confondre. L'Europe est largement vidée de sa substance par deux guerres, l'Amérique est en pleine puissance. L'Europe est minée de l'intérieur par d'énormes partis staliniens, l'Amérique est unie.

(Lire la suite en 3e page, 4e colonne.)

(1) Voir *le Monde* du 22 juillet.

(2) Voir *le Monde* du 27 juillet.

QUE VAUT LA PUISSANCE AMÉRICAINE ?

(Suite de la première page.)

Hitler était au départ beaucoup moins fort que ne l'est Staline aujourd'hui. Il avait 20 millions de tonnes d'acier. Staline en a 35 ; 63 milliards de kilowatts d'énergie électrique ; Staline en a 115 ; 16 millions de barils de pétrole ; Staline en a 355 ; enfin 500 000 nouvelles recrues par an ; Staline en a 2 millions. Or, s'Hitler n'avaient eu l'armée rouge à leurs côtés pour faire la plus grande partie du travail, qui peut dire quand les Américains auraient finalement écrasé la Wehrmacht ?

D'où il ressort que ni maintenant ni plus tard il n'est raisonnable de penser que la force américaine puisse être utilisée à écraser l'Union soviétique. Bien entendu la réciproque est vraie. Staline peut difficilement songer à conquérir l'Amérique. C'est précisément cette semi-neutralisation réciproque qui forme la base de la guerre froide. Les deux adversaires semblent bien condamnés à n'utiliser dans leur lutte que des moyens indirects et limités. L'affaire de Corée, loin d'être la fin de la guerre froide, en est peut-être la meilleure illustration. Elle contribue à montrer qu'une guerre totale demeure improbable.

Les Soviets cependant vont, selon toute probabilité, poursuivre partout leurs tactiques indirectes d'agressions locales combinées avec le sabotage politique, en Asie et en Europe. Et c'est finalement à ce problème-là que la force américaine, mobilisée, doit être appliquée. Comment cette force peut-elle être employée à résister à l'échelle locale tout le long de la périphérie du monde soviétique ?

Le premier mode d'emploi possible, le plus simple à concevoir, serait celui qui est illustré aujourd'hui en Corée. La résistance nationale locale étant tenue pour — et s'étant montrée — négligeable, ce sont les Américains eux-mêmes, directement, qui forment le barrage. Cependant il est hors de question que cette méthode puisse être généralisée. Ni matériellement ni psychologiquement les légions américaines ne peuvent monter elles-mêmes la garde partout autour du monde. Il y faudrait l'Amérique multipliée par 10.

La seconde façon de s'en servir serait d'employer la puissance américaine à armer, moralement et physiquement, les peuples eux-mêmes, qui, tout le long de la périphérie, sont menacés d'agression locale. Et c'est bien là, en définitive, le seul objectif possible, réalisable, de la mobilisation des Etats-Unis. Son but ne peut être ni de préparer une attaque directe contre l'Union soviétique, ni d'établir une ceinture américaine de sécurité, mais uniquement d'être l'arsenal des nations qui, dans le monde, ont la possibilité et la volonté de résister.

Mais alors la conclusion semble bien être que la puissance américaine, en vérité, n'aura de valeur que dans la mesure où il existe, autour de l'Amérique, des peuples qui aient par eux-mêmes la ferme intention de se défendre. Sans la volonté de résistance de ses alliés la force américaine n'a pas de point d'application, et les Etats-Unis sont à la longue perdus.

L'Amérique se trouve donc devant le plus ancien des problèmes politiques : celui de l'empire. A partir du moment où une zone géographique — un rassemblement de peuples — repose pour sa sécurité militaire et son équilibre économique sur la puissance d'une nation centrale, cette nation est en fait à la tête d'un empire. Et dès lors cet état de choses ne peut pas stagner. Ou bien la nation centrale se refuse à prendre conscience des responsabilités politiques qu'implique son rôle et elle « fait comme si » ses rapports avec les nations satellites étaient ordinaires, ou bien elle sécrète selon son génie propre et celui de l'époque une forme d'autorité politique et de volonté d'organisation, autrement dit d'impérialisme. Dans le premier cas l'empire se désagrège peu à peu au profit d'une autre puissance importante, dans le second il s'affirme de plus en plus homogène face au milieu extérieur.

La Rome antique, l'Angleterre victorienne et enfin le Kremlin soviétique ont eu à résoudre ce problème et l'ont résolu par telle ou telle forme d'impérialisme. Mais la démocratie américaine est peut-être le premier exemple majeur dans l'histoire d'une nation impériale qui, pour cristalliser son domaine, ne se montre pas impérialiste. C'est pourquoi peut-être depuis cinq ans l'empire d'Occident est progressivemnt rongé par la désagrégation.

Que va-t-il se passer maintenant ? L'Amérique mobilise sa force physique. Mais cette mobilisation n'aura d'impact sur les événements que si elle est accompagnée par une organisation politique de l'Occident qui suscite ou consolide dans l'ensemble du domaine, et surtout en Europe, une volonté commune de combattre. Or il est peu probable, même sous l'effet de la crise actuelle, que l'Amérique résolve ce problème par la force, autrement dit par une volonté d'impérialisme. On peut donc presque dire que la cristallisation ne pourra se faire (et sans elle l'Occident est condamné) que si les nations satellites elles-mêmes en conçoivent la nécessité et la manière. Contrairement à ce que l'on pourrait — ou voudrait — croire c'est maintenant à l'Europe de jouer.

JEAN-JACQUES SERVAN SCHREIBER.

QUE PEUT FAIRE L'EUROPE ?

(Suite de la première page.)

Donc l'Europe, tout en faisant un faible effort d'armement, doit surtout se consacrer au problème social et économique. Elle doit aussi essayer de s'unifier pour former un tampon entre les deux blocs antagonistes. Enfin elle doit demander à l'Amérique de protéger sa neutralité, mais ce serait un suicide d'ailleurs inutile que de suivre l'Amérique dans ses entreprises militaires contre le bloc soviétique.

Telles sont les deux conceptions. Ici se pose une question très délicate et qui est une source d'erreurs considérables. Quelle est aujourd'hui, en France par exemple, l'audience de chacune des deux conceptions ? Si l'on s'en tient aux apparences la réponse évidente semble être que le « neutralisme » n'a ni écho réel dans le pays ni influence sur la politique officielle. Or c'est là une grave erreur d'optique, car nous devons avoir le courage de reconnaître, au delà des apparences et des déclarations, que :

1° La grande majorité des Français sont neutralistes dans leur instinct profond ;

2° Le gouvernement français est neutraliste dans ses actes et dans ses intentions.

Le premier point n'a même pas besoin d'être démontré ; il suffit de descendre dans la rue pour s'en apercevoir.

Le second est presque aussi clair. Le gouvernement français agit en tout point comme s'il était neutraliste, tout en parlant de « l'illusion de la neutralité ». Sa politique est de faire un geste symbolique (80 milliards) du côté des armements, destiné à devancer les récriminations américaines et de s'appliquer avant tout à « faire du social » sur la base du programme d'entente élaboré par les socialistes. Il demande à l'Amérique d'assurer notre défense en Europe et en Asie ; mais il juge plus raisonnable de ne pas se lier aux entreprises militaires directes de l'Amérique autrement que par l'envoi d'un aviso, ici encore symbolique. Il n'espère pas pouvoir défendre l'Europe, donc n'a qu'un but, c'est de rester au maximum en dehors d'une guerre. Il définit des plans d'armement à longs termes sur une base entièrement nationale et s'oppose aux conditions d'intégration atlantique réclamées par les Etats-Unis au conseil des suppléants. Au moment où l'Amérique rentre en semi-économie de guerre il vient de suggérer pour la France une « descente fiscale ». Il comporte un ministre de la défense, qui a déclaré le mois dernier que le rôle de l'Europe était de former un bloc entre l'Est et l'Ouest. Un ministre des affaires étrangères pour qui le but de notre éventuel pool industriel avec l'Allemagne ne peut être qu'une « économie de paix », et le réarmement allemand inacceptable.

Le neutralisme c'est cela. Ni plus ni moins. Les neutralistes, c'est-à-dire ceux qui acceptent de dire qu'ils le sont, ne demandent rien d'autres : ni de dénoncer le pacte atlantique, ni de ne pas être antistalinien, ni de supprimer l'armée. Ils demandent seulement tout haut ce que le gouvernement pratique dans les faits. Ajoutons, bien entendu, que ce qui est vrai de la France l'est aussi, et souvent plus, de tous les autres pays du continent. A l'occasion de la crise on aperçoit de plus en plus clairement que le neutralisme est en fait la politique de l'Europe.

***

Est-ce que cette politique peut réussir ? Nous ne le pensons pas. Car, en dehors du problème moral que nous n'aborderons pas ici, il semble inévitable qu'elle déclenche une déplorable réaction en chaîne qui est la suivante : faiblesse interne et externe de l'Europe, d'où politique neutraliste, d'où néo-isolationnisme aux Etats-Unis et concentration de leurs moyens économiques et militaires sur eux-mêmes, d'où faiblesse accrue de l'Europe surtout interne, d'où neutralisme accentué, d'où isolationnisme accru, etc. Réaction au bout de laquelle il doit y avoir la désintégration de l'Europe par l'intérieur, ce qui est le but soviétique. Pour ceux qui ne croiraient pas que l'Amérique puisse redevenir isolationniste sous l'influence des événements, citons cet article du « New York Times » du 24 juillet : « Les milieux officiels sont très inquiets de la réaction dans l'opinion publique au cas où les Français, les Hollandais, etc., ne viendraient pas à notre aide en Corée ; ils craignent une réaction contre tout le concept de sécurité collective si c'est l'Amérique qui doit tout faire toute seule. » Il est parfaitement possible que l'Amérique, tout en maintenant le *casus belli* sur la frontière de l'Europe, lui coupe presque entièrement l'aide économique et militaire.

Constatons d'autre part que les dangers d'une éventuelle politique militariste (qui est, elle, uniquement la position de quelques isolés) sont aussi assez grands. Pour faire un effort de réarmement du même ordre que celui de l'Amérique (en gros, selon les prévisions, pour l'année prochaine 50 0/0 du budget) il faut soit avoir la puissance et l'équilibre de l'économie américaine, soit appliquer une dictature. Une illustration saisissante en est sans doute que les deux pays d'Europe ayant la plus forte armée de terre sont la Yougoslavie de Tito et l'Espagne de Franco. Seulement cette méthode, en France par exemple, favoriserait au maximum les desseins des stalinistes et amènerait une rapide décomposition interne.

***

Y a-t-il une troisième voie dans la façon de concevoir nos rapports avec les Etats-Unis ? Il semble qu'il y en ait une. Par rapport aux Etats-Unis et à la politique américaine, il y a en effet trois positions possibles illustrées chacune par un exemple géographique.

1° *La Corée du Sud.* C'est-à-dire un pays dont la frontière est garantie par l'Amérique, mais qui, parce que son gouvernement a peu d'autorité, qu'il n'a pas la volonté de se défendre, et qu'il a demandé à être indépendant, ne reçoit à peu près pas d'aide économique et militaire directe. C'est la position neutraliste.

2° *Les Philippines.* Un pays qui, en principe indépendant, est mis coûte que coûte en état de défense militaire, sur les ordres indirects de l'Amérique, en priorité sur tous les autres problèmes, en particulier économiques et sociaux. Le résultat c'est que le pays est de plus en plus instable et qu'une jeep américaine ne peut pas s'aventurer à 10 kilomètres en dehors de Manille. C'est la position militariste.

3° *Hawaï.* C'est-à-dire un pays qui a aujourd'hui en fait, et aura avant la fin de l'année en titre, le statut d'égalité avec les Etats-Unis. Autrement dit l'Etat d'Hawaï verse à l'armée commune et à l'économie commune ses hommes et ses impôts en proportion de ses possibilités, et reçoit en échange la protection intégrale de l'armée des Etats-Unis et le soutien inconditionnel de l'économie des Etats-Unis. Ce qui est le principe de la fédération.

Bien entendu il n'est pas question, pour longtemps sans doute, d'une fédération atlantique totale. Mais le principe est sain. En fait c'est probablement le seul qui puisse s'appliquer à notre cas et répondre à nos problèmes. Il est d'autre part rendu peut-être réalisable par les événements.

En effet les nouvelles conditions en Amérique, provoquées par la crise de Corée, sont :

1° Les Américains s'aperçoivent que pour développer une économie prospère en Corée ils ont fourni 200 millions de dollars en quatre ans, ce qui était très insuffisant ; et qu'en conséquence aujourd'hui ils doivent défendre eux-mêmes la Corée défaillante au prix de 4 milliards de dollars par an. Ils sont prêts désormais à des sacrifices préventifs considérables ;

2° L'économie américaine abandonne le libéralisme, donc elle va abandonner aussi celui qu'elle essayait d'imposer dans ses rapports avec l'Europe. Les procédés dits artificiels, les subventions, la planification des échanges, vont devenir des méthodes normales ;

3° Les Américains ont une crainte panique de l'isolement. Se battre seuls est déjà, à leurs yeux, une défaite. L'accord et l'appui des Etats européens est un élément capital pour étayer leur détermination. En échange de cette solidarité ils sont prêts à partager leur puissance.

Ce qui nous permet de demander :

1° Une armée atlantique, selon la suggestion du président Auriol. Une armée à laquelle nous versons notre part raisonnable en hommes et en argent, et qui, en échange nous protège tout entière et sur place ;

2° Un plan Marshall augmenté et permanent. Autrement dit une subvention organique destinée à stabiliser notre économie et notre niveau interne de prospérité. Ce qui n'est d'ailleurs rien d'autre que la fonction automatique des impôts entre Etats d'une fédération.

Armée commune, impôts communs, politique étrangère solidaire. Autrement dit fédération dans les faits, et qui d'ailleurs n'a pas besoin d'aller au delà ; les Parlements, les drapeaux et les Constitutions sont des suppléments qui viennent d'eux-mêmes avec le temps.

Voilà peut-être comment l'Europe peut utiliser la crise actuelle et la présence universelle de la peur pour à la fois éviter au mieux les dangers immédiats et poser les bases d'une politique à longue échéance.

J.-J. SERVAN SCHREIBER.

Servan-Schreiber, J. J.
Reading
6/25/
2:30

JEAN-JACQUES SERVAN-SCHR

"Le Mon

May 25, 1950

Dear Mr. Servan-Schreiber:

Many thanks for your recent letter; I very much regret that we haven't been able to get together, but I have been in Washington for the past two months, and I am just now leaving for Berlin. However, I hope to see you when I get back and will be in touch with you in a few weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber
Hotel Gramercy Park
52 Gramercy Park N.
New York, N. Y.

48
Went to Wash. 3/15
Mayflower Hotel
Wash. Dm

Lombardy Hotel
PL 3-8600

Le Monde
PARIS

will phone after May 10th
~~Hotel Pramary Lande~~
~~Bo 4320~~

SCHREIBER

Monde" PARIS

New-York, Lundi

Dear M. Munroe, our friend David Schoenbrun was kind enough to tell me I could try and see you while in New-York. Of course I have heard many times about your influence here, and your command of international affairs. I have always hoped I could meet you; I do hope this may be the occasion.

Furthermore I would be very interested in knowing your opinion on the possible developments of any form of a North Atlantic Council such as has been suggested by the french Premier last week. The next move being undoubtedly an american one, I know how important your own reaction to it

may be. So if you have any time appreciate the pleasure of a conversation.

My wife and I arrived in New-York 2 days ago, and are staying for the moment at the Gramercy Park Hotel (Room 904). Shall I wait for a call from you?

Sincerely yours

Sevan-Schneider

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
21, RUE DE BERRI . PARIS - VIIIe
ÉLYSÉES 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
PARIS CORRESPONDANT

Paris, April 20th 1950.

Dear Ed :

I would like to recommend to your special consideration the French journalist Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber. Mr Servan-Schreiber is the chief policy writer of France's most distinguished paper Le Monde. Although a young man he is already reputed as France's most influential diplomatic writer.

This week he has received considerable publicity as the originator of the Bidault proposal for an Atlantic Peace Council. He says this is an exaggeration and defines his role as "that of a mid-wife, using the front page of Le Monde as a forceps". I might add that your correspondent was the God-father of the proposal, but Servan-Schreiber will tell you about that part in person.

Jean-Jacques has been chosen as the first recipient of the Smith-Mundt award under an Act of Congress that provides funds for inviting distinguished European journalists to visit and tour the United States, for about ten weeks.

He is a good friend, and a brilliant student of international affairs. I recommend him most warmly to your hospitality.

Best regards

David

P.S. He has an excellent voice and command of English, might he write a spot on the show?

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison avenue
New York 22 N.Y.
U.S.A.

TELEPHONE : KLEBER 52-00 - TELEGR. : UNESCO PARIS

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ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ÉDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

19, Avenue Kléber, PARIS 16e

In your reply, please refer to :
En répondant, veuillez rappeler :
N°

1 April 1950

Dear Ed,

Jean-Jacques Servan Schreiber of Le Monde of Paris is going to America at the end of April to make a three-months tour. As you undoubtedly know, he is despite his youth the ablest and most brilliant political writer in France, and Le Monde is the best newspaper in the country. Jean-Jacques is the kind of person you would enjoy talking to, and I have suggested that he look you up.

Sincerely,

Percy

Percy Winner

Shackleton, James H.

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May 25, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow :

As per my telephone conversation with you this morning, we are making a market in OFFICIAL FILMS, INC., Class "A" stock, as we were the original underwriters of this issue.

The market at this writing is $2 1/2 - 3/4, and the offerings are rather scarse.

If you consider doing any business in this stock, I would appreciate very much hearing from you. You would save the commission by doing business with us as the buyers and sellers of this stock come direct to us - as we make a net market.

Yours very truly,

AETNA SECURITIES CORPORATION

James H. Shackleton

JHS:fh

James H. Shackleton

Shaffi, L.

Call - set date
Tues. Sept. 25
12:45
his office

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Shaffi:

I thank you for your gracious and generous letter of June 15. At the moment I am out of New York and will not return until the beginning of September. It is to me a matter of regret that our meeting must be postponed until then, but with your permission I shall telephone your office shortly after I return to New York in the hope that we may arrange a mutually convenient time for lunch or dinner.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. L. Shaffi, Consul General
Pakistan House
12 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
12 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

TRAFALGAR 9-5800

/615

June 15th, 1951

My dear Mr. Murrow,

For a long time past I have listened to your regular evening broadcasts as well as your "News of the Week" with tremendous interest and admiration, and it is this indirect contact with you that has emboldened me to write you, although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, to let you know how much I invariably enjoy your balanced commentary.

I realize that you must be an extremely busy man - like most of us in the international field these days, but I would deem it a great privilege if, on some occasion at your convenience, you could spare the time to take a meal with me - either luncheon or dinner - whichever would be convenient.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

L. Shaffi

L. Shaffi
Consul General

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

LS/em.

Shapiro, Jose

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

First of all permit me to say my thanks for your letter of October 25, and the copy of "Erasmus and our Struggle for Peace". I must confess to you that due to an unusually heavy broadcasting schedule I have not yet had an opportunity to read the book. It now rests on my shelf here in the country where I am on the first day of my holiday, and I shall give it my attention as soon as may be.

Thank you again for your gracious comments regarding my broadcasts, and please forgive me for what must appear to you utter negligence in responding to your letter. I shall hope to read the book and write you more fully at a subsequent date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jose Shapiro
Box 38
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

(3)

José Chapiro
Box 38
Petersham, Mass.
October 25. 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)
New York City

on shelf

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am mailing you, enclosed, my book on Erasmus and our Struggle for Peace, whose publication is scheduled for November 8th. It should first have been issued on October 24, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of United Nations, to whom it is dedicated. Due to a railroad accident which I suffered some time ago, that date had to be postponed.

You are the only radio commentator to whom I am sending a pre-publication copy. I do it out of gratitude for the pleasure I had for years in listening regularly to your broadcastings and, also, because of the great service you could render to the diffusion of the ideas of my book and to the book itself, which, incidentally, being my latest, is the first one I have written in English (I am a citizen of U.S.A. since the end of 1946). In listening to your comments, I always admired not only the concise and exhaustive form in which you deliver them, but above all the impartial spirit in which you present the news, and also your fine choice of aphorisms with which you are closing your daily talk. I hope, therefore, that my book will interest you and that you will find in it many appropriate "words for today".

May I point out that Erasmus and our Struggle for Peace, besides being an analysis of the life and character of the great champion, is a political study about the ideas of Erasmus on permanent peace and a United Nations World, as emanating from his works and letters. In contradistinction to usual works on Erasmus, it is addressed not to scholars, but to the general reader. Indeed, I have written this book neither to pay homage to a great man of the past nor to make a work of scholarship. The only reason of it is the extreme timeliness of the ideas on peace as expressed by Erasmus, and because I see in him one of the forgotten fathers of United Nations, who could still contribute strongly to its consolidation. His ideas on One World belong to our age much more than to his own, or to any generation which has preceded ours.

This side of Erasmus' achievements and notwithstanding the fact of being the most fascinating and most enduring of his thinking and literary genius, has been neglected - as the organization of permanent peace itself - for centuries by almost all the hundreds and thousands of his historians, biographers, critics, friends and foes, who centered all their attention on Erasmus' struggle for the Reformation of the Church. They overlooked the most important fact, by which he undoubtedly survives, that Erasmus' struggle for a purified, universal religion and for tolerance in all spiritual and intellectual fields, was less theological than (and chiefly) moral and political, and that to that heroic monk religion, in its final account, was not a goal, but a means to help humanity in its endeavors to reach its greatest objective: the education of mankind in the spirit of universality

and freedom - the aim of UNESCO - and, through it, the realization of permanent peace and social justice among men and nations, finally united in one world state as equals.

To make this point clear, I illustrated his ideas on peace in translating from Latin Erasmus' Peace manifesto Querela Pacis, which forms the second part of my book, being at the same time a striking expression of our own aspirations and longings for peace. For the same reason I gave to that manifesto, instead of translating it literally "The Complaint of Peace", the title of Peace Protests!, thus adapting it to the political terminology and needs of our time. This new English translation is the first since that published in London in 1559, though the latter has been often modernized and reprinted, here as in Europe, each time a great war desolated humanity.

I think that my attempt to explain the ideas and ideals of Erasmus as emanating from his passion for peace and freedom, is the first one to be made so exclusively.

I know how busy you are. Nevertheless, because of the ideas and the purpose of my book, and also because Erasmus and our Struggle for Peace is dedicated to United Nations, I trust that you will find time to read and to inform me about your opinion on it. Your sentiment about my book would be extremely valuable to me, as its author and as your listener, and, with your permission, very helpful in making it known to the general reader.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours

José Chapiro

José Chapiro

Enclosed 1 book

Sheean, Vincent

Vincent Sheean *Twin Farms* *South Pomfret, Vermont*

Telephone Bethel 81

May 25, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

It would be wonderful if you could come here. Portsmouth is not very far. You could even stay a day or two and we could catch up on a few little subjects that have been dropped overboard or lost in all this long time since I have had a real chance to talk with you.

I am writing a book and it will not be done for some time. That is one important reason why I say I can not go to Palestine. There are a number of others. It seems to be open season on Americans there, for one thing, and moreover, I understand that I am on the black list of the Stern Gang. However, it is an interesting idea and maybe I could stop there on my way to India this autumn.

Please by all means come by here if you can.

Yours till the bench breaks,

VS

VS:W

Shelley, Jack

June 7, 1951

Dear Jack:

This is literally my first chance to say thanks for your gracious letter of March 24th. I think this battle to get access to public events for microphones and cameras is only beginning but, between the lot of us, we shall win.

Again my thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jack Shelley, News Manager
WHO Central Broadcasting Co.
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO Central Broadcasting Company
50,000 WATTS • CLEAR CHANNEL • NBC NETWORK
DES MOINES, IOWA

March 24, 1951

JACK SHELLEY
NEWS MANAGER

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I can't refrain from dropping you a line to applaud the fine commentary in the closing portions of your March 22 broadcast in which you so ably stated the cause of radio and TV news men in their continuing efforts to obtain equal access to the news with their own unique reporting tools.

As last year's President of the National Association of Radio News Directors, I think I can say with some authority that your remarks not only were extremely helpful from the standpoint of informing the general public about an aspect of news coverage which probably doesn't often occur to them, but you also gave new encouragement to those of us who have to fight this battle day in and day out with news stories of a far less compelling nature than the senate crime investigation committee hearings. All over the country, as you stated the case Thursday night, I'll bet radio news men who have had a real battle to get permission to use tape recordings or to do live broadcasts from certain hearings were nodding their heads in strong approval.

It was a fine job, and NARND -- the organization whose banquet you addressed at the Hotel Commodore in New York in November 1949 -- undoubtedly is grateful.

Yours sincerely,

Jack Shelley

Jack Shelley
News Manager

JS:jm

Shepardson, Whitney H.
Ha 6-5525

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

ISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES FUND
HITNEY H. SHEPARDSON, DIRECTOR
TEPHEN H. STACKPOLE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Yes
Called
1/11

January 10, 1951.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ed:

You will have received my telephone message about the luncheon on the 25th. It will be at one o'clock at the Harvard Club, North Room. There will be 12-15 in all, with various interests, but all concerned in one degree or another that the public be better informed on foreign affairs. Please come.

The attached short paper is sent to you chiefly as an indication that we are trying to do a little preliminary thinking in this shop ourselves! It is not intended to govern or narrow the discussion.

Yours,

Whitney Shepardson

WHS:IRH
Enc.

NOTES FOR LUNCHEON DISCUSSION OF
PUBLIC INFORMATION ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No one is likely to question the assertion that the American public must be sufficiently well-informed on foreign affairs so that it can play a responsible role in such matters. Nor is anyone likely to deny that the present level of information on foreign affairs of the American public leaves something to be desired. Finally, few would doubt that this state of affairs is hazardous, and will become increasingly so as the pressure of events rises. There are those, however, who would seriously question whether anything can be done about this problem which is not already being done by government, by the mass media, by the educational system, and by private citizen groups. This, then, is the first arguable question; although those who accept invitations to the luncheon are likely to come with the settled conviction that something more can be done.

If we agree that there almost certainly is something which private citizens can do to remedy the present situation, the next question concerns the nature of the action which they might take. It would be difficult to keep the discussion in focus if we were to undertake an exhaustive canvass of the possible courses of action. Furthermore, we already have in hand a suggestion concerning one possible course of action. Accordingly, it would seem wise in the present discussion to give first attention to the possible usefulness of a national committee on foreign affairs information. If this alternative is rejected by the meeting, then we may proceed to the examination of other alternatives.

* * * * * *

Presumably the broad functions of such a national committee would be to carry on a continuing appraisal of the problems involved in keeping the American public informed on foreign affairs, and to stimulate effective action with respect to the most critical of these problems. More specifically, one might list the following possible functions:

1. To carry on a continuing study of the public information needs of the American people. What are the current critical issues (or issues about to be critical) on which it is imperative that they be informed?

2. To conduct a continuing exploration of how best to carry on the business of informing the American people on foreign affairs. For example, at what level should an information campaign be pitched?

3. To serve as a clearinghouse for the best and most effective practices in public information, publicizing instances of effective work, etc.

4. To help to focus the efforts of the innumerable organizations concerned with information and education on foreign affairs.

5. To serve as a responsible, nonpartisan voice in times of crisis.

One consideration seems axiomatic: that the national committee should not duplicate the efforts or usurp the function of existing agencies but should make maximum use of existing facilities and channels. The simplest way to assure this result would be to define the committee as a nonoperating body. It would not undertake research with its own staff, though it might point out relevant areas of research to other agencies, might even help to obtain funds for research by others, and would certainly make use of current research by others. It would not undertake direct educational campaigns with its own staff, though it might do much to stimulate, coordinate, and give direction to the educational programs of others. It would not undertake a program of educational publications on its own, though it might do much to influence such programs of other agencies.

The questions of how the committee should organize itself, the kind of staff it should have, and so forth, may be postponed for the moment. The critical matter for debate at this point is the possible functions of the committee.

* * * * * * *

Before closing the discussion, an effort should be made to view this particular proposal against the range of alternative possibilities for action. Is this the most useful move which might be made? What are some of the other possibilities?

JG:dh
12/4/50

NOTES FOR LUNCHEON DISCUSSION ON
PUBLIC INFORMATION ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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4. To help to focus the efforts of the innumerable organizations concerned with information and education on foreign affairs.

CARNEGIE CORP
NEW

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Lester Markel
Edward R. Murrow
Arthur H. Page
William Shinnel

Henry M. Wriston

Also Charles Bollard and [illegible]
Corporation. Devereux [illegible]
Insurance Co., and Frank [illegible]
System, [illegible] to come after [illegible]

The attached memorand[illegible]
is intended to introduce the [illegible]
[illegible] to describe or limit [illegible]

Bollard and I are very glad that you [illegible]

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sheridan, Ed, Jr.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Sheridan:

Sometime, somehow, my correspondence gets answered. This is the first day of my vacation, and almost literally my first opportunity to thank you for your generous and gracious letter of November 9. Comments such as yours from professionals really warm the heart, and I see on this ancient letter that it was circulated atleast to the other boys who worked the election night show. Hope to see you in New York one day, and if I should be passing near Portsmouth I shall certainly make you a signal.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward G. Sheridan
Radio Station WSAZ
1009 Gallia Street
Portsmouth, Ohio

ioto Broadcasting Company

1009 Gallia Street

Your Good Neighbor in Portsmouth

Dial 3-2111

November 9, 1950

22

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to express to you and your newsroom staff my appreciation of your election night coverage.

The coverage was splendid, your work on the air was excellent, and informative as well as refreshing.

The entire staff and station manager Gerald F. Boyd join me in congratulating CBS and you in particular for the election broadcasts.

Here at WPAY and WPAY-FM we stuck with it until 4:15 am and your sign-off, alternating local election news with CBS. The result, we have been assured by scores of our listeners, was very satisfactory.

I am also particularly grateful for CBS's daily news broadcasts, broadcast along with ten locally originated news programs. You may be interested in knowing that WPAY's news work has been recognized by many authorities in Ohio as outstanding.

Again, thank you, and the next time you come near Portsmouth, you have a cordial invitation to visit us, if only briefly.

Cordially,

Edward G. Sheridan

Edward G. Sheridan
News Director

EGS/e

National Representative: The O. L. Taylor Co.

Sheridan, E. G.

June 14, 1951

Dear Ned:

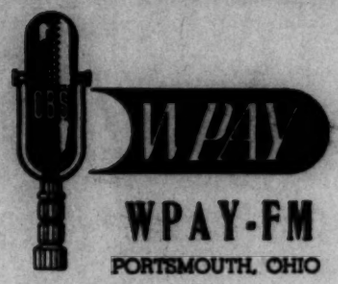
Thank you for your letter of June 9, 1951 requesting transcript of my Graduation Broadcast.

I am sending you today, under separate cover, the piece which you request and hope it will prove satisfactory for your client.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. G. Sheridan, Jr.
The Scioto Broadcasting Co.
1009 Gallia Street
Portsmouth, Ohio

The Scioto Broadcasting Company
1009 Gallia Street



Your Good Neighbor in Portsmouth
Dial 3-2111

June 9, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

One of Portsmouth's leading merchants and community leaders and a listener to your program, asked me if I could endeaver to get a transcription of your comments regarding graduation, broadcast over CBS-WPAY, Friday, June 9.

I would appreciate it if you could provide us with either a tape or TR of that particular part of your program.

Yours very truly,

THE SCIOTO BROADCASTING COMPANY

E. G. Sheridan, Jr.
Program Director

EGS:mib

Simons, Hans.

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

CE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

No

called 11/6

October 30, 1951

Dear Ed:

This letter is intended to greet you when you are back from your trip to Europe which must have been extremely interesting. I am more than anxious to get some of your reactions, whenever you have time to impart them.

Today, however, I want to ask you and Mrs. Murrow to be the guests of the New School at our dinner on November 13th. By way of information, I am attaching here the official invitation and a bulletin which contains some background information.

As a recipient of our Adult Education Award and an old friend of the Graduate Faculty we would like very much to have you join other friends and supporters on this occasion, and to have Mrs. Murrow renew her acquaintance with the New School.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Hans

Hans Simons
President

HS:LYF
Enc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Simons, Hans

June 4, 1951

Dear Hans:

Thanks for sending me the pictures. By all means, let us renew our discussions in the Autumn.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hans Simons, President
The Institute For
Social Research
66 West Twelfth Street
New York 11, New York

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

10.

May 24, 1951

Dear Ed:

It seems safe to send you the attached picture because yours is the only good and impressive likeness. The diploma too came out beautifully. Much less can be said about the two professors.

On the other one, you look a little bit too serious, though equally impressive.

It was good to have you with us. Your speech thrilled everybody.

Now the summer is upon us, and I am afraid we can't continue our desultory discussions on some common enterprise. However, I shall be after you again early in the Fall because I feel something can be done along the lines we started exploring.

With all good wishes and kind regards to you and Mrs. Murrow, in which Mrs. Simons joins me,

Sincerely,

Hans

Hans Simons
President

HS:LYF
Enc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Simons, Hans

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

March 14, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to confirm our dinner date for Tuesday, March 20th, at 8:00 o'clock at your home.

Unfortunately, Dean Padover cannot join us because he has a lecture in Cleveland that night.

Sincerely,

Hans Simons
President

HS:LYF

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Mrs. Simons
Yes

Simons, Hans

January 24, 1952

Dear Professor Simons:

I hope you will forgive me for cancelling our luncheon date. I have been laid low by some malicious bug and am forced to leave the end of this week for a week or ten days in the South. I shall telephone you upon my return.

I am indeed flattered to be asked to undertake your Commencement speech on June 5, but it seems likely that I shall be either in Europe or somewhere in Asia at that time. Perhaps we can discuss the matter when I return.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Hans Simons
The New School for Social Research
66 West Twelfth Street
New York 11, New York

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

Will take lunch
Tuesday - you arrange
1/17 - 12:30

January 8, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When I became Acting President I made a number of resolutions. One of them was to try and reestablish contacts with my old friends. In your letter of March 10th of last year you were good enough to suggest a meeting in the spring -- but I think we both thought of last spring rather than the coming one. Alas, I found myself snowed under and this resolution, like many others, has to be carried over into the new year.

Today I am writing you again, this time as President of the New School, in order to ask you whether you will be our Commencement speaker on June 5th of this year. For the moment I am primarily interested in having you reserve the date. If you can do that, I shall be glad to see you some time and tell you more about what we are doing.

Tuesday

I don't think I have to explain to you why I would like so much to have you as our speaker. However, if you need convincing arguments please don't turn me down in writing but rather give me an opportunity to talk to you first.

In any case, I shall be delighted if this letter has more positive results than our correspondence last year. One I hope will be your acceptance. The other shall be an effort on my part to see you at your convenience as soon as you can arrange it.

With my very best wishes for the New Year, and kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Hans Simons

Hans Simons

HS:LYF

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Simons, Hans.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

March 10, 1950

Dear Professor Simons:

I am delighted that we have again established contact and regret that we can't meet face to face immediately. I am just back from a fortnight in England and am leaving tomorrow for six weeks in Washington.

My own suggestion regarding Mr. Paley is that you telephone his office for an appointment. I will venture to remind him of your previous acquaintance before I leave for Washington.

I trust that we may meet again later in the spring.

As ever yours,

Professor Hans Simons
The New School for Social Research
66 West 12th Street
New York 11, New York

cc: Mr. William S. Paley

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

February 28, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Although I have been trying hard to make progress in America I failed utterly to keep up with you. When we first met while you were in charge of the Institute of International Education I did not expect that relatively shortly afterwards you would gain national reputation, and in addition a position of outstanding importance. All I achieved was to advance slowly and by several detours to the position of Acting President of the New School, which is the kind of job I would dream about if I weren't privileged to do it in fact.

It is in this new capacity that I am writing to you both in order to renew an old (and as far as you are concerned, maybe forgotten) acquaintance and to immediately ask you for a favor.

Mr. Paley used to be interested in the New School. In earlier years I saw him twice in relation to plans of common interest. Now I want very much to put the case of the New School before him again, frankly with the purpose of trying to revive his interest to the point where he may be willing to make a contribution. Obviously I don't know of a better person to re-introduce me to him, provided that you find such a role possible in view of your present position.

In any case, I want to have your advice on this. Putting the matter so frankly before you I am, of course, prepared for an equally frank answer.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Hans Simons

Hans Simons

HS:LYF

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Sinclair, Upton

May 29, 1951

Dear Mr. Sinclair:

My belated thanks for your note of March 7. My friends in the State Department tell me confidentially that one or more of these shipborn transmitters will soon be in operation and they have agreed to title one of them "Peacemonger". I am passing on to them your suggestion of "Kilroy" which is infinitely better than either "Peacemonger" or "Vagabond".

For my own part, I would like to go "vagabonding" for a bit. In the course of fifteen years in this business I have never encountered such hysteria and departure from reason as we have had during the last four weeks.

I cherish the hope of getting some time on the west coast during the coming summer and if so, will venture to propose myself for a visit to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Upton Sinclair
Monrovia,
California

15

UPTON SINCLAIR
MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA

Mar 7 '57

My dear Murrow:

"Vagabond" is poor; your title is better. I suggest another — "Kilroy." All the G.I.'s will be for it! It's their voice

Yrs

Sinclair

Singer, Russell E.

January 30, 1951

Dear Russell:

You were most thoughtful to write as you did on January 11. I'm glad you saw some merit in our year-end effort and am grateful for your kind words.

I enclose a copy of the script of this broadcast along with a copy of Howard Smith's piece of January 7.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Russell E. Singer
American Automobile Association
Pennsylvania Avenue at 17th Street
Washington 6, D.C.

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

D
MO.

L. W. BELL
REASURER
SHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN L. YOUNG
SECRETARY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED 1902

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT 17TH STREET
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

RUSSELL E. SINGER
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MERRITT L. SMITH
ASS'T SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE
METROPOLITAN 4000

CABLE ADDRESS
AMERAUTO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 11, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Your "Round Robin" broadcast on Sunday, December 31, was one of the finest programs of its kind that I have ever listened to. I was especially impressed with the answers to the question that you put to all of your colleagues, "Do you think there is going to be a war," and my recollection is that as many said there would be war as said there would not be.

Anyway, all of this is leading up to the question of whether or not I could have a copy of this broadcast.

Yes.

Also, I was tremendously impressed with the program of your European Editor, Howard K. Smith, on last Sunday. Would it be possible for me to get a copy of this broadcast?

Yes

It was mighty nice to see you at the Club yesterday, and I hope when you come down in the next week or ten days you will be able to reserve a luncheon or dinner period for me.

Sincerely yours,

Russell

Executive Vice-President

RES:mbs

40.

W. BELL
ASURER
INGTON, D. C.

RALPH THOMAS
SECRETARY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED 1902

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT 17TH STREET
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

RUSSELL E. SINGER
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MERRITT L. SMITH
ASS'T SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE
METROPOLITAN 4000

CABLE ADDRESS
AMERAUTO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 31, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Ed:

Your address at our Annual Meeting last week was one of the features of the meeting. I wish you had been able to hear the widespread favorable comment from the delegates, not only immediately following your address but the following day and as late as today I have heard most favorable comments.

Knowing that you undertook this chore when you are trying to spare yourself makes us doubly appreciative of your very generous contribution to the success of our meeting.

We are sending to Mt. Holyoke College today a contribution of $600 with an explanation that the contribution is a tribute to the fine address that you gave at our meeting. Copy of my letter to Mt. Holyoke is enclosed.

I do hope sincerely that on one of your trips to Washington it will be possible for us to entertain you and Mrs. Murrow and Lacey and his wife and some of our other mutual friends. If we can get a little advance notice about your coming we could plan a little party.

In the meantime, be assured of our great appreciation. You in turn will have the satisfaction of knowing that the message you delivered made all of your hearers aware of their individual responsibility to make this hectic world a better place in which to live.

Sincerely yours,

Russell

Executive Vice-President

RES:mbs

Smith, Chas. A.

June 7, 1951

Dear Charlie:

I hope you will forgive me for the long delay in answering your letter of March 8 about Ed Newman. He worked for us in Washington for several years and I know him moderately well. He is hard working, conscientious and eminently reliable. He chucked up a sure job in Washington because he had an appetite for foreign experience which seems to me to show a commendable degree of initiative. I can only add that if I were looking about for additional staff members I would hire him.

Maybe I shall get a little time in London during August and if so I shall certainly make you a signal. Meanwhile warmest personal regards.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles A. Smith
International News Service
72-78 Fleet St.
London, England

12

...ARTERS
...H STREET
...ORK CITY

CABLE ADDRESS
INTERNEWS LONDON

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

LONDON BUREAU
72-78 FLEET ST., E.C.4.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 5641 (4 LINES)

8 March 1951

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

Ed Newman has applied to me for a job in our London Bureau and has given me your name as someone who would be willing to give a personal opinion as to his ability, background, and habits. I will deeply appreciate having your frank opinion.

It was nice meeting you again in New York and I only wish it could have been for a longer time. Please don't forget to look me up next time you are here.

Best personal regards,

Charles A. Smith.

CAS/pmw.

Smith, Drue

January 29, 1952

Dear Drue Smith:

I hope you will forgive me for this very belated thanks for your several letters and the TVA material particularly. We shall hope to do a story on it some one of these days.

We have had some measure of success with the new television show but it has me just about buried.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Drue Smith
WDOD Broadcasting Corporation
Chattanooga, Tennessee

WDOD BROADCASTING CORPORATION

AM——CBS——FM

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Nov. 8,1951

DEAR ED MURROW:

HAVE JUST READ IN "QUICK" MAGAZINE WHERE YOUR TV SHO W STARTS ABOUT NOV. 18, just as YOU HAD THOUGHT WOULD HAPPEN WH EN WE WERE IN GATLINBURG. YOU ASKED ME TO KEEP EYES AND EARS OPE N FOR NEWSWORTHY EVENTS. ACCORDING TO THE MAGAZINE ARTICLE YOU WILL HAVE SOME ROVING CAMERAS AVAILABLE FOR USE IN THE "GRASS ROOTS", AS I REMEMBER YOU CALLED IT.

ON TUESDAY, NOV, 20, THE NEWEST TVA PROJECT, THE DAM AT NEW JOHNSONVILLE (IT'S A STEAM PLANT, I BELIEVE THEY CALL IT) WILL BE DEDICATED WITH NUMEROUS BIG*WIGS ON THE SCENE). IN THIS PROJECT, OVER 575 ACRES OF UNPRODUCTIVE LAND IS BEING MADE FERTILE AND A HIVE OF ACTIVITY. NEW JOHNSONVILLE IS ABOUT 70 MILES BEYOND NASHVILLE. THE TVA PEOPLE HERE ARE DRIVING ME OVER FOR THE DAY'S ACTIVITY AND I THOUGHT I WOUL D PASS THIS ON TO YOU FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH. MAYBE SOME NEWS INTEREST, IF NOT FOR YOUR TV SHOW, FOR YOUR RADIO SHOW, OR SOMETHING. ANYWAY THIS WILL PROVE THAT I AM STILL ALIVE AND READY TO DO SOME BIDDING HERE IN THE SOUTH.

DID YOU EVER GET THE "JACK DANIELS?" I ASKED THE PEOPLE THERE TO SEND YOU SOME BUT PERHAPS IT CAME WHILE YOU WERE IN EUROPE AND EVAPORATED.

BEST WISHES,

Drue Smith

DRUE SMITH.

WDOD BROADCASTING CORPORATION
AM — CBS — FM
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Monday

Dear Ed Murrow;

I have just heard your broadcast from Knoxville and how thrilling it was to hear coming over the air those same things which you said to me in person at the reporters' lounge in Gatlinburg. My interview with you was heard over my program yesterday and I hope alerted a lot of your listeners to the fact that you would be broadcasting from Tennessee that very same night. The interview was widely applauded, even by the hard-boiled radio announcers who envied my opportunity of meeting you. The president of our Pioneer Bank was delighted with your co-operation and asked me to tell you so.

I personally wish to thank you for giving so much time to our program... and to me later in the evening on Sunday. It was quite an inspiration, really, and I have written a little column about it for one of the local papers. When it appears, I will mail the clipping on to you, if it could possibly be of any interest.

When you return from Europe and get down to business on your television show, don't forget your statement about wanting people and stories from the grass roots , and maybe it will be our good fortune to some time supply you with material. There is the woman without vision whom I told you about.... the white woman who started a Negro Orhpanage here in the Deep South would be interesting too... and what a story Mrs. Arnold could tell! She built her own house... a five-room domicile and very creditable. She learned how to do it by reading the World Book Encyclopedia(perhaps they would sponsor this segment... ha, ha.). She dug the basement, put on the roof , put in the sleepers and mixed the con-

WDOD BROADCASTING CORPORATION
AM——CBS——FM
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

crete. Why did she do it?... she wanted to get her family under their own roof and cease paying rent. She is a slight woman, but look what she did. That would be a story... and there are many others from this general area.... I would delight in assisting you in any way you think possible.

It was with great reluctance I took my departure from Gatlinburg but duty called and I returned on Monday to my own little bailiwick leaving the many distinguished visitors, the glamor of purple cars and state troopers all behind me. It is quite a comedown but I shall become reaccustomed to it as the days pass by.

Thank you again for the generosity of your time. Hope our paths will cross again one day soon. Come to Tullahoma... and the AEDC.... and the University of the South nearby would not be bad material. Remember the Calf Club?

Cordially yours
Drue Smith
Drue Smith

Frui

If you wonder what that item is in front of the table — it is a Coonskin cap, emblem of the Pioneer Bank. The cap is worn by many famous heads, among them Gen. Estes Kefauver who campaigned successfully wearing his — would you wear one?

The PARTY LINE

By Drue Smith

(Heard Weekdays Monday thru Friday. WDOD, 2:00 P.M.)

As this is written your reporter is just back from the Governors' Conference at Gatlinburg . . . a thrilling and wondrous experience, perhaps the only such occurrence in our lifetime here in our own beautiful state. Instead of counting sheep nights, we now count "the Fords Go By" . . . 70 of them, all purple, the color of Tennessee's state flower, the iris. These were provided for the vistors and their parties.

And how stimulating to fraternize with such dignitaries as General Marshall, John Foster Dulles, Earl Warren and Tom Dewey . . . yes, we supped alongside them in a bower of 5000 roses, pink, yellow and red, one color for each of the dining halls. We felt like the cat which slipped in to look at the king.

But we felt much more important than the cat when we too could step in and out of the purple cars, with a trim state trooper as our chauffeur and escort. This was a dream ended all too soon and we are back again pedaling our own jalopy!

But while we thrilled to such a congregation of governors of our states and territories, our greatest inspiration from the conference came from the world's most important newscaster, Edward R. Murrow, who is more handsome than one could possibly hope for . . . with such a voice and vocabulary he need have neither face nor figure. But with all his good fortune he remains completely unspoiled, a man of great personal charm and humility.

His first fame came during the war years in London, and he spoke of these anxious days as we chatted informally for two hours one evening. (We had already made a Party Line interview, gay and personal, which showed us Murrow, the Man). A Southerner by birth, he spoke knowingly of the South and its conditions. He told us of flying over Hiroshima for the first time, he spoke of Spain and the Lincoln Brigade there, he told us of problems in Italy, he described results of our own great TVA experiment. It was a delight to watch his nimble mind at work, to hear the flow of language, as beautifully phrased as his prepared broadcasts. In that two hours late one evening in Gatlinburg, Tenn., where a little river rattles by, we learned more than in all our years of careful schooling put together.

As Edward R. Murrow's voice went caressingly forward, we turned momentarily to study the little clustered audience . . . the sheriff, the editor of the Gatlinburg Press, Deputy Marshal Bell, other small-time party politicos, a visiting newsman and your Party Liner . . . not the top intelligentsia, not the top rank in our country, just the plain grass-roots people, and here was Mr. Murrow, who could have commanded the collective ears of the visiting governors, giving so much of himself and his time to this undistinguished audience . . . and apparently enjoying it! How important he made us feel!

We could impart little news of world events to Mr. Murrow . . . but being a woman and susceptible to gossip, we passed on such in-

(Continued on Page 4)

Party Line

By Drew Smith

(Continued From Page 3)

significant tid-bits as the fact Gen. and Mrs. George Marshall rated the best reservations at the convention, a guest house all to themselves . . . that Jimmy Byrnes had sprained his knee and was accorded first-floor reservations in its honor (no steps) . . . that Mrs. John Lodge (wife of Connecticut's governor) was a former dancer (and still a good-looking chick) and that two of the governors were bachelors, "Massachusetts" and "Rhode Island" . . . and, oh yes, we stumped him completely (or we suspect, he just let us think so . . . Southern gallantry) when we asked him if he knew who was rated as Tennessee's best-known citizen—Jack Daniels of Lynchburg . . . of course, you all knew He laughed hertily over this news and how pleased we were!

The press club room, where all this conviviality was taking place seemed to have a midnight curfew and as our host turned out the lights, we felt very much as Cinderella did . . . after a night of splendor (created only by a famous voice and personality) we were returning to our own hearthside ashes. And sad to say, we had not even one glass slipper to leave behind, in hopes that some day, Mr. Murrow might pass our way again and find us, and on his magic carpet take us to Paris and General Eisenhower, to Korea and General Ridgway, or to London Town to see the queen!

But we fared better than Cinderella in one respect . . . rushing outside, our coach had not turned to a pumpkin shell . . . no, there stood one of those brave purple Fords, the highway sergeant smartly saluting, as we clambered inside, and rode grandly away, waving a gay good-bye to Mr. Murrow . . . WHO WAS ON FOOT!

WDOD BROADCASTING CORPORATION
OFFICES AND STUDIOS - HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Thanks TVA letter & material 11/13/

Thursday, Oct. 4, 1951

Dear Ed Murrow;

Enclosed is the slipping which I wrote you about... and which may be of more than passing interest to you. I heard your broadcast about Sequoyah and enjoyed it for Sequoyah is closely identified with this region too. He was prominent in Brainerd Mission.... and this too may give you a topic for another broadcast sometime. Brainerd Mission is acclaimed by many to have the makings of the only ~~Presbyterian~~ Protestant Shrine in this country. 'Way back in the 1800's the various Protestant churches in Boston and the East sent missionaries here to the Indians. It was called Brainerd Mission and in addition to religious activities, the missionaries also established a school, for their own children and the Indians too. If handed-down stories are correct, Sequoyah's alphabet... or syllabary as historians call it... was in use at Brainerd Mission. The spot still stands here and is marked. It would make an interesting story.

Not far from here too is the scene of the press which published the first Indian newspaper, the talking leaf, as you called it... and also nearby is the remains of the home of a prosperous Indian who owned many slaves. Usually in thinking of Indians, we think of tents and teepees and what nots, but there were many prosperous merchants and citizens among the Indians who lived like the white plantation owners. Henry Malone of Emory University brought me up to date on some of this information.

I'll keep an ear to the ground and maybe unearth something else of interest.

Good Luck

Drue Smith

Smith, Kenneth

GOLF CLUBS
and made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 30 YEARS

July
Seventeen
1951

Dear Ed Murrow:

You were indeed thoughtful to take time out the first day of your vacation to thank me for a letter that didn't require any reply.

Can well understand that you are thankful to have a break for we know that you do work very hard. Your broadcasts are always so very carefully prepared.

When you are not going to be golfing for awhile, I want you to feel free to send in your woods and irons so we can check the entire set and if they need any alteration, let us know. I remember once I wrote you about the weight of the irons. You said you wanted them very heavy and we didnt want to over do it but, there are any slight changes, we will be very happy to take care of them.

It is grand news that you are coming to our city to speak in behalf of Arthur Church and I hope we can get together at that time. Thanks again.

Best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Kenneth

Kenneth Smith

KS/jc

Mr. E. R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

SALES OFFICE . . 3038 GILLHAM ROAD . . KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Smith, Kenneth

July 11, 1951

Dear "Uncle Ken":

This is the first day of my vacation and almost literally my first chance to say my thanks for your letter of February 2. I am delighted that you and Mrs. Smith like HEAR IT NOW. For my part, I am delighted that it is off the air atleast for the summer. The audience response was excellent and we shall undoubtedly bring it back again in the Fall.

I managed to get in a few rounds at Pinehurst last winter, but aside from that - very little golf. I hope in the next couple of months to take care of that. The clubs remain a constant delight and the Kenneth Smith balls are ogis away the best I have ever played.

I seem to have agreed to do a speech for Arthur Church and some of his pals in Kansas City sometime in November so perhaps if the weather holds up we might get in that long delayed game then.

As ever yours,

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow.)

Mr. Kenneth Smith,
Box 41
Kansas City 10, Missouri

LF CLUBS
made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 10, MO. Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 30 YEARS

40

February
Two
1951

Dear Ed Murrow:

Mrs. Smith and I wish to tell you how much we have enjoyed your new program, "Hear It Now". It certainly fills a great need in radio and you are to be congratulated for putting on such a fine program.

Hope you will have time to get in a little golf over the winter.

Our best wishes.

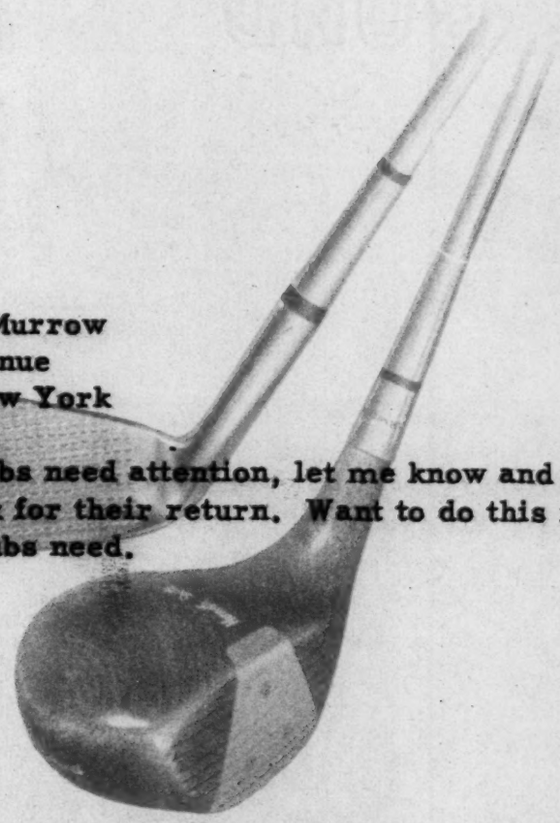
Cordially yours,

Kenneth Smith

jc

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

P. S. If your clubs need attention, let me know and we will send you an empty box for their return. Want to do this if there is anything your clubs need.



SALES OFFICE . . 3038 GILLHAM ROAD . . KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Smith, Kenneth

December 15, 1950

Dear Ken:

A friend of mine was so much impressed with what your golf clubs did for my game he wants to order a set for himself and his wife. His name is Ward Wheelock; the address is Enterkine, Grays Lane, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Would you be good enough to send him the necessary forms.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kenneth Smith
Box 41
Kansas City 10, Missouri

Smith, Margaret Chase

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

November 14, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of November 5.

Please don't worry about the matter of a correction. I think the alternative that you suggest is the best way.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Chase Smith, U. S. S.

Smith, Margaret Chase

November 5, 1951

Dear Senator Smith:

I have only today returned from two weeks in Europe and find your letter of October 16. I am deeply distressed to have misquoted you; had I been in this country, I would have uttered a correction immediately and will still do so if you think it is useful or advisable. Alternatively, I shall put the record straight when next I have occasion to speak of Senators who have committed themselves to the support of General Eisenhower.

Thank you for your generous and gracious correction.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Margaret Chase Smith
United States Senate
Washington 25, D.C.

October 29, 1951

Dear Senator Smith:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 16 in Mr. Murrow's absence in Europe. It will of course be brought to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Honorable Margaret Chase Smith
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

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L. C. KING, CHIEF COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

October 16, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just listened to your very interesting 7:45 newscast tonight. I have long admired the accuracy and unbiased character of your objective newscasts.

In the interest of that accuracy, I hasten to correct the statement on your newscast tonight that I have committed myself to the potential candidacy of General Eisenhower.

I am sure that you would want to know that I have never committed myself to the candidacy of any actual or potential candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Chase Smith

Margaret Chase Smith, U.S.S.

Smith, Merritt L.

RUSSELL E. SINGER
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MERRITT L. SMITH
ASS'T SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT 17TH STREET
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

February 19, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are glad to send to you a copy of the proceedings of the recent A.A.A. Annual Meeting which are just off the press.

Your address commences on page 170.

If you desire a few more copies, just let us know.

We want to thank you again for your having contributed such an important part to the success of our meeting.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Merritt L. Smith
Assistant Secretary

MLS:s

P. S. The Proceedings are being sent under separate cover.

Smith, R. Leigh

October 22, 1951

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am writing in Mr. Murrow's absence in London merely to tell you that we are forwarding your letter of October 9 with your TV news program presentation to Mr. Sig Mickelson, director of news and public affairs for CBS-TV. Mr. Murrow resigned as an officer of the company several years ago and no longer has any say in such matters.

I am sure Mr. Mickelson will give your proposal his careful consideration and that you will hear from him shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. R. Leigh Smith, Jr.
J. Walter Thompson Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

cc: Mr. Mickelson

Smith William C,

May 17, 1950

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of April 25th.

I am just back from eight weeks in Washington and take this first opportunity to tell you that I am delighted at the news that your husband and Sergeant Bender have been released.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. William C. Smith
141 West 51st Street
Long Beach, California

Long Beach 26 306

141 West 51 Street
Long Beach, California
April 25, 1950.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am going to ask you to help me again. Its been 18 months now and still my husband William Charles Smith is a prisoner of the Chinese communists. Dean Acheson has not asked the United Nations for his release. He gave me to understand that he would do so on his return to Washington from San Francisco. Now the State Department with six agencies

1. Care
2. Church World Service
3. Foster Parents Plan for War Children
4. Mennonite Central Committee
5. United Service to China
6. Catholic War Relief Services

They plan to feed the starving people of Communist China. Not a word of help for Smith or Bender not even a release for them. I don't think these agencies if they knew the facts would help until the Chinese Communists turned these men loose.

The State Department saying they are doing

everything for their release. In 18 months they sent 7 Notes (if they sent them) thats a lot of Notes in 18 months dont you think?

For their release how they really tried?

1. What is the United Nations for?
2. What is the law of Human Rights?
3. Why can't we blockade the China Coast?
4. Why do we feed Communists China when we can't take care of two service men who need help from our own government.

So please Mr. Murrow help me get my husband out of China. I need him home and my two little boys need him.

Thank you very much for whatever help you can give.

Yours truly,
Mrs. William C. Smith.

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EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
CECIL H. TOLBERT, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

14 April 1950

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of April 8. I intend to discuss the situation relative to your husband and other Americans held by the Chinese Communists on the floor of the Senate within the next few days.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Knowland

Mrs. William C. Smith
141 West 51st Street
Long Beach, California

P.S. The enclosed is from the record of today.

W.F.K.

[illegible] and sixth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, before the Sons of the American Revolution, at Washington, D. C., on April 13, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

EQUALITY FOR NEGROES

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Separate but Equal," published in the Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday, April 12, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

AUTO LIABILITY INSURANCE—ARTICLE BY ELEANOR MOREHEAD

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Auto Liability Insurance," written by Eleanor Morehead, and published in the Pittsburgh Press of April 6, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE KERR-THOMAS GAS BILL—EDITORIAL FROM THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

[Mr. KERR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Kerr-Thomas Gas Bill," published in the Montgomery Advertiser of April 8, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

COMMUNISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE—LETTER FROM HAMILTON FISH AND EDITORIAL FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

[Mr. McCARTHY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Hamilton Fish and an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer regarding the inquiry being made by a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations into Communists in Government service, which appear in the Appendix.]

RESOLUTION OF POTATO GROWERS OF WISCONSIN, INC., ON PRICE SUPPORTS

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the text of a press release received by him from Mr. Cliff Hutchinson, executive secretary of Potato Growers of Wisconsin, Inc., and the resolution adopted by that organization, which appear in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, yesterday I asked unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD, at page 5220, two amendments which I expected to offer at the appropriate time. I notice that the first amendment printed in the RECORD is in error, and I ask unanimous consent that the correction be made by substituting the proper amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The correction will be made.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WEEK

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, from April 10 to 16 has been set aside as Sunday School Week.

I am glad of this opportunity to give public recognition to the Sunday school and the part it has played in all our lives. It would be impossible to give a full and adequate statement of all the benefits we have derived from this institution. Bound up in our earliest memories are the lessons we learned there, of right and wrong, of the love of God, of peace, of man's duty to God and to his neighbor—in short, the basic principles for a harmonious relation with our fellow man.

I am sure we all heartily endorse this observance of Sunday School Week and welcome the opportunity, as I do, of acknowledging our debt to our Sunday schools for the guidance and training we received there.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SERGEANT BENDER AND ELECTRICIAN'S MATE SMITH

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on October 19, 1948, Sergeant Bender, of the United States Marine Corps, and Electrician's Mate William C. Smith, of the United States Navy, were flying over Chinese territory, and their plane went down. For almost 2 years they have been held by the Chinese Communists. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement issued by the State Department under date of March 10, 1950, entitled "Recent Developments Regarding Smith-Bender Case;" a letter from the State Department regarding the case addressed to me under date of March 23, 1950; a letter dated December 8, 1949, from the State Department addressed to me; a letter which I received from the wife of Sergeant Bender dated October 23, 1949; a copy of my reply to Mrs. Bender; a copy of a letter, dated March 3, 1950, which I received from Jack K. McFall, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and a letter dated April 8, 1950, from Mrs. William C. Smith, the wife of one of the missing men.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 10, 1950.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING SMITH-BENDER CASE

Gen. George C. Marshall, president of the American Red Cross, has sent a telegram to General Chu Teh, commander of the Chinese Communist Peoples Liberation Army, at Peiping, regarding the detention of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender by the Chinese Communists. No reply has been received.

The following is the text of General Marshall's telegram:

"I should like to direct your personal attention to the plight of two members of the United States Navy, Elmer C. Bender and William C. Smith, and of their immediate families.

"It has been brought to my attention that on October 19, 1948 these men failed to return from a routine training flight in the Tsingtao area. Also, I have learned that the United States Government, through its representatives at Nanking, Peiping, and Tsingtao, has made repeated attempts since that time to make it possible for the men to communicate with their families and to bring about their release. In addition, communications on the subject have been sent to the Aliens Affairs Office and to the general headquarters of the peoples liberation army. To date all these attempts have brought no satisfactory result.

"Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender are married. Mr. Smith has a son born over a year ago whom he has never seen. The families have not heard from them since their disappearance 14 months ago. Quite naturally they are experiencing considerable hardship and suffering. Having been unsuccessful in obtaining direct communication with and effecting the release of their husbands, the wives of these two men have appealed to the American Red Cross for help. Their request is quite in order because under its charter, the American National Red Cross is charged with the responsibility of acting as a means of communication between the individuals in the armed forces of the United States and their families. When circumstances prevent ready communication and as a result the welfare of the man and his family is jeopardized, it is the duty of the Red Cross to take whatever steps it deems necessary to try to reinstate communication and if humanly possible bring about a change in these circumstances.

"Therefore, in the true spirit of the worldwide Red Cross movement and on humanitarian grounds, I urge that you give your personal attention to the matter of the release of these men. In the meantime, I urge that you make it possible for them to communicate with their anxious families."

The American Red Cross reports that delegates of the International Red Cross Committee at Tsingtao and Shanghai have been advised of the detention of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender and are working to effect the release of the men.

A Chinese Communist official at Tsingtoa, in discussing the detention of the men with Captain Jones of the *Flying Arrow*, reportedly suggested that their release might be effected through further Navy representations. Some of the remarks made by this official regarding the United States' representations to date do not correspond with the facts, and the Government is not inclined to rely upon his suggestions. Nevertheless, in order to exploit fully every possibility of effecting their release, the United States Naval Attaché in China has addressed a note to the highest Communist authorities at Peiping, once again identifying Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender as United States naval personnel, describing briefly the nature of their flight and the circumstances which forced them to land in Communist-occupied territory, and suggesting arrangements for their repatriation to the United States.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, March 23, 1950.

Hon. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
Committee on Appropriations, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KNOWLAND: This is in reply to your letter of March 8, 1950, forwarding a communication received by you from Mrs. Smith concerning her husband, Chief Construction Electrician's Mate William C. Smith, United States Navy, who, together with Tech. Sgt. Elmer C. Bender, United States Marine Corps, is presumed to be held by the Communist authorities in China.

In regard to the statements reportedly made by a Mr. Wong, Communist official in Tsingtao, to Capt. David Jones, I wish to advise you as follows: From the very first the Department of the Navy has made every practicable effort to contact high-ranking Communist officials to obtain the release of the two men. Among the other actions which the Navy has taken the following bear specifically on the statements attributed to Mr. Wong.

Commencing October 20, 1948, the day following the nonreturn of Smith and Bender from their routine training flight, both naval and marine forces in Tsingtao conducted for several days an intensive air search of the land and sea area within a radius of 100 miles of the city. In addition, hundreds of leaflets were dropped from aircraft in an attempt to contact responsible Communist authorities in the eastern part of Shantung Province.

On January 29, 1949, leaflets were dropped by aircraft on the village of Hsia Tien, 65 miles north of Tsingtao, where the two men were reportedly being held.

On February 23, 1949, the commanding officer, Third Marines, in Tsingtao, sent a letter to the chief Communist political officer for East Shantung requesting the release of the two men. An evasive reply was received.

On April 13, 1949, in view of the imminent withdrawal of naval forces from Tsingtao, the Navy Department requested the State Department to endeavor to obtain through diplomatic channels information concerning the welfare and whereabouts of the two men and to negotiate for their release.

In addition to the efforts which have been made by the State Department, Capt. Samuel B. Frankel, United States naval attaché in Shanghai, addressed a letter on February 3, 1950, to Gen. Hsu Hsi-yu, commander of the People's Liberation Army in Shantung. This letter explained that the two servicemen were on a routine training flight when they were forced to make an emergency landing as the result of an engine failure. No reply has been received.

On February 21, 1950, a similar letter was sent by Captain Frankel to Chou En-lai, Communist Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peiping. No reply has been received.

There is no information to indicate that the plane flown by Smith and Bender was carrying photographic equipment. This type of plane is not normally equipped or used for aerial photographic work.

Officers of the Navy Department are in almost daily contact with representatives of the State Department in regard to this matter. Upon every appropriate occasion the Navy Department has expressed to the State Department the necessity of taking every practicable step to obtain the earliest release of these two men. As you are already undoubtedly aware, the State Department has made numerous approaches to the highest ranking Communist officials relative to this subject. In order that the State Department may be informed of your interest in this matter, I am forwarding to the Secretary of State a copy of your letter and this reply.

Let me assure you that I am deeply concerned over the nonreturn of these two men and that every practical step to obtain their release will be taken by the Department of the Navy.

Mrs. Smith's letter is returned herewith as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

DAN A. KIMBALL,
Under Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 8, 1949.

The Honorable WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR KNOWLAND: Reference is made to previous communications on the subject of the efforts of United States officials to obtain the release of William C. Smith and Elmer C. Bender, the two American servicemen who are reportedy being held by the Chinese Communists in the vicinity of Tsingtao, China.

As you are aware, the Department, since receiving information in April concerning the disappearance of the two men, instructed its representatives in Tsingtao, Peiping, and Nanking to make every effort to obtain their release. The efforts of our consul general at Peiping on August 3 and August 30 to obtain action by Chu Teh, the commander in chief of the Chinese Communist armed forces, were made without response. Our consul general at Tsingtao has been unable to obtain any information from local Communist officials beyond a statement by these officials on October 10 that they no longer know the whereabouts of the two men.

On November 25, 1949, our consul general at Peiping sent a letter to Chou En-lai, who is in charge of the foreign relations of the recently established Chinese Communist regime, requesting that he cause an early investigation of the matter to be made, to the end that the men be permitted to communicate with their families regarding their personal welfare.

In order to indicate to the Chinese Communist authorities that American officials and the American public are deeply concerned over the detention of Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender, the Secretary on November 30 made a statement to the press clearly emphasizing that the behavior of the Chinese Communists up to the present has violated all the accepted principles of international relations and humane behavior.

I wish to assure you that any response which might be obtained from the Communist authorities will be conveyed to you and to the families of Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender. The Department is continuing its efforts in this case with all the energy it has applied to those of American officials who have been held against their will in China. In continuing to pursue every possible means of action in the case, the Department now has under preparation other types of approach to supplement its efforts to obtain a satisfactory response from the Chinese Communists.

I am sending similar letters to a number of other Members of the Congress who have also asked for information on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

BEN H. BROWN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations
(For the Secretary of State).

OCTOBER 28, 1949.

Mrs. E. C. BENDER,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MRS. BENDER: In the absence of Senator KNOWLAND, I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of October 23, with enclosure, on behalf of Mr. Bender, your husband, and Mr. Smith, who failed to return from a training flight over the Tsingtao area of China last October.

Senator KNOWLAND was advised by the State Department on October 18 that the consular officers in Chinese Communist-controlled areas are making every effort to obtain additional information concerning Mr. Bender and Mr. Smith and to effect their release.

You may be sure that the Senator will continue to follow this case very carefully and will do everything possible to hasten their return.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE F. WILSON,
Administrative Assistant to Senator William F. Knowland.

OCTOBER 23, 1949.

DEAR SENATOR KNOWLAND: I have just finished reading the article I am enclosing. I am very interested in anything concerning these Communists, since my husband, Master Sgt. E. C. Bender, has been held in China a year by the Communists. Mrs. W. C. Smith, whose husband is held with my husband, may have written to you about them. Surely, if this report is true, some way can be found to gain the release of my husband and Mr. Smith before the Chinese leave this country. At least, obtain some reassurances to their safety and welfare. The State Department has assured me they are doing all possible to effect their release, but it is rather hard to believe, in view of this article. Would you please see what you can do to help my husband and Mr. Smith?

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. C. BENDER.

MARCH 3, 1950.

The Honorable WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR KNOWLAND: The following information is sent to you in response to your letter of February 18:

1. The Chinese Communists are still detaining Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender incommunicado, without explanation. As indicated in previous correspondence on this subject, the United States Government has sent five written requests for their release to Communist authorities at Peiping. In addition, oral and written representations to local Communist authorities have been made by United States diplomatic and consular representatives at Nanking, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Shanghai. These representations have been ignored by the Communist authorities on the pretext that United States representatives in China have no official status. To fully explore every possible means of effecting their release, the Department requested Capt. David Jones, master of the *Flying Arrow*, to approach Communist authorities at Tsingtao on an unofficial basis, requesting that the men be allowed to return to the United States aboard his ship. This approach was also unsuccessful in obtaining their release, although additional information regarding their welfare was obtained. This information was transmitted to you in a memorandum on the Smith-Bender case dated January 31, 1950. The Department has requested the assistance of the British Foreign Office and the International Red Cross in establishing a channel of communications with Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender and effecting their release, and is, in the meantime, investigating other avenues of approach to the Chinese Communist authorities.

2. General Soule and his staff are still at Shanghai, awaiting transportation to the United States. The Chinese Communist authorities granted them exit permits in December, but these authorities have generally refused permission to foreigners in the Shanghai and Nanking areas to depart from China via ports other than Shanghai. Their departure from Shanghai has been delayed indefinitely due to the Chinese National Government's endeavor to close that port.

3. All American personnel of the Consulate General in Peiping have not yet applied for exit permits, according to the Department's latest information. The consul general in Peiping has reported that local regulations stipulate that an application for an exit permit debars the applicant from requesting passes for local travel. Therefore, in view of the importance of maintaining contact with the consulate general in Tientsin, especially during this period when the two consulates general are finalizing their plans for withdrawal, only a limited number of the official personnel at Peiping have applied for exit permits. The remainder of the personnel will apply shortly before the estimated date of departure. It might be noted, in this connection, that four official Americans, including the assistant military attaché, have already received their exit permits and have left Peiping.

As requested by you, there is given below the text of the shop guaranty used by official personnel in Ambassador Stuart's party when they left Nanking. This shop guaranty was executed by Second Secretary Bacon of the embassy as a personal act.

"I hereby execute this bond to guarantee that (blank) is in truth not involved in any unsettled civil or criminal actions nor disputes involving payment of rents, taxes, or other debts, and that while he is waiting for exit (blank) will definitely not commit any unlawful act, otherwise, the executor of this bond is willing to be subject to the reserved punishment."

Sincerely yours,

JACK K. MCFALL,
Assistant Secretary.

LONG BEACH, CALIF., *April 8, 1950.*

DEAR SENATOR KNOWLAND: It has been 18 months that my husband, William Charles Smith, has been a prisoner of the Chinese Communists. A famine is facing the Chinese people. Is my husband to be left to starve while our American Government does nothing?

I want some action on this case and have it brought before Congress, and want to know why nothing has been done toward their release.

We have the United Nations, also a law [illegible] on human rights for the United [illegible] in foreign

Smith, William C.

February 2, 1950

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Thank you for your letter. I hope that you will let us know if you get any further news of your husband. I hope too that he and Mr. Bender will be released in the very near future.

I am grateful to you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. William C. Smith
141 W. 51st Street
Long Beach, Calif.

141 W. 51 St
Long Beach, Calif.
Dec. 28, 1949.

Dear Edward R. Murrow;

I don't know how to express myself. But I want to thank you for telling the American people about my husband William Charles Smith held prisoner by the Chinese Communist.

I know by your interest and getting the Press interested has made possible, that soon perhaps my husband will get to come home to me and our boys.

Thank you Edward R. Murrow and God bless you.

Yours truly,
Mrs. William C. Smith
141 W. 51 St.
Long Beach, California

Smithers, Pat

June 7, 1951

Dear Pat:

Forgive the delay in answering yours of March 16th, as I have been somewhat busy. It was altogether delightful to see you again even so briefly. I do hope your application for the job over here comes off and if I can do a little hatchet work in any direction please let me know.

There seems now to be a fair chance that I shall be in London during August for a few days, and if so I shall certainly make you a signal. Whatever happens, if God is good, I shall be over for your next general elections.

Please give my regards to any of the boys in the news room who happen still to remember me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Pat Smithers
The British Broadcasting Corp.
Broadcasting House
London, England

19

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE : WELBECK 4468 CABLES : BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS : BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

PERSONAL

16th March 1951

My Dear Ed,

There has been a lot to do since I got back from that wonderful weekend in New York, and that is why I have taken so long to drop you a line to say what a tonic it was to see you again (and on your own ground for once) and Larry; and to say thanks for your kindness to me. How I wish I could have had longer over there, so as to see a little more of you and your works. Still, maybe some other time .....

Very confidentially, I am going to put in for the job of BBC North American Representative, which is now being advertised on the office boards. I should really very much like to get it and to come to know more of your lively land. I suppose my chances, as a news man, of getting the job are perhaps a bit slender; however, here goes - and wish me luck. At least I know that, were I to get it, I should find myself among some very good friends.

Do let me know if you are coming over here this year. If you are, there is always a nice double bedroom for you and Mrs. Ed at Eastbourne, should you feel like a day or two on the sunny South coast.

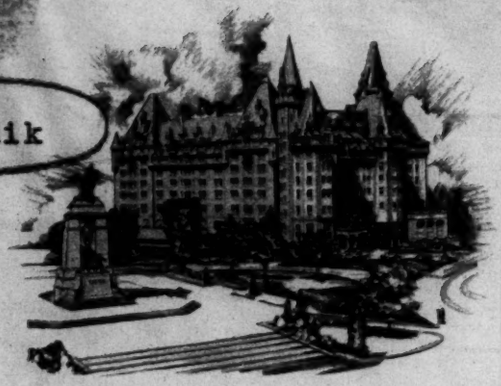
Yours ever

Pat Smithers

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22
U.S.A.

Soloveytchik, George
Fri Dec 14
3:00 pm

From: George Soloveytchik



CHATEAU LAURIER
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

may I see you but not for lunch.

8 December, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C. B. S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK, N.Y., U?S.A.

Dear Ed,

I made several attempts to get in touch with you before I left on my speaking tour in Canada but did not seem to be very successful.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that I shall be back in New York on Wednesday, December 12 and shall stay there until the end of the month.

My address will be:

Great Northern Hotel,
118 West 57th Street,
New York 19, N.Y.
Telephone: Circle 7-1900.

Perhaps you will be kind enough to get in touch with me there at your early convenience so that we can arrange a meeting.

Meanwhile, with best personal regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

George

CANADA'S HOTELS OF DISTINCTION — OWNED AND OPERATED BY CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
THE CHARLOTTETOWN, CHARLOTTETOWN - THE NOVA SCOTIAN, HALIFAX - CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA - PRINCE ARTHUR HOTEL, PORT ARTHUR
THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG - PRINCE EDWARD HOTEL, BRANDON - THE BESSBOROUGH, SASKATOON - THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON
OPEN SUMMER SEASON ONLY: JASPER PARK LODGE, JASPER, ALTA. - MINAKI LODGE, MINAKI, ONT. - PICTOU LODGE, PICTOU, N.S.
HOTEL VANCOUVER, VANCOUVER, B.C. (OPERATED UNDER THE JOINT MANAGEMENT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES)

Soloveytchik, Geo

March 13, 1951

Dear George:

The period from April to June is just about as bad as it could be for lecturing. I have made one or two inquiries and the results are disappointing. I doubt that the opportunities for paid appearances on either radio or TV are considerable and, in any event, that's the sort of thing that is arranged on a catches-catch-can basis and would have to be examined after you saw your

If you decide [illegible] will see what can be arrangeable. I'm afraid the prospects are definitely not good.

As ever yours,

Mr. George Soloveytchik
Cumberlight Hotel
Carlton Place
London, W.1, England

GEORGE SOLOVEYTCHIK

Special Correspondent: British, American and Continental Papers
Member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs
Member of the Institute of Journalists

Connaught Hotel,
Carlos Place,
London, W.1.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.
U.S.A.

3rd February 1951

Dear Ed,

I am wondering whether you are back from the wars and whether this will duly find you in New York. For the last ten months I myself have been on the Continent and have only just returned to the old Connaught.

It was disappointing that the efforts you and the lovely Miss Sioussat undertook on my behalf last spring were not fraught with any positive results. But I am grateful to both of you for your endeavours. At the moment I am toying with the idea of coming over in April, and so far I have been able to line up a certain number of newspaper assignments from Swiss and Swedish papers which would cover at least part of my expenses and I also have one or two tentative engagements in America.

But, first of all, such tentative engagements as I have are as yet rather vague and, secondly, this is not enough of course. If I do come over I not only want to study conditions on the spot to provide me with new material for my European activities, but I also want to put out as much stuff as I can to American audiences and readers. After all, as you know, I do a two-way traffic: I try to tell the Europeans about America and the Americans about Europe. So I am wondering whether you could perhaps re-examine the situation and see what - if anything - can be arranged for me for the period April-June. It seems to me that with the present international situation anything to do with the social, political, economic and military position of the European democracies should be of interest. And of course there is always Soviet Russia which should be of permanent interest.

George Backer, whom I saw in Geneva this summer, told me that there was quite a demand for visiting firemen like me in Video and that there should also be some opportunities for paid guest appearances in radio. Do you know anything about it and have you practical possibilities of turning such a very vague general statement into something tangible? For any help or advice you may give in all these matters I shall be profoundly grateful. Hoping to hear from you soon and with warmest greetings to you all, I am,

Yours as ever, George Soloveytchik

P.S. As you know, I am only too glad to have a letter to California as far as possible and would be delighted to get a letter or two! GS

August 2, 1950

Dear Mr. Solovoytchik:

Your letter of July 3rd has arrived here during Mr. Murrow's absence; he is presently in Europe for an indefinite length of time. I will bring your letter to his attention upon his return to the office some time in September.

I am very sorry that we can do nothing here in the meantime.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Flatoff
Secretary

Mr. George Solovoytchik
Hotel Baur Au Lac
Zurich, Switzerland

TELEGRAMADRESS: GRAND
BANK: SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

GRAND HÔTEL
STOCKHOLM

from George Soloveytchik

STOCKHOLM den July 3, 1950

Mr Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Mr Mor... will send to his attention when returns... can do nothing in meantime

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter of May 24, which has been forwarded to me from London. I have been here for several weeks now, lecturing and writing articles for the press. Though it is rather hard work I have been enjoying it immensely - just as I did my various lecturing asignments in Switzerland in April and early May. When I finish here, which will be during the first week in August, I go back to Switzerland and my address there will be: ~~HOTEL BAUR AU LAC~~ Zürich, Switzerland. I shall remain there for about 6 weeks and after that I return to the old Connaught in London.

So now at any rate you know where to reach me in case you have anything new to tell me. It is certainly disappointing that so far you have not been able to line up anything and I am just wondering whether the latest developments in the crisis are likely to bring about a revival of interest in the international situation or whether they will kill for good such little interest as there was. Despite everything, I should still like to come over in December or early January and I am just wondering whether your friends can have another shot at trying to fix up something in the Middle West or actually on the West Coast and further down southwest. There should be a lot of places in those distant parts where the lecturers are less abundant and where there might be a few interesting openings.

I have also been told that it should be possible to arrange a few fairly well paid personal appearances in television. Is that just a lot of nonsense, or do you think that it might be possible to work out something on these lines? In any case I am most grateful for your efforts and hope to hear from you again before very long.

With warmest greetings,

Yours as ever,

George Soloveytchik

Solovyetchik, George

May 24, 1950

Dear George:

My apologies for the delay in answering yours of April 2nd, but I have just returned from two months in Washington.

I regret having to tell you that so far we have had no success in setting up a lecture tour for you, and the prospects look very dim indeed. However, I will keep you informed of any changes in the situation.

As ever yours,

Mr. George Solovyetchik
Connaught Hotel
London, England

From: George Soloveytchik. Connaught Hotel, London.

2nd April, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
New York.

Dear Ed,

The other day I received a cable from Helen Sioussat informing me that you and she were trying to line up some lecturing engagements for me and that so far there had been no response. She hoped, however, that something might, eventually, come along. Of course I immediately dropped her a line to thank her for her endeavours - I am greatly flattered that this beautiful and much sought after young woman should exert herself on my behalf - but I feel sure you will understand if I address my more serious remarks to you!

It is not conceit on my part or desire to hear myself speak in public (God knows, I have to often enough) but a genuine desire to do something constructive that prompts me to seek an outlet for some lecturing in America this Fall. The fact that it may also earn me a little money is of course very pleasurable, but is not the main stimulant - I can also earn my living without leaving Europe. But I am genuinely concerned about what is going on in America and I think that anybody who can help to put the European picture in its proper perspective before American audiences should use every opportunity of doing so. In my case, the urge to talk to Americans about Europe is all the greater, because I spend so much time and energy in talking to Europeans about America. As I think I told you, I am going to Switzerland after Easter to give a course on American affairs at Geneva University and also in Zurich and St. Gallen. After that, I shall repeat this performance in the Scandinavian capitals, so I will be pretty busy until July. In addition to lecturing, I shall also give a few broadcasts in all these countries and shall be writing some pieces for the Press. So by the time August arrives I shall be pretty exhausted and will need a holiday. But after mid-September I would really like to find an opportunity of coming to the States and of spending a few months there. The Middle West, the Far West and the South seem to me particularly interesting areas, and therefore I would be very happy indeed to travel in those parts. Perhaps if you keep after your lecturing agency they could work out something - despite their present unfavourable reaction. But if they do not find any proper engagements for me, I would not mind doing something under the auspices of Duggan's Institute, provided that they can arrange a tour that would at least cover my expenses. In the past, they completely failed in this respect, and I had to work like a slave to write myself out of bankruptcy which would have been the inevitable result of their arrangements if I hadn't been lucky enough to sell a lot of stuff to the Press. Well, that is the set up and I would be grateful for anything you can do. Knowing how terribly busy you are, I appreciate your efforts all the more. The best way to reach me is to write or cable me here, all letters to be marked "to be forwarded", and I will get them in no time.

With warmest greetings to you both,

I am, Yours as ever George Soloveytchik

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559-12/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mr. E.R. Murrow

From Miss Helen Sioussat

Station

March 23, 1950.

Re: George Soloveytchek

Since writing you I have talked with Jap Gude about handling his broadcasts in this country, but Jap says he is positive he would not be able to get anything for him.

HJS/pl

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

NEXT CALL ☐ Please read instructions below **BEFORE** checking speed of transmission desired. TODAY ☐

efore sending this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR** or **AIRMAIL** would not suffice, then be brief.

ll messages for WBBM, KNX, and WTOP are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room. Speed of transmission should be esignated for messages to other stations in the boxes at top of this form.

lessages marked **NEXT CALL** are transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than **NOON LOCAL TIME** on the day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Unmarked messages will be handled in this manner.

lessages marked **TODAY** are transmitted to the addressee on the **SAME DAY** they are received in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended.

DATE MARCH 21, 19 50

SOLOVEYTCHEK CONNAUGHT LONDON

MURROW AND I TRYING LINE UP LECTURE AGENT AND BROADCASTS STOP UNFORTUNATELY UNSUCCESSFUL AS YET STOP WILL ADVISE SHOULD SOMETHING DEVELOP

HELEN SIOUSSAT
CBS

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

HELEN J. SIOUSSAT
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF RADIO TALKS

March 21, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ed:

As soon as I received your memo of March 10 regarding your friend George Soloveytchek, I talked with Colston Leigh and Herb Rosenthal of MCA, the only lecture agents I really know, and showed them the material about him. Herb was not at all interested and Mr. Leigh has now returned the background with the information that he would not be able to handle his lectures. I also investigated the possibility of him making any paid broadcasts and have found no takers whatsoever so far.

I did this, of course, merely because you asked me to as I had a very dismal time with Mr. Soloveytchek the one time I had him on the air. His talk was disjointed and platitudinous and he spoke poorly. Too, it was almost impossible to get rid of him once he had made a contact. He practically sat on our door-step. To be honest with you I didn't let any of this influence my recommendations this time when I was acting in your behalf and I shall still continue to look for "takers" if you wish me to.

Kind regards.

Cordially,

Helen

Somogyi, E. G.

January 29, 1951

Dear Mr. Somogyi:

Thank you for your letter of January 12 and for telephoning me.

I was interested to learn of your employees musical show and regret that I will not be able to mention it on my broadcasts nor will I be able to attend. The fact of the matter is the doctors have ordered me to take a week off from my broadcasting schedule in an effort to get rid of a particularly stubborn cold, and I shall not return until after the date of your show. I am sorry.

Thank you again for writing as you did and for your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. G. Somogyi
The Santoflame
Monsanto Chemical Company
Springfield, Massachusetts

THE SANTONIANS

Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass.

January 12, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

To supplement my telephone conversation with you last Wednesday night, The Santonian Club, which is an employee organization of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Plastics Division, Springfield, Massachusetts, decided two months ago to sponsor an all-employee musical show. This show is a new venture for The Santonians, whose function is to sponsor and promote athletic and social activities among the employees. It is our hope that this amateur musical show will become an annual affair.

As I mentioned to you over the telephone, it was decided to make this into a benefit show, all profits to be given to the Veteran's Hospital in Leeds, Massachusetts. It was your dramatic New Year's Day broadcast which prompted the committee to make our project into a benefit affair.

Since I have talked to you we have received all the necessary clearances from the officials at the Veteran's Hospital and our local Chamber of Commerce in Springfield. Everyone is heartily in favor of our activity and they have given us endorsement for our efforts. It is our hope that our reaction to your New Year's Day broadcast is not unique and that other organizations throughout the country will take a similar cue to help the veterans.

The name of our show is "Tune Time" and it is a part musical and part minstrel affair. Approximately 150 people will make up the cast. There will be three performances - Friday night, February 2, and a matinee and evening performance on Saturday, February 3. The presentation of the gift will be made at one of the Saturday performances to a representative of the Veteran's Hospital. While it is difficult, at present, to estimate the size of our gift, we hope it will be in excess of $500.

I would like, at this time, to extend to you an invitation to attend any one of these performances.

Sincerely yours,

E. G. Somogyi

E. G. Somogyi, Vice President
THE SANTONIANS

/JEH

Associate Director of Research
MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY

Spaeth, Carl B.

July 12, 1951

My Dear Dean Spaeth:

I am delighted that you found Isaacs of some use to you. I hope that the association will be altogether agreeable, and if that should prove so, I shall be very glad to have been of some aid as a middle man in your undertaking.

If, at some later time, you feel that I might be able to further your purposes, you need but to command me.

I pray you to give my best greetings to Wally Sterling when next you see him.

Sincerely yours,

E.R. Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

Mr. Carl B. Spaeth
School of Law
Stanford University
Stanford, California

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

52

June 4, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Murrow:

You have probably heard from Harold Isaacs that we have arranged for him to spend two weeks with us on the campus this month to assist in preparing our report to the Ford Foundation. Moreover, he is already working on some assignments for us in the East.

I wanted you to know how much I appreciate your assistance in recommending Isaacs, as well as in giving me your helpful counsel on the general lines of our project. I shall keep you informed of developments.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Carl B. Spaeth

Carl B. Spaeth

CBS:eki

Speaks, John

John Speaks
25 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 3-9544

Rec.

Called 1/3.

14 December 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am in charge of a new activity which will function under the name of National Film Organization.

It is a non-profit organization formed, with the knowledge and encouragement of the State Department, to give certain assistance to producers of public service programs on T.V.

One of several of the proposed functions of the organization might be of special interest to you in connection with Washington interviews with important officials for your See It Now program.

It would be very helpful if I could discuss this briefly with you and I shall 'phone your Secretary to ask about an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

John Speaks

js-d

Stadler, Glen

KERG

1000 WATTS — 1280 KC

1 July, 1951

PHONE 5-4304
STUDIO BUILDING
13TH & WILLAMETTE ST.
EUGENE, OREGON

Z, MANAGER

No ans
Fwd

Dear Ed:

Once again KERG is making a determined effort to get CBS, and I wonder if you would mind putting in a good word for us, if the opportunity arose.

Having gotten my start in network radio with CBS in ERM's territory, I've always felt a strong kinship with CBS, and personally would like very much to see KERG added as an affiliate.

Mr. Trommlitz has expertly stated KERG's case in a recent letter to Mr. Schudt. I think you'd be interested in reading it, as a top level analysis of the radio situation here.

I hope you'll be coming back out here to your home territory for those trout and salmon, and have an opportunity to visit Eugene.

You, Mrs. Murrow and our favorite jg commentator, Casey, always have a warm welcome awaiting you.

Incidentally, we now are the proud "parents" of two month-old kittens--black with white feet--which Casey would be nuts about.

73's,

Glen Stadler

Starr, Nathan C.
ms.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mrs. Starr:

As far back as October 18 you were good enough to send me a gracious note and I am just now finding opportunity to answer. I am sitting in our log house on Quaker Hill trying to catch up with correspondence; some of it as much as a year old.

I was deeply distressed to learn of the difficulties at Rollins, and hope that the whole situation is finally straightened out satisfactorily.

I shall probably be going abroad in August, but we shall hope to see you and Mr. Starr again next winter.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr
945 Lakeview Drive
Winter Park, Florida

hurricane took down Dorothy's telephone so that I could not reach her to get your address! I hope the following, tho late, will interest you.

945 LAKEVIEW DRIVE
WINTER PARK
FLORIDA

October 18 1950

2

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Our electric power returned today, after a break caused by our hurricane, in time for me to get your broadcast this evening. That Russian theory about the diapers is almost surely a spoof of, or an attempt to hit back at us for Margaret Mead's pronouncement that their neurotic aggressive characteristics are traceable to the swaddling clothes that they wrap their infants in. Her idea is that they fight back at the bindings as babes, and get the aggressive habit.

We wish you were coming down here this winter.

With greetings to you and Mrs. Murrow, from Nathan and myself,

very sincerely,

Nina Howell Starr

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr

Steel, Lou

July 3, 1951

Dear Pvt. Steel:

I have today returned to you under separate cover the tapes you brought in a week or so ago. I listened to them last week and think you have done a most workmanlike job.

Thanks for giving me the opportunity to hear them and best of luck to you.

I am enclosing the script herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Private Lou Steel
Radio Station WPDH
U.S.Army Hospital
Fort Dix, New Jersey

Stockman, E. Frances

October 17, 1951

Dear Miss Stockman:

Thank you for your letter of October 3 and for your thoughtfulness in sending me the Digest article.

I, too, enjoyed meeting you and hope that we shall meet again in the not too distant future.

Sincerely yours,

Miss E. Frances Stockman
Pakistan House
12 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

U.390-5/4670.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
12 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

TRAFALGAR 9-5800

Thanks.

3rd October, 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Enclosed herewith is the article
* Mr. Shaffi mentioned earlier. You might wish to glance it through.

May I again tell you how greatly we all enjoyed the pleasure of meeting you last week.

Sincerely yours,

E. Frances Stockman

E. Frances Stockman
Assistant-in-Charge
COMMERCIAL DIVISION.

efs/fas.

The Most Unforgettable Character I've Met

By James Saxon Childers

Author of "War Eagles," "Mumbo Jumbo, Esquire," etc.

IN MY early teens I dreamed of going to Oxford University. Then I won a Rhodes Scholarship and the dream came true. But in my first hour at Oxford, as I stood in my chilly bleak room, I wished I'd never left Alabama. Everything was so strange. The towers of Oxford, the poet's "dreaming spires," to me were cold gray stone against a dull gray sky. I was a 20-year-old American boy in a foreign land for the first time, lonely, a little frightened and homesick.

The door of my dormitory room opened and a tall man, lean and sharp-featured, stood in the entrance. He was perhaps 50 years old. I noticed the perfect fit of his suit, the gold watch chain across his chest, his clipped mustache. I figured he was at least the dean.

"I am Wyatt, sir," he said, staring fixedly at a point above my head. "I am your servant, sir." He pronounced it "sarvant."

I managed to say: "That's fine, Wyatt. I'm sure we'll get along —"

"Thank you, sir. And what will you have for luncheon, sir?"

I could think of nothing. Pretending not to see my confusion, he suggested: "Most of

the young gentlemen take commons, sir."

"Fine — I'll have some commons." I had no idea what I was getting.

"Thank you, sir." A stiff bow and my "sarvant" was gone.

My study was about 12 by 15 feet; it contained a table, two chairs, a sofa, a fireplace, and a scuttle of coal on the hearth. Two smaller rooms opened off: one had a dining table, four chairs and a sideboard; the other, an iron cot, beneath which was a china chamber pot, and on the washstand stood a bowl and pitcher.

I went back into the study. It was damp, the stone walls sweating in the foggy October air. Seven hundred years before, it had been the cell of a Benedictine monk. All my dreams of Oxford were now reduced to this barren cell.

Then Wyatt had come into the room, and into my life. The tutors and the dons taught me the learning of the centuries: Wyatt translated all this into the simpler language of daily living and, while never preaching, lived a sermon for me to see. He taught me, among other things, how slight is the gap between servant and master.

Wyatt served two stairways — 12 of us "young gentlemen." He lighted the fires before we got up. He put our breakfasts on the tables. If we were sleeping too late he banged the poker and tongs until sleep was impossible. While we went to the showers he cleaned our rooms.

Most Oxford men study in their rooms all morning and [illegible] terruption. At midday Wyatt [illegible] our lunches, usually commons — crust of bread, a sliver of cheese and half a pint of ale. Invariably he dawdled in clearing the luncheon dishes and cloth, for he feared that his young gentlemen might remain indoors. "In England, sir, one must exercise every afternoon — the climate, you know." Regardless of cold, rain or fog, he drove us from our rooms, sending us out for rowing, Rugby, cricket or tennis. If we didn't go out, Wyatt kept coming in. He had forgotten his dust cloth. Was there enough coal? Anything to be such a nuisance that we'd get up and go out.

At seven o'clock when the bell began its slow tolling and all the black-clad dons and scholars marched into the great hall for dinner, Wyatt stood beside High Table and received the tasseled hats of the dons, bowing to each. He remained rigid while the Latin prayers were spoken; then, with the other servants, he began to pass the food and bring the silver mugs of beer and ale.

The Oxford plan of serving beer, wines and whiskies to students was startling to me. It is against University rules for an undergraduate to enter a public bar, but most colleges sell beer and liquor by the drink, bottle or barrel. Such a novel arrangement led me one evening to show off before the English students, to prove that we Americans are of steady head and stanch stomachs. I showed off a bit too well.

who seemed always to about everything — tiptoed my room the next morning, bearing a cup of tea. He dipped a towel in cold water and laid it on my forehead. I mumbled that I was wretched and horribly ashamed. "It's quite all right, sir. Many a gentleman is drunk *once* in his life."

I never have been drunk since.

At Oxford there are six-week vacations at Christmas and Easter, and the three-months "long vac" in summer. Normally, American Rhodes Scholars wander over Europe. In my first vacation I followed the custom and spent Christmas in Paris. I brought back a bottle of absinthe.

As Wyatt unpacked my bags he asked all about my trip. When he came to the bottle of absinthe he said, "Asking your pardon, sir, but isn't absinthe a dangerous drink?" I waved the comment aside. Hadn't I sipped absinthe in a dozen little cafés on the Left Bank? Wyatt bowed and put the bottle on the shelf. A few days later, while serving my lunch, he remarked that Oscar Wilde had drunk himself to death on absinthe. "I understand it's habit-forming, sir." Again I paid no attention to him.

That afternoon I returned from playing Rugby football and my dictionary was open on the table. Two books lay across the page, covering all of it except the definition of absinthe: "A green alcoholic liquor containing oils of wormwood and anise, and other aromatics. Its continued use causes nervous derangement." I laughed and tossed the dictionary aside.

Two days later my bottle of absinthe was "withdrawn." Wyatt never mentioned it. Nor did I.

As I grew to know Wyatt he permitted me an informality which he denied his other charges. Perhaps it was because, an American, I was more dependent on him. Setting up a playing field on my study table, he explained cricket to me. He demonstrated the correct procedure in presenting myself to the assembled dons.

We spent hours discussing Oxford, the traditions of England, the ways of Americans. He asked about Alabama, and my parents. He told me about himself. "Man and boy, sir, I have been a college servant for 35 years." There was pride in his voice, for to be associated with Oxford, in whatever way, is distinction.

Wyatt was without conceit but he was vain about his dress. His coat modeled his tall, slim body and his trousers were sharply pressed, breaking properly at the cuff. His tie was quiet and correct. He was far more scrupulous about my dress than I was. Occasionally I would miss a shirt. Wyatt would remark that the collar was worn, the cuffs frayed; he had "withdrawn" it. He recommended his tailor to me but returned the first pair of plus fours I ordered. "They are unsatisfactory at the knee, sir." Wyatt had them altered and I could tell no difference.

I learned in a strange way of his disapproval of a pair of gloves I had

brought from America. Each Oxford college is surrounded by thick stone walls about ten feet high, topped with spikes and broken bottles. Every undergraduate must be inside his college walls at midnight. Once I was caught out and, assisted by a boost from a town policeman, climbed the wall. One of my woolen gloves, violent yellow and red and green in color, caught on a spike and I had to leave it dangling — evidence of my offense.

Next morning the glove was turned over to the dean, who placed a notice on the bulletin board: "Some gentleman left his glove on the spikes last evening. He may regain his property by calling at the rooms of the dean." Wyatt saw the notice before I did, told me about it, and added: "I have destroyed the incriminating companion glove, sir. I did it with pleasure, for it was a gaudy and unworthy garment."

Wyatt was a snob about Cambridge University. Oxford was the seat of learning, the home of gentlemen scholars, and — by implication — the haven of superior servants. "Cambridge, sir, is a boisterous place." He matriculated his own son at Oxford. "It might have been easier on my son to attend Cambridge, but the idea is distasteful to me. They are a rowdy lot."

The only strain between us was the fact that Wyatt never would sit down in my room. Sometimes late at night, when he was long past duty hours and still lingered to talk, I asked him to sit by the fire with me. He always thanked [illegible] mained standing. Once when [illegible] leaving, on a cold night, I offered him a drink. He drew quickly erect and his stare reproved me. Then, with a slow smile, "You Americans never quite learn, do you, sir?" He bowed. "I would enjoy a drink, but it isn't done."

Wyatt lived in a pretty brick house near the college. He had a garden and every spring morning he came riding along on his bicycle smiling and speaking to his friends from behind a big bunch of flowers. He fixed a bowl of poppies, sweet peas or roses in the room of each of his young gentlemen. Whenever I had guests during the spring term my room was filled with flowers. If I had tourist visitors from America, Wyatt would ransack all his students' rooms and assemble all the best linen and silver for the occasion.

Wyatt was acclaimed by his fellow servants and the townspeople of Oxford as a sportsman. He played for 13 years on the University College servants team. He was on the football team which won the City Junior League. He rowed for a rowing club and was a member of a golf club. Yet for 35 years he came to work at seven in the morning and his final duty ended at nine o'clock at night.

One spring I saw Wyatt play cricket for the Worcester College servants against the servants of Christ Church College. In this match I watched him approach a cricketer's dream, the scoring of 100 runs —

century." Batting with and grace, he passed 75. ty-five. Ninety. Ninety-five. The crowd tensed and no one spoke. Ninety-nine. The bowler threw — and the ball was a streak from Wyatt's bat to the boundary. He had done it.

"Well played, Billy! Well done, Billy!"

I looked at the cheering spectators, and at the tall man in white flannels standing beside the wicket. Billy! Had this man another name beside Wyatt? Had I lived with him these years and known only a part of him?

William Claude Wyatt knew the works of Dickens and Walter Scott; somehow he had picked up a little Latin. "But the best reading, sir, is the Bible." He said to me one night: "Americans are impatient. They arrive here talking of degrees and seeking an itemized education. They want to know when classes meet. What textbooks will they use." He shrugged. "We have none of that. Oxford, sir, is a way of life. It does not come from lectures and formal study. It is absorbed until a man knows what is good and true."

One week I was more interested in the Grand National race than my books. I let my studies slide, and finally turned in an essay on Oliver Goldsmith which was based more on bluff than knowledge. My tutor listened, hidden as usual behind the smoke of his pipe, and when I finished, said, "An interesting essay, I declare. Matter of fact, I have only one question concerning it. Have you, at any time in your life, read a single line written by a man named Oliver Goldsmith?"

Back in my rooms, I was indignant. When Wyatt came in I told him what had happened. "He had his nerve! — asking if I'd read a single line by Oliver Goldsmith."

Wyatt's face was chiseled from granite. "Have you, sir?" he said.

As time for my final examination drew near, Wyatt was merciless. Each morning he cleared my breakfast dishes and covered the tables with my books. If he found a novel beside my reading chair, he returned it to the shelf. Whenever we were alone he asked, "How are we doing, sir? Will we be ready?"

I have been down from Oxford many years. After I left I often heard from Wyatt. Then one day a letter came: "Mrs. Wyatt is very well. My son, Cecil, is getting married in October. He is now in a firm of chartered accountants, but hopes someday to set up for himself. I am afraid I cannot tell you good news about myself, as I am waiting to go into hospital. I don't think I can start the October term. Well, we all have our bothers. Joy to all at your house and good-bye to you, sir. Yours obediently —"

A few weeks later I received a clipping from the Oxford *Times*. It was headed: "Funeral of W. C. Wyatt." He was 60 when he died. I am sorry I never saw him after I was older. I would like to have said: "Thank *you*, sir!"

Stockton, Bayard.

January 31, 1950

Dear Mr. Stockton:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 12th. The man for you to contact in Boston is Charles Ashley, at WEEI. The best of luck to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bayard Stockton
Box 1178
Williamstown, Mass.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

Thursday, 12 January, 1950

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is a rather belated note to thank you many times over for giving me the time that you could probably ill spare over the past holidays.

It is also a rather abashed request for one further piece of information. I went in to WGR to see Mr. Lounsberry while I was in Buffalo. He was more than kind, but, unfortunately, had nothing to offer. Consequently, I wonder if I might bother you again, this time for the name of the appropriate man to see in Boston? Needless to say, I would be deeply grateful if you could send it along to me.

With the hope that I have not caused too much added inconvenience, and, again, with my thanks,

very gratefully yours,

Bay Stockton

BAYARD STOCKTON
Box 1178, Williamstown, Mass

Stone, Loren B.

July 10, 1951

Dear Loren:

The recorder I mentioned to Sol was the new Stancil Hoffman with wet cell batteries. This is the one Sol provided through me for Mr. Justice Douglas for his current junket. The boys in Tokyo have discovered a Japanese equivalent of a minitape which they seem to like better than the Stancil Hoffman job, but I don't know anything about it.

It now seems possible at least that I shall be on the coast during the third week in July. If so I shall certainly make you a signal as soon as my plans are definite.

As ever yours,

Mr. Loren B. ~~Stone~~ STONE
Station KIRO
Cobb Building
Seattle 1, Washington

FRIENDLY STATION KIRO 50,000 WATTS—CBS
COBB BUILDING • SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

June 22, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Saul tells me you were telling him on your recent trip East of a new light weight battery operated tape recorder which apparently is a considerable improvement over the minitape in that it will play back and erase as well as record.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me what information you can about this recorder or tell me where I might get more information.

Salmon fishing is wonderful right now. Shall I reserve a few for your rumored vacation in these parts?

Best regards,

Loren B. Stone

LS/ms

Stone, Shep

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Sept 11, 1950

To Whom It May Concern:

Ed Murrow
Paul Lazarsfeld

I have known Mrs. Valentine Muller, political commentator on Radio Stuttgart since my student days in Berlin. I'd appreciate anything you can do to help her.

Regards,

Shep Stone

Stone

Straight, Michael

November 14, 1951

Dear Michael:

Thanks for yours of October 30th.

I read with interest the editorial, "Churchill's Task" and am sorry to be unable to send you the lengthy comment requested for publication. The fact of the matter is that on Sunday of this week I am undertaking a half-hour weekly television program; I am working a seven-day week and, unfortunately for me, have literally no time for extracurricular writing.

I am sorry. Thank you again for asking me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Michael Straight
NEW REPUBLIC
1616 P Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

New Republic

1416 F STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Michael Straight, EDITOR

Regrets no time

October 30, 1951

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Winston Churchill's election, we believe, can be an event of importance for world peace. The forthcoming issue of the New Republic will carry an editorial in which we attempt to assess the way in which we can help Churchill turn his great gifts towards the achievement of peace. We call for a full resumption of the Anglo-American partnership, for US economic aid to Britain, for full Anglo-American support of European federation, and for an Anglo-American commission to prepare a new plan on atomic energy control.

We are writing to a small group of leading Americans and Britons to comment on these proposals. We are asking for comments of 100-600 words. We would be deeply grateful if you would send us your comments for publication.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Straight

Michael Straight

MS:hb

Straw, Loren L.

July 10, 1951

Dear Major Straw:

I hope you will forgive the delay in answering your letter of April 23rd. The fact of the matter is, I am roughly a year behind in my correspondence. Lacey has been called back to active duty and is at Atterbury Airforce Base in Indiana. He is now a Brigadier, has swing and I am sure would be eager to do anything he could to assist in your placement.

My brother-in-law, Lieutenant Dart Brewster, is now in the laundry business and can be addressed at 152 Mt. Vernon St. Middletown, Connecticut.

The last sentence of your letter gave me particular pleasure. When men who have the experience of combat say of a reporter "that's pretty fair, that's about the way it was" it is higher praise than ever comes from a pulitzer prize. I have had that experience a few times in North Africa, Europe and Korea and nothing warms the heart of a "parasite" more than to hear the boys he has flown with or whose ground action he has tried to report, say "That's about the way it was". If I can serve you in any way please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Maj. Loren L. Straw, AFUS
1256 Spruce Street
Denver 7, Colorado

1256 Spruce Street
Denver 7, Colorado
April 23, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would like to ask a small favor of you. I would appreciate it if you would send me the addresses of your brother, Lacey, and your brother-in-law, Lt. Brewster. I met them during my service in the Army Air Force.

I thought perhaps Lacey might have some suggestion which would help me secure a position when I graduate in June at the University of Denver as an Administrative Engineer with a minor in Civil.

You might be interested to know that General MacArthur's speech was "piped" to all the classrooms in the new Business Administration building of Denver University. No doubt this was common practise where possible.

I was struck by the resemblance between your voice and the General's. Many times I have wanted to write and thank you for the wonderful job you are doing in bringing us the news of the world. This will have to serve as an expression of my appreciation of your work. I know the boys in the service, particularly those in hospitals, appreciate the way you bring us the news, too.

Yours very truly,

Loren L. Straw

Loren L. Straw
Major, AFUS
Retired

Strong, Austin

January 30, 1951

Dear Mr. Strong:

Thank you for the quotation from Amiel's Journal. You were most thoughtful to send it to me and I shall hope to find a spot for it in the near future.

To Johnny

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Austin Strong
717 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

(Dictated but not signed by
Mr. Murrow)

Strong, Austin
717 Madison Ave
Thanks
to Johnson

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr Munroe; –

Here is the quotation from Amiel's Diary which I promised to send to you – it struck me as an extraordinary study of the Russian character.

Cordially yours
Austin Strong

Jan. 22. 1951

Studebaker, John

January 31, 1951

Dear John:

You were both thoughtful and generous to write as you did on January 8 and I am grateful for your kind words.

I'm sorry to have to report that we don't have a copy of Smith's piece of December 31.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Studebaker
Scholastic Magazines
7 East 12th Street
New York 3, New York

(Dictated but not signed by
Mr. Murrow)

Scholastic Magazines

7 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

January 18, 1951

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
488 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Ed
Your note

My dear Ed:

Congratulations on your insistence that the people of this country be helped "to know what to do"! You were right on the beam in your broadcast last week when you again insisted that the people of this country are ready to do whatever is necessary to hold back the aggressors and to preserve peace in this chaotic world. But, as you said, "they don't know what to do".

I hope and pray the powers that be in Washington will be big enough to bring together in consultation and even in Federal service outstanding men of this country, regardless of their party affiliation.

By the way, Ed, would it be possible for me to secure a copy of Howard K. Smith's splendid talk given on Sunday, December 31? Don't go to any trouble to have a copy made, but if an extra one is around there anywhere, I shall very much appreciate receiving it.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

John Studebaker

J. W. Studebaker
Vice President and
Chairman of the Editorial Board

JWS/m

Sulkin, Sidney

January 31, 1951

Dear Sidney:

Thanks for yours of the 11th. If I run on to anyone who meets your qualifications I will, of course, be glad to let you know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sidney Sulkin
International Broadcasting Division
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

ICATIONS TO
STATE
D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

to

January 11, 1951

Dear Ed:

As you know, the Voice of America is currently in the market for news and commentary writing talent. It occurs to me that you may know some people hither and yon, who might be interested in a spot here in Washington or in our New York office.

I would be grateful, if you would refer any such to me.

Sincerely,

Sidney Sulkin
Acting Chief, Washington Branch
International Broadcasting Division

Mr. Edward Murrow
News Department
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Sulkin, Edith

- Call Sandak -

Edith Sulkin

Born October 13.1921 in Russia educated on the continent and in England. Queen's College, London 1939. New School For Social Research New York 1939-1941.

Experience

1941-1943 Free-lance editing and writing. Translated two books from the Polish and edited monthly bulletin POLAND FIGHTS.

1943-1946 CBS News. Listening Post. Translated and edited foreign language broadcasts. Edited the English version of important speeches by Nazi propagandists. Wrote news stories for CBS programs. Subsequently became chief of the Shortwave Listening Post.

1946-1947 Central European Director of THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BOOK ASSOCIATION, an organization set-up to promote the distribution of American literature abroad. Arranged for exhibits of American books in seven European countries. Wrote monthly news release introducing American authors to the European readers. Conducted extensive survey of reading interests among Europeans, their points of view on American literature, our influence on their own writing. During all this time reported back to America on the state of mind and conditions of the Europeans. (see published articles below.)
In January 1947 was invited to make a survey of the Publication Program of the U.S. War Department in the American zone of Germany. Spent two months there touring the entire American zone, making a survey of nothing else really but the state of the German mind. Submitted report on the survey upon return to the U.S. in March 1947.

When back in the United States devoted the remainder of 1947 to completing a book on the people of Europe. It was published in October 1947 by Reynal and Hitchcock.

I spent the rest of 1947 and a good part of 1948 lecturing throughout the United States on the "human side of the news..."

In April 1948 I returned to CBS as chief reporter for the Documentary Unit. My first assignment was an exhaustive report on Time, Inc. I also worked on the planning of future documentaries and helped outline a new tape recorded series. Worked on the Mental Health documentary as my last project.

In between jobs and lectures I made quite a few radio appearances and participated in several radio forums.

Published material

CONTINENT IN LIMBO, Reynal and Hitchcock, Oct. 1947

Articles: Harper's, Virginia Quarterly, Harper's Bazaar, Vogue, The Republic, Saturday Review of Literature.

Swan, John D.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Swan:

Sometime, somehow, my letters get answered. I find to my deep chagrin that I have never acknowledged yours of November 1.

I am now back on Quaker Hill - this is the first day of my vacation - and almost literally my first opportunity to thank you for the note and the enclosed clipping.

If you should be passing this way again this summer please make us a signal.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John D. Swan
Radio Station WCAX
135 Main Street
Burlington, Vermont

WCAX Broadcasting Corporation
135 MAIN STREET - BURLINGTON, VERMONT
5000 WATTS CBS AFFILIATE 620 KILOCYCLES

November 1, 1950

24

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed article by our WCAX feature writer, Miss Mary Spargo, may be of interest to you, particularly the reference to the possibility that the North Koreans soldiers were "hopped up" in order to make them fight more fiercely. We thought this aspect of the story might be of some use to you in one of your nightly newscasts. Miss Spargo interviewed Corporal Sweet on WCAX, exclusively, and first learned of the possibility of hypodermic injections through him.

I recall with pleasure meeting you in Pauling two summers ago while I was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Beatty, there.

Cordially yours,

John D. Swan

John D. Swan,
Manager

JDS:W
enclosed

Corp. Lawrence H. Sweet Of Sheldon Is First Returned Korean Prisoner

Catholic Youth Declares "Bible As Necessary As Rifle To Christian Soldier Today;" Believes Korean Red Fighters Are "Doped"

BY MARY SPARGO

Surviving 28 days of forced night marches on a bare handful of barley a day, Corporal Lawrence H. Sweet, Vermont's first returned prisoner from the Korean war, is now recuperating at his farm home in Sheldon.

Only 18 years old, Corporal Sweet brought back a stark, unforgettable picture of the North Korean Communists as doped victims of the Red lust for world conquest; also a firm conviction that a bible is as necessary as a rifle to the Christian soldier today.

And now, Corporal Sweet is anxious to go back again. He has a few scores to settle, he said, with the "Gooks." He was on the battlefield when his older brother, Elmore F. Sweet, 19, was critically wounded by North Korean shelling.

The Sheldon farm boy, who volunteered for the infantry a year ago, was the first person in the United States to suggest publicly anywhere that the reason for the maniacal fury with which the North Koreans fought is not conviction but drugs.

In a radio interview this week over Station WCAX, Burlington, Corporal Sweet said he believed the North Koreans were deliberately "hopped up" with some sort of drug to make them free of any normal fear, and turn them into fighting savages.

As a captive of the Communists for 28 days, Sweet said, he did not see any of the North Koreans actually receiving hypodermic injections.

But, he said, he did see the arms of many North Korean prisoners of war swollen and marked by hypodermic injections as they were seized by American and South Korean forces.

The Sheldon soldier said he did not know what sort of drug was used, and added that so far as he knew no one in the American forces had been able to find out. It is known that the Japanese resorted to use of drugs on their soldiers, but this is the first hint the North Koreans might be following that pattern also.

Corporal Sweet and other GI's were captured near Masan on the southern coast August 31. Tied together in pairs, the GI's were forced to march barefoot night after night over the rocky, treeless Korean mountains. In the daytime they were hidden in rough shelters to be out of sight of American planes. The Vermont corporal estimated that in all the captives were marched about 150 miles.

At one time Sweet was forced to prove that he was in fact a farmer by milking a Korean goat for two days. As Sweet told the story to this reporter, the North Koreans complained that they had plenty of planes but no pilots to fly them. They cross-questioned the prisoners closely in an effort to find pilots or mechanics.

"Naturally," smiled Sweet, "all the fellows claimed to be either farmers or students. Well, my name was easy for the Gooks to remember so they picked on me. They told me to milk a goat, and the goat was tied out in broad daylight, so I had to milk the goat while our own planes were flying overhead. I guess at that it was a good thing they did pick on me because I sure could milk a goat and I doubt if any of the other fellows could."

At first, Sweet said, the GI's expected that their Communist captors would shoot them out of hand, but it soon became evident that they were under orders not to mistreat them. Sweet speculated that the Koreans were trying to get them all back alive to main headquarters for questioning.

But this country's jet planes came within less than a foot of putting a stop to that plan.

Sweet said the Communists had put about 63 prisoners together in the largest straw house in a Korean village behind the Communist lines. Suddenly American jet planes were overheard, strafing and bombing.

The captives thought their numbers were up. The jets, they estimated, couldn't possibly miss destroying the largest house in the village. Every other building was going up in flames.

As the men sat there waiting for the end, with such composure as men can summon up at such times, one American asked a Communist guard for a piece of paper in which to roll his tobacco for what he thought was his last cigarette.

The GI felt of the piece of paper and found it was torn from a bible, Sweet related.

"He turned it over and read it and this is what the piece of paper said—'he who has Faith shall survive.' He read it aloud to us and a lot of us did a lot of thinking from then on," said the corporal.

Sweet said for his part he believed the best equipment for any soldier is a bible as well as a rifle.

The jets, swooping and strafing, hit within a foot of one corner of the building housing the captives, but that's all. One rocket cut a 30-foot furrow in the ground right up to within 12 inches of the straw shack and then stopped.

In all the 28 days he was prisoner of the Communists, Sweet disclosed, he was fed meat only once. As he was about half-way through eating the piece of meat, his Korean guard sarcastically asked how he liked cat meat.

"Well my stomach turned," said the soldier, "but I kept right on eating. I figured I might as well."

Sweet noted that his captors apparently fed the prisoners as well as they ate themselves. A handful of barley or rice a day had to suffice for both.

For two days before the prisoners were freed by the American forces they had nothing to eat.

About noon, September 28, the prisoners began calling for food, but were ignored. They could see people beginning to stream out of the little town of Mawan, so they knew the big American northward push was on.

Just before 2 o'clock the North Korean guards began tying their prisoners' hands behind their backs, and once again the words of the bible were in every man's mind. The preparations looked like the preliminary to a mass execution.

Suddenly a North Korean entered the building, said something to the guards and they all hurried out.

The waiting prisoners heard plenty of firing but weren't quite sure whether it was from our forces or the enemy's.

But suddenly a GI from the 25th Reconnaissance group stepped to the door of the straw hut. As Corporal Sweet described the scene,—jubiliant prisoners leaped out the door and even through the straw walls of the hut in exultation at their liberation.

After four or five days in a recuperation camp, Corporal Sweet was flown to Japan, and then back home.

One of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Homer B. Sweet of Sheldon, the corporal is resting up at his family's comfortable farm in the beautiful hills around Sheldon. Just for a change, he's helping to milk the cows and going hunting.

Symington, Stuart

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAN

January 30, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your good note of January 24.

I appreciate it, and also thank you for your help with that talk.

Here's hoping to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Stuart

Stuart Symington

January 11, 1951

Dear Stu:

First of all, my thanks for a most pleasant luncheon and informative discussion.

Here is a copy of the piece I mentioned.

In thinking about your script, it seems to me that you are attempting to counteract the current impression; namely, that because things happen a long way off, they don't happen at all. Here are a couple of quotations which you might find useful:

"The least pain in our little finger gives us more concern and uneasiness than the destruction of millions of our fellow-beings."
—William Hazlitt

"One secret act of self-denial, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts and passionate prayers in which idle people indulge themselves."
—Cardinal Newman

As ever yours,

Mr. W. Stuart Symington, Chairman
National Security Resources Board
Washington, D.C.

Symington, Stuart

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

HE CHAIRMAN

January 10, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Here is the best speech and best editorial on the subjects we have been discussing that I have read for some time.

It is especially good in that Johnson is without question one of the coming leaders of this land.

Sincerely,

Stuart

Stuart Symington

Attach.

What Are We Waiting For?

Speech of

Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson

of Texas

in the

Senate of the United States

December 12, 1950

Not printed
at Government
expense

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1950

920531—37400

SPEECH

OF

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSO

OF TEXAS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr.
dent, I shall not detain the Senate
I very much regret what I pers
deem to be the necessity for spe
today.

For the past 6 months, since the
break of the Korean fighting on
25, I have had an opportunity to c
considerable attention to the proble
this Nation's preparedness. D
most of that period, as I have tri
make clear, it has been my personal
viction that a great many of our na
preparedness policies have been i
quate. On the basis of such inform
as I have had, I have not believe
were doing enough soon enough.

Experienced and capable men
whom I have only the greatest per
respect, have argued eloquently fo
policy of "wait and see." For 6 mo
their counsel has prevailed. I am
here to condemn that counsel as i
cere or incompetent. But I am he
express my personal judgment tha
counsel can be accepted no longer

I say that the policy of "wait and
must end, and it must end now.

For what are we waiting? Wha
we expect to see tomorrow that we
not see clearly today—or could no
on June 25?

For six costly months, this Nation
the whole free world have been at
That is an undeniable fact which
technicalities cannot obscure. Thr
those six precious months, however
Government has been planning and
ing from day to day and hour to h
Faced with the task of girding this
tion for a struggle that may outliv
all, we have committed ourselves
to a policy of not committing ourse

A CHICKEN-WIRE FENCE

Our Government has taken elabo
precautions to avoid committing
Nation to any permanency in the
bilization policies. We in Congress
been told—and we have apparently
cepted it as wise—that we must be
afraid of doing too much than of d
too little. What is the result? For
common defense, we have thrown

HNSON

Mr. Presi-
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rown up a

chicken-wire fence, not a wall of armed might.

How long can we continue this course and still keep faith with our consciences?

How long shall we continue to dignify obvious folly?

How long shall we continue to do no more than reenact the policies of World War II to meet the emergencies of a struggle that we know bears no resemblance to that war, or to any other war mankind has ever known?

This is not World War II all over again. This is a struggle without precedent in human experience. The military concepts and the domestic policies which won World War II are not applicable to this struggle in which we are now engaged. Obviously, we need new approaches, new plans, new goals. Just as obviously, we do not now have them.

Those of us in Congress know these things. We know that we have been underwriting makeshift mobilization with only a vague hope that the real thing may come along, sooner or later.

Is there now a man among us who can look the people in the eye and conscientiously say "Your Government has done all that it should have done to make freedom safe"?

THE PEOPLE ASK

Is there a man here who can with confidence answer the questions—

Where do we go from here?

What are we waiting for?

The people of America who sent us here are patient, but they are not docile. Through the bitter experiences of two world wars they have learned well the responsibilities of world leadership. Aware as they are of the cost of discharging that leadership, the American people nonetheless realize that the cost of defaulting that leadership now would be intolerable. That is why the American people today want those questions answered—Where are we going? What are we waiting for?

The people know that this Nation can neither lead the world nor save itself until the answers to those questions are decided.

Reading their newspapers, listening to their radios, the people of America have been unable to find assurance that answers to those questions exist. That is why the magnificent national unity, determination, and confidence displayed in the first days of the Korean crisis 6

months ago is deteriorating before our eyes.

Our national spirit and unity are not expendable. The public confidence cannot be taken for granted eternally. I tell you—and I say this carefully—the clamor of public irritation and impatience cannot be brushed aside like a bothersome fly with the flip and snobbish judgment that the public is not informed.

TIRED OF DOUBLE TALK

It is my considered judgment that no problem of preparedness should be of more immediate concern to those of us who represent the people in Congress than the present state of public confidence. The American people have not lost faith in themselves or in their country or in the democratic institutions, but the American people are tired of and they are fed up with double talk in Washington.

We—all of us, in Congress, in the executive branch, in the military—have had 6 months to make sense. We have had 6 months to give the people some answers, to find out where we are going and when we are starting. But we have not done so. The people are not going to put up with this sort of conduct forever.

I think it is time we get down to business; it is time for us to demand some answers and accept no more excuses. I, for one, have more faith in the American people than to suppose that only catastrope—only a Pearl Harbor—can unite them. They are anxious to unite. But they cannot rally around a vacuum. They cannot give their unified support to policies that do not exist.

THREE SELF-APPARENT FACTS

If we are going to get down to business, if we are going to begin to make sense, I believe that we must immediately acknowledge three self-apparent facts:

First. We are at war. We are at war not merely with Communist China, but with all the military strength and both the physical and the human resources behind the iron curtain. We have been at war for 6 months. We may well be at war for 10 or 20 years more.

Second. Our primary and immediate goal in this war is survival. This is a bleak, disturbing reality. In other wars we have fought, our goal has been simply victory. Now, however, we must make our survival certain before we can hope for victory, because we cannot be confident of survival.

Third. We are not getting ready [illegible] war. We are in a war, but all our ef[illegible] is seemingly directed toward staying [illegible] of the war we are in already. This [illegible] adolescent nonsense.

What do these facts mean?

They mean that we must dispense with the illusion that time is on our side, and lay aside the idle hope that actual war will be delayed if we stubbornly refuse to acknowledge that a state of war exists. Time favors those who use it. We are not now using it.

Because this is a war of survival, not merely World War II all over again, we must take carefully into account the limitations of our resources, our capacity, our endurance powers. We must plan to conserve our resources so that if this struggle shall continue for 20 years, freedom will survive.

Finally, we must immediately undertake full mobilization of our productive capacity and our military strength. This must be done without compromise, without apology. Reluctant though some may be, we must finally and permanently acknowledge that mobilization cannot proceed without disturbing business as usual.

Plainly, we have misused the past 6 months. We cannot safely anticipate that our enemies will again be so generous as to grant us another 6 months in which to discuss and debate and do little.

From the facts before us, I believe we can see the outline of what is needed now.

A GLOBAL PLAN OF STRATEGY

First, and above all else, we must evolve a long range, over-all global plan of strategy for the war to which we are now committed. We have no such definite plan now. The absence of such a plan could well be fatal.

For 6 months, it has been exceedingly difficult to secure firm and positive estimates of military needs, or the needs of domestic mobilization. The military planners tell us they are not certain what we will need because they are waiting to hear from the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Joint Chiefs of Staff explain that their assumptions are tentative because they have not heard from the Department of State; the Department of State insists that more information is

needed from the Department of Defe[illegible] other departments.

[illegible] circle of confusion must end. [illegible] be ended only when our pl[illegible] the military and in the agen[illegible] erned with domestic mobiliza[illegible] cognize the facts of life and begi[illegible] tell Congress candidly what we actu[illegible] need, rather than what they think [illegible] might accept.

To do this, we must have a comp[illegible] global policy. Our military plann[illegible] and our diplomatic planners must [illegible] together to formulate a national pol[illegible] a national strategy for the war in wh[illegible] we are presently engaged.

We, not Korea, must choose w[illegible] we shall fight and where we can f[illegible] This is essential if we are to shepherd our strength with proper prudence. [illegible] especially essential if we are to conse[illegible] our most precious and most limited [illegible] source—manpower. How tragic, [illegible] horrible it would be for the free wo[illegible] of the west to squander its young m[illegible] hood in futile, indecisive little wars [illegible] fore the real enemy is ever directly [illegible] gaged. Until we have determined [illegible] basic facts of what we can do, we can [illegible] be confident that our manpower—[illegible] the resources necessary to send t[illegible] manpower into battle—is being wi[illegible] used.

It is not dishonorable, it is [illegible] cowardly to acknowledge that cert[illegible] limitations of our strength do exist [illegible] that these limitations make it as [illegible] perative that we not fight in some ar[illegible] as that we do fight in other areas. [illegible] fact that we are stronger than any [illegible] our allies in no way diminishes [illegible] necessity for hard-headed generals [illegible] in the present crisis. Without an ov[illegible] all plan, the Congress cannot legisl[illegible] wisely, the military cannot plan inte[illegible] gently, the diplomats cannot proc[illegible] wisely, and the American people can [illegible] confidently lend their support to [illegible] efforts of their Government.

FULL MANPOWER MOBILIZATION

The second requirement—as I see i[illegible] is the immediate full mobilization of [illegible] available manpower. This is long ov[illegible] due. We must accept the fact that [illegible] best of our military strength is now co[illegible] mitted to the fighting in Korea, and th[illegible] because of the intervention of [illegible] Chinese Communists, our numeri[illegible] strength is being seriously decimated.

If this situation continues, we are v[illegible] likely to find ourselves virtually i[illegible]

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potent, in terms of ground troop strength, a few months hence. Stated more bluntly, if the present policies prevail, we may find ourselves weaker by next June than we were in June 1950 when the Korean fighting began. It is intolerable to permit our strength to deteriorate unnecessarily after actual fighting has begun.

I recognize that the military explains that it takes time to make camps ready to receive men for training, but I also know that it takes much time to make those men ready for combat. The gravity of the present situation is such that we cannot wait for barracks to be steam-heated, we cannot wait for officers' clubs to be redecorated before we begin rebuilding our military strength.

If it is necessary to house the men in pup tents, we shall have to do so. The important thing is that we must get our available manpower trained and trained rapidly. What will comfort matter if, a few months hence, we find ourselves stripped of a fighting force?

I urge again now—as I urged in the Senate on July 12—that all National Guard units and all Reserves presently on drill pay status be ordered into Federal service, and that the nonpaid Reserves be placed on active duty to the limit of need. I especialy urge that the Selective Service base be broadened to make available the maximum manpower strength we can muster. Furthermore, we must plan to use women and disabled men in those jobs where their qualifications make this possible. We cannot afford the luxury of not using all who can help.

Such action, I realize, may cause momentary inconvenience to industry, to educational institutions, and above all, to the individuals concerned. But the problems arising from full manpower mobilization do not override the monumental problem we shall face if we are without an effective fighting force next spring and summer. This is simply a matter of survival. Until we have taken the action necessary to guarantee our survival, we cannot continue to indulge the luxury of yielding to each plea of civilian inconvenience.

MOBILIZE OUR ECONOMY

The third requirement of the present situation is the prompt mobilization of our economy.

This can wait no longer. Our economy, functioning properly, can be our

greatest asset, because this struggle is a struggle between the free economy of the west and the slave economy of the east. But when our economy fails to function properly, it turns against us and becomes our worst enemy.

There is evidence that our economy is turning against us—and at an alarming rate. On November 28, the wholesale price index reached an all-time record high—171.7. That represents an increase of 12.3 percent since April. There is every indication that the index will go higher, because the basic raw materials—the fundamental ingredients of our finished products—are rising greatly in cost.

Burlap has increased 75.6 percent since April; copper is up 32.6 percent; cotton has jumped 28.8 percent; hides have been boosted 50.8 percent. During that same period, lead has increased 61.9 percent; cotton print cloth, 60.7 percent; steel scrap, 60.4 percent; tin, 85.3 percent; wool, 67.6 percent; zinc, 62.5—and crude rubber has increased the incredible total of 209.5 percent.

These are price increases that our production system cannot be expected to absorb. Obviously, this trend is going to hit the civilian population hard; but it is hitting the American people doubly hard because the items they must buy through taxes for the military are costing more and more each week.

Let me cite a few illustrations. The tax dollars which would have bought 100 miles of field wire before Korea would buy only 85 miles in September and only 78 miles in November. The tax money that would buy 10,000 barrels of fuel oil before Korea would buy only 6,500 barrels in September and only 4,700 barrels in November. The money that would have bought 1,000 truck tires in April, before Korea, would buy only 830 in September and just 720 in November.

Here are more examples:

The money that would have bought 10,000 pairs of khaki trousers before Korea would buy only 8,500 pairs in September and only 7,600 in November. The money that would have bought 10,000 pairs of wool socks before Korea would buy only 9,000 pairs in September and only 8,500 in October.

I could recite many more such illustrations. But all of us know what is happening. We know that the failure to take definite and positive steps to mobilize our economy is doubly taxing the American public. We know that b[illegible] standing aside and permitting this [illegible] of "wait and see" to continue we a[illegible] creasing the taxes as surely as if [illegible] so by direct legislation.

"WAIT AND SEE" MUST END

That is why I say that the policy of "wait and see" must end, and end now.

I know—and I believe we all know—that price and wage controls alone cannot solve the problems of our economy. We know that such controls are, essentially, expedients. They afford only short-range solutions to long-range problems. But we also know that there is no use dilly-dallying, waiting for better answers because there is no evidence that those better answers are forthcoming from those who are doing our planning.

We are going to have to live with controls until we find the courage and the determination to remedy the basic cause of our economic ill-health. That cause is a shortage of production capacity. If we are going to preserve our economic system, if we are going to defend ourselves, we must increase our productive capacity.

We do not now have ample capacity to sustain both our domestic economy and the greatest military mobilization we have ever known. We must do both. Plant expansion is now clearly a defense necessity, just as it was in 1940 when we began a program that expanded our output by 75 percent and made possible our victory in World War II. Similarly, the 40-hour week and one shift per day must go.

There are other steps we must take to mobilize our economy.

Faced as we are with a struggle which will greatly tax and strain our fiscal well-being, we must not permit the tax money, which could go for our defense, to be depleted by unjustified demands for Government programs and Government agencies which do not contribute to our survival. I do not suggest that essential nondefense activities of the Federal Government be crippled or harassed by a meat-ax attack. I believe it especially important that we not forsake the development of our underdeveloped natural resources, because before this struggle ends we may well need to command the full economic potential of every region in our Nation. But I think that we must dispense with the idea that because

one segment of the Government increas[illegible] in size, all segments must increase."

[illegible]pecially important that we in Co[illegible] not honor the requests for inflat[illegible]priations which are justified [illegible]ved arguments of emergency ne[illegible] This is an important factor in mai[illegible]ining the public confidence. Un[illegible] such time as the public is convinced th[illegible] their additional tax dollars are to [illegible] used solely for defense necessities, esse[illegible]tial tax programs are going to be nee[illegible]lessly jeopardized and resisted.

HARD-DRIVING LEADERSHIP

Beyond this, there is still one suprem[illegible]ly important deficiency to be filled [illegible] our economic mobilization. That is t[illegible] need for hard-driving, head-knockin[illegible] forward-moving personal leadership [illegible] high places in the Defense Establis[illegible]ment.

The [illegible] mobilization laws cann[illegible] be effective if they are administer[illegible] timidly, reluctantly, hesitantly. Relu[illegible]tant, apologetic administration does n[illegible] inspire public confidence; and it do[illegible] not get the job done. A nation cann[illegible] be mobilized with charts and graphs a[illegible] lectures on twilight mobilization. Th[illegible] is the sort of talk the people are tir[illegible] of hearing.

Tell the people what should be done [illegible] and why—and they will mobilize ther[illegible]selves far better than memoranda a[illegible] directives can do.

Over and over again, we in Congre[illegible] have been hearing our mobilization e[illegible]perts explain that this program and th[illegible] that program cannot be put into effe[illegible] because we are not ready for it. I s[illegible] the people have been ready for 6 mont[illegible] for whatever program is necessa[illegible] They are only tired of having to acce[illegible] no program at all.

It is time for our mobilization leade[illegible] to take off their velvet gloves and g[illegible] down to work. It is time for plain ta[illegible] It is time for action; the cause of fre[illegible]dom cannot survive longer delay.

We must face facts clearly. We mu[illegible] acknowledge that we are at war and th[illegible]

this is a war of survival. We must admit that we are not getting ready for war—and we can no longer delay our mobilization.

We must immediately develop a plan of global strategy—decide what we can do and cannot do, and get on with the job. We must mobilize now, without further delay, the necessary manpower strength to defend this Nation, to make survival possible. And we must mobilize our economic resources—control the price spiral, expand our productive capacity, curtail nonessential Federal spending, and get some drive and punch into the leadership of our homefront effort.

We do not have the time to spend on further temporary or stopgap or preliminary legislation. We must demand the real thing—not makeshift substitutes. This war is not going to get any more real than it is now.

We have nothing more to wait for—nothing more that we need to see before getting started on the job that has been clearly before us for six lost months.

We must give the people answers to their questions—Where are we going? What are we waiting for?

At this moment, as any open eye can see, our Nation, our civilization, our world, all are being engulfed by a gathering darkness.

Is this the hour of our Nation's twilight, the last fading hour of light before an endless night shall envelop us and all the Western World?

That is a question which we still have in our power to answer. If we delay longer, we can expect nothing but darkness and defeat and desolation. If we answer the challenge with courage and confidence, and with the ability of which we are capable, we can, I am sure, triumph over our foes.

A great American patriot once fanned the fires of democracy into such a flame as to give us America. In debate, Patrick Henry cried in tones heard throughout the years, "Why stand we here idle?"

Can I say more today?

The Evening Star

With Sunday Morning Edition

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Is This Our Last Hour?

Is this the hour of our Nation's twilight, the last fading hour of light before an endless night shall envelop us and all the Western world?

That is a question which we still have in our power to answer. If we delay longer we can expect nothing but darkness and defeat and desolation. If we answer the challenge with courage and confidence, and with the ability of which we are capable, we can, I am sure, triumph over our foes.

IT WAS in these words that Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas summed up an address to the Senate this week—an address which deserves a great deal more attention than it has received. It was a talk which deserves attention because Senator Johnson was addressing himself to the most urgent question of our time: What must we do to survive?

There are men—men of ability and integrity—who advocate something less than a total, all-out effort. General Marshall spoke for them when he testified on December 1 before a House committee. The Secretary of Defense wants a greater effort. But he does not favor an all-out war mobilization at this time. He fears that if we go to total mobilization the Communists might then ease up and leave us in a difficult position. General Marshall is worried about the reaction of the people in that situation. He is concerned with the matter of cost. In short, he is against an all-out wartime mobilization "until we clearly have to do it."

* *

SENATOR JOHNSON takes the stand that that time is now—that the need is clear and will never be clearer while we still have a chance to survive.

The Texas Senator is in a position to speak with some authority on this question. As chairman of the Senate Military Preparedness Subcommittee, he has seen at first hand the hesitations, the uncertainties, the fumblings of the rearmament program. And he has come away from that experience with this conviction: "I say that the policy of 'wait and see' must end, and it must end now. For what are we waiting? What do we expect to see tomorrow that we cannot see clearly today—or could not see (when the Korean war began) on June 25?"

What Senator Johnson sees is this:

"First, we are at war. We are at war not merely with Communist China, but with all the military strength and both the physical and human resources behind the Iron Curtain. We have been at war for six months. We may well be at war for 10 or 20 years more.

"Second, our primary and immediate goal in this war is survival. This is a bleak, disturbing reality. In other wars, our goal has been simple victory. Now, however, we must make our survival certain before we can hope for victory, because we cannot be confident of survival.

"Third, we are not getting ready for war. We are in a war, but all our effort is seemingly directed toward staying out of the war that we are in already. This is adolescent nonsense."

* *

THE STAR believes that these are facts, and that no rational appraisal of the rapidly mounting evidence can lead to any other conclusion. It is possible, by an emotional process of wishful thinking, to arrive at some other conclusion. If one resolutely turns his face away from the evidence, if he merely shrinks from the 34,000 American casualties in Korea, if he will not look through his mind's eye at the Russian jet fighters which have appeared in some force over the Korean battlefield, if he ignores the words of Russia's Mr. Malik, if he closes his ears to the Communist threat to drive our armies into the sea—if a man will do these things he can make himself believe whatever he wishes. But he cannot convert a state of war into a state of peace. And such a man will never be ready to take the steps that must be taken in the interests of our self-preservation.

What should be done? This question cannot be answered with any absolute assurance. Senator Johnson has some definite opinions. He says that first, and above all else, we must have a long-range global plan of strategy for the war to which we are committed. We must not let the Russians decide where we shall fight and where we can fight. We must not fall into the tragic error of squandering our young men in futile, indecisive little wars before the real enemy is ever directly engaged. Second, we must fully mobilize for military service all of our available manpower—that if we do not do this we will be weaker by next June than we were when we went into Korea in June of this year. Third, he calls for immediate mobilization of our economy, including tight controls, and an urgent drive to organize and greatly increase our productive capacity.

* *

THERE are others who say in all earnestness that we should not go this far now. They give reasons for their stand. They say that the necessary plans have not been made, that the machinery has not been set up, that the need is not finally clear. One might ask why, after six months of war, so little planning has been done, so little machinery is ready. But that serves no useful purpose. We have to go on from where we are and do the best we can.

Those who would move slowly are gambling on the time factor. This must be so, for certainly if we should find ourselves at war with Russia tomorrow they would urge all possible haste.

But how much reliance can be placed in this assumption that we will have the time required? Some of these people thought that the Russians, at earliest, would not get the atom bomb until 1952. They got it in 1949. Our military planners once looked to 1954 as the period of greatest danger. Now they have moved that date up to 1952. Will they be saying in a few weeks or months that next spring or summer will be that critical time?

* *

LET US think a moment about this. Every hour of delay is a gamble with the life of the Nation. If the Russians should strike before we have had time, at our present pace, to get ready, the problems that bother us now, the difficulties which loom so large, will seem trivial by comparison. We will not be worrying then about the cost or about the psychology of the people. We will be much too busy burying our dead, caring for our wounded and trying to save what is left of our country.

Time is not, and never will be, on the side of those who waste it. As it is, there may not be enough time left. Even so, is it better to do too little or too much? We have trifled too long with the security of this country, with all of the beliefs and the traditions and the things that are dear to us. Opportunity is slipping away. How shall we answer if we are called up on some desolate tomorrow to explain why we did not make the most of it?

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Isaacs, Thomas

Mr. Nicholson

Mr. Hooper

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

November 6, 1951

This was brought in to me by Thomas Isaacs, he works for the Voice and asks if we would have any interest in it for television. I told him I would pass it on to you. Would you reply to him directly.

E.R.M.

Tachabery, Jack

MARCH 10, 1950

JACK TACHABERRY
360 NO. CAMDEN DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CAL.

REGRET LONDON TRIP INTERRUPTED SEARCH FOR RECORD YOU

REQUESTED BUT AM UTMOSTING TO DIG ONE UP REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

Tackaberry, John

May 26, 1950

Dear John Tackaberry:

Many thanks for your letter of the 5th. I will indeed call you when I'm on the coast again.

We're now working on another volume of "I Can Hear It Now", covering the years from 1919 to 1932, which I hope you will think has some merit.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Tackaberry
700 N. Rexford Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif.

700 N. Rexford Dr.
Beverly Hills, Calif.
May 5, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope you will forgive such a long delay in sending this letter, but if you have heard about our schedule lately, you will know there is some justification.

I received the records I asked you for and have played them several times. I find your speech even more thrilling now than it was then, in spite of the fact that at that time the heat and excitement of war was present. I don't know if you played the records recently, but if you have, you will be amazed at the note of prophecy which ran throughout the talk and has since been fulfilled.

These records have an even higher value to me when I realize all the personal effort you put forth to get them for me, and I hope that soon I will have the opportunity to repay you for this great kindness.

If and when you come to the West Coast, I would consider it an honor if you would call me and I'll take it from there. My telephone number is Crestview 5-6859.

Very kindest regards,

John Tackaberry

John Tackaberry

JAT:je

Tall, Joel -

Conference Board of Associated Research Councils Committee
on International Exchange of Persons

Confidential Report on Applicant for a Government Grant Under
Law 584, the Fulbright Act

TALL, JOEL - UNITED KINGDOM

January 9, 1952

I have never heard Mr. Tall lecture in public; therefore, I am unable to give an opinion of his qualifications in this area. However, I have worked with him over a number of years in the use of tape recordings. He writes convincingly and lucidly on the subject. Mr. Tall, as a practitioner in the use of tape recordings, is as good a man as I have encountered in the course of years of experience in this area. He understands both the practice and theory of the use of tape recordings. Mr. Tall is much more than a recording engineer; he is a student of the science, and I would think that in relations with European recording engineers and students of the subject, he might make a very substantial contribution.

CONFERENCE BOARD OF ASSOCIATED RESEARCH COUNCILS

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

November 8, 1951

13

Mr. E. R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Committee on International Exchange of Persons has been given your name as a reference by the Applicant named on the enclosed confidential report form.

It would be appreciated if you would provide the Committee with your appraisal of the applicant's personal character, his professional qualifications, and his ability to accomplish the purpose for which the grant has been requested. Your comments will be used only in connection with a review of the candidate's application.

The Committee has found that comments from references on the following points are particularly helpful in reviewing applications: What have been the achievements of the applicant and what is his promise as a scholar or teacher considering his age and present stage of professional development? If the candidate is applying for an award as a visiting lecturer, does he possess sufficient maturity and experience to undertake teaching responsibilities in a foreign university and to represent creditably his American colleagues? If the applicant requests an award for advanced research, does he have the necessary preparation in his special field, as well as the intellectual qualifications, to undertake independent and productive research? How would his candidacy be viewed by his colleagues in regard to his professional standing? Would he be an effective representative of American academic and cultural life?

As the objective of the Fulbright program is to foster international understanding as well as to assist individuals in furthering their professional development, the Committee is especially interested in evidences of the applicant's adaptability, interest in human relations, and capacity for constructive leadership. It is also hoped that you will refer to any other factors which you feel the Committee should consider in reviewing the application.

Sincerely yours,

Francis A. Young

Francis A. Young
Executive Secretary

FAY:td

FAY:ALS
Sept. 1951

Purpose for which the grant is requested:

See applicant's statement on the enclosed report form.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 549-7/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mr. Joel Tall

Mr. Meighan

August 13, 1951

I am sorry it has taken so long to answer your most interesting memorandum to Mr. Stanton, which he passed on to me. I am sure that on reflection you will appreciate that if there's ever been a time when we were so darned jammed up with pressing problems, it was the time when your memorandum came in, and while we were struggling with the problems of reorganization. Needless to say, we still are and it is still difficult to contemplate your thoughts with the full measure of time they deserve.

I happen to agree with your broad point of view and had in mind for slightly over a year the idea of tape recording important educational material. My thoughts stemmed entirely from the importance of getting worthwhile material recorded by worthwhile people. Frankly the matter of distributing material and putting it to use has since puzzled me. It still does.

You say, "It is apparent, therefore, that advertisers interested in high grade institutional advertising could make use of the existing demand for recorded talks and perform an educational service while, at the same time deriving the best possible kind of product acceptance." I'm afraid I'll have to part company with you there. I'd be interested in knowing what advertisers you have in mind when you say they would derive "the best possible kind of product acceptance" from this sort of plan.

I'd like to hear from you further at your leisure, and I will try to pick up the matter at a little later date when we all have breathing time.

In the meantime thanks for your memorandum.

Howard S. Meighan

gb

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Tall, Jovel F333-9/50

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

~~Dr. Frank Stanton~~

From ~~Joel Tall - Technical~~ Operations - AM

Station

July 27, 1951

Although company protocol requires that a technician's suggestions be directed to his immediate superior, I felt that this communication, since it has to do only with possible future revenues in radio broadcasting, should be addressed to you.

As you probably do not know, I have been active for a number of years in promoting the use of magnetic tape in broadcasting and I have the reputation of possessing a grasp of the problems involved in its use. Because of this fact I am presently teaching tape editing at New York University and am under contract to MacMillan Company to write a book on the techniques of magnetic recording.

While searching for new material for the book, I have been impressed, time and again, by the fact that magnetic tape is being used for teaching techniques and scientific methods hardly capable of being taught in any other way. The teaching of phonetics at Cornell by Dr. Cowan, the demonstrations by Dr. Geckele at the Hahnemann Medical School, the recordings of natural history sounds at Cornell by Dr. Kellogg, all point to a use for recorded sound that would make radio broadcasting the great educational medium we all once thought it could be.

It is now possible, through this unique use of magnetic tape, to present truly educational programs. Scientific workers, who would consider it a waste of their time to broadcast a talk, would be delighted to record on tape a dissertation that could be repeated by sectional stations and that would be available for reproduction, via tape, in school and colleges.

It is apparent, therefore, that advertizers interested in high grade institutional advertizing could make use of the existing demand for recorded talks and perform an educational service while, at the same time deriving the best possible kind of product acceptance. The project would not impose an insuperable financial burden upon CBS at the start and might easily provide added revenue. In addition, the techniques involved in carrying on such an operation would be of subsequent value when, as is entirely possible, more network revenue will have to be derived from packaged tape programs of a straight commercial type.

I have taken the trouble to note all the foregoing because I have found that radio programs of the so-called "science" variety have suffered recently in the estimation of several educators whom I have interviewed. There is no reason , now, why radio cannot fulfill the dreams of those of us who were radio men before broadcasting existed. I hope you will consider these suggestions in that light.

Sincerely,

Taylor, Joshua S.

June 10, 1950

Dear Josh:

I do indeed remember back to the old days at Beaver Camp, and I'm sorry I wasn't in town the weekend you passed through.

I am off for Korea the end of next week and will be at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle on the 17th and 18th. I shall hope to see you then.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joshua S. Taylor
2515 Sunset Drive
Tacoma 6, Washington

JOSHUA S. TAYLOR
2515 SUNSET DRIVE
TACOMA 6, WASHINGTON

June 1, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

Can you remember back to the old days at Beaver Camp when we were running lines around the head of Lake Pleasant? That was a long time ago but I doubt you have forgotten.

I am writing you because I am going to be in New York briefly, with my wife and daughter, on our way to Europe. It would be nice to have a chat with you if you have a few minutes to spare. Margaret and Jocelyn know your parents and are very anxious to meet you. Perhaps we could drop in at your office for a few minutes.

We leave here June 3 and arrive in New York in the late afternoon of June 9, Friday, Sunday morning we board a Scandinavian Airlines plane for Copenhagen. In New York we will be at the Times Square Hotel.

Please do not put yourself to a lot of trouble. We just want to say Hello, and I know you are busy.

Yours,

Josh

Taylor, Telford

TELFORD TAYLOR
1107 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

14 October

LEHIGH 4-0105

Dear Ed -

Herewith the statement and release I mentioned to you last night. In case you are pressed for time, I have marked a few paragraphs you might find of special interest.

Will call you ~~next~~ week after next to see if we can have a visit -

Yrs -

Telford Taylor

CITIZEN'S COUNCIL FOR A DEMOCRATIC GERMANY
295 Madison Avenue
New York City

For release Sunday, October 15, 1950

A warning of the possible tragic consequences of "reckless clutching for some immediate solution" of the problem of German rearmament was transmitted to President Truman today by the Citizen's Council for a Democratic Germany.

In a statement signed by Alfred M. Bingham and General Telford Taylor, Chairman and Vice-chairman, respectively, of the Citizen's Council, the President was informed:

"The prospect of revived German military forces arouses the deepest anxiety among the peoples of Western Europe, among whom the recollections of German conquest and occupation are still bitter, and is equally disturbing to all who are interested in the development and stabilization of democratic conditions in Germany."

Alfred M. Bingham is the former Chief of the Manpower Division of American Military Government in Wuertemberg-Baden; General Telford Taylor is the former Chief of Counsel for War Crimes at Nuremberg.

Deploring the "unfortunate and muddled tendency" to dismiss the problem of German rearmament as academic, "under cover of the vague remark that German rearmament is inevitable", the statement points out that "even if the inevitability of rearmament is assumed, this leaves untouched the basic practical questions of when and how."

Before consideration can be given to the question of German rearmament, the statement declares, it is essential, if the peace of Europe is to be preserved, to assure (1) the effective arming of the Western democracies; (2) the establishment of a unified European command; and (3) the internationalization of the heavy industry of Western Europe.

"To assuage fears of revived German militarism", the statement observes,

"it is frequently proposed that the Germans shall be mobilized exclusively in infantry divisions, and shall be denied any armoured elements as well as any air forces whatsoever. The value of these supposed safeguards, if any, is very short-term. To suppose that restrictions and prohibitions of this sort offer the slightest protection against "militarism" is an utter delusion.

"For in touching off German rearmament, we are not ordering a specified amount of "knackwurst" from the delicatessen. We are starting a process and reviving a tradition with the most profound and far-reaching...implications."

German rearmament in any form must await the genuine establishment of a strong unified force of the Western democracies under a unified command and the successful integration of Western Europe's heavy industry "with safeguards against German domination and cartelist control to provide a basis for the use of the Ruhr as part of the West's military potential, without raising the ghost of Krupp!" the statement warns.

"Anger and despair" would result in France and other occupied countries if the impression were to spread that the United States places chief reliance for defense of Western Europe upon Germany, it predicts, and "at the same time a most potent propaganda weapon would be placed in the hands of the Communists."

The democracies would "surely rue the day that the first German puts on his uniform", the statement cautions, "if German rearmament is committed to the leadership of the von Manteuffels, Guderians, Halders and others who have assumed the post-war role of spokesmen for the old officers' corps..... The return of such walking anachronisms would not only be a fatal blow to German democracy; these are the very men who, in command of German troops, would be most prone to betray the western democracies in their hour of need."

A comprehensive and intelligent program is called for, the statement concludes, drawing upon the military experience of the West, but "even more importantly upon the contributions of educators", and developed in close cooperation with the reliable democratic elements in Germany, "particularly the labor movement which has never

Following is the full text of a statement on German Rearmament sent on October 13th to President Truman and released to the press by the Citizen's Council for a Democratic Germany. The statement was signed by Alfred M. Bingham, Chairman, and Telford Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the Citizen's Council.

Our extensive military involvement in Korea and the deepening peril of Soviet aggression have rightly caused the State and Defense Departments to press vigorously for the rapid creation of a Western European Army. Inevitably there has arisen from this decision the issue of German rearmament to bolster the weak allied contingents presently available.

German rearmament is a phrase which comprehends a wide variety of more or less specific proposals, but most of them involve putting Germans back into uniform, giving them weapons, and assembling them in military formations capable of effective employment in combat. The prospect of revived German military forces arouses the deepest anxiety among the peoples of Western Europe, among whom the recollections of German conquest and occupation are still bitter, and is equally disturbing to all who are interested in the development and stabilization of democratic conditions in Germany, including a large part of the German people themselves. "The tragic irony of seeking the return of the Germans to the international community in the military role in which they were denounced in two World Wars has been more widely noted in Germany and on the Continent generally than in the United States", according to the Foreign Policy Bulletin. But it has by no means escaped notice in the United States, and editorials in our leading newspapers reflect a high degree of confusion and uncertainty. Recently there has been an unfortunate and muddled tendency to dismiss the whole problem as academic, under cover of the vague remark that "German rearmament is inevitable." Even if one were to assume the "inevitability" of German rearmament, this leaves untouched the basic practical questions of "When" and "How."

When? From the vague reports of the discussions among the three Foreign Ministers during their recent meeting in New York, it appears to have been assumed there that the Germans will be rearmed with American weapons and that German units will be assembled under the command of a "Western European Army." It must be clearly recognized, however, that these are only assumptions and not actuality. For the inescapable facts are that, as of this time, there are no American arms available for distribution to German troops except at the expense of the allocations to France and the other Western European democracies, and that there is no Western European Army.

There is indeed, an international military headquarters at Fontainebleau, but this is merely a liaison and planning headquarters with no powers of command over the forces of the several nations represented at the headquarters. The process of establishing a Western European Army under unified command will be at best a painful and delicate one, even without the additional complications of initial German participation. The task of mobilizing a sufficient quantity of modern arms and materiel for such an army is gigantic and will be terribly costly, even without taking into consideration the creation of German divisions.

These military and economic difficulties are, if anything, over-matched by the political problems. If the United States creates the impression that our main reliance for the defense of Western Europe is shifting to Germany, there will be a wave of anger and despair in France and the other formerly-occupied countries which will do our cause irremediable harm. At the same time, a most potent propaganda weapon would be placed in the hands of the Communists.

There is abundant reason, therefore, for Mr. Schuman's insistence that France and the other Western democracies be given priority in the distribution of American military aid, as well as for his fear that premature and excessive emphasis on German rearmament may obstruct his valiant efforts to internationalize Western Europe's heavy industry through the Schuman plan. Successful consummation of such efforts, with suitable safeguards against German domination and cartelist control might provide a basis for the use of the Ruhr as part of the West's military potential, without raising the ghost of Krupp. And once there is a solid core of well armed and trained American, British, French and allied forces under unified command, Western Europeans may view uniformed Germans with less fear.

Discussion of German rearmament at this time can serve a useful purpose in spurring the French and the other Western democracies to accelerate the creation of a European force, so long as they do not suspect us of discounting them in favor of the Germans. By all means and with all speed, we must "get on with" the mobilization, arming, and training of our Allies. By all means, too, we must tackle the thorny problems of sovereignty and technique that impede the establishment of a unified command. But let us not treat the phrase "Western European Army" as a statement of fact instead of an expression of hope and resolve, or as a "cover" for German rearmament instead of a goal to be pursued on its own merits.

How? It is especially regrettable that, neither at the Foreign Ministers' conference nor at other times, have the State or National Defense Departments given the public any indication of what sort of plans they have worked out for the method of re-constituting German military units, or of what nature the German troops are expected to be. It is regrettable because these questions, so little discussed in the press, are of the deepest significance, both to internal social and political conditions in Germany and to Germany's role in world affairs.

To assuage fears of revived German militarism, it is frequently proposed that the Germans shall be mobilized exclusively in infantry divisions, and shall be denied any armoured elements as well as any air force whatsoever. In the very early stages of German rearmament these limitations might have some merit, as a means of diminishing German striking power until the Allied forces approach their planned strength. But it is vital that we clearly understand that the value of these supposed safeguards, if any, is very short-term. To suppose that restrictions and prohibitions of this sort offer the slightest protection against "militarism" is an utter delusion.

For in touching off German rearmament, we are not ordering a specified quantity of "knackwurst" from the delicatessen. We are starting a process and reviving a tradition with the most profound and far-reaching economic, cultural and political implications. We will no more be able or willing to enforce predetermined limitations on the number of German divisions or prohibitions against tanks and planes than we have been to maintain dismantling schedules and steel production quotas. Once German infantry starts to march, it will soon march with tanks; once German tanks start to roll, German airplanes will soon fly.

Safeguards against "militarism" must, then, be looked for elsewhere. These safeguards are to be found, if anywhere, in the fields of recruitment, indoctrination, leadership, and organization. Answers must be found to questions like the following: 1) How are the German soldiers of the future to be selected? 2) What ideals or ends are to be held up before them as meriting risk and possible death? 3) What traditions will they be taught to extoll? 4) Who will be their officers? 5) How will units be integrated with units of other nationalities? On these basic and burning problems hardly a word has appeared in public print.

The purpose of German rearmament must be to create not a weak force which we distrust but an effective force which will be a reliable ally of the democracies. This means a German army which is dedicated to the protection of German democracy as well as German soil. At the end of the first World War, a few far-sighted German democrats - notably Scheidemann and Grzesinski - saw the importance of eliminating the reactionary, caste-ridden features of the Reichswehr. They were, unhappily, too few, and Germany and the world have paid a terrible price for their failure.

If, today or tomorrow, German rearmament is committed to the leadership of the von Manteuffels, Guderians, Halders and others who have assumed the post-war role of spokesmen for the old officers' corps, we will surely rue the day that the first German puts on his uniform. The return of such walking anachronisms would not only be a fatal blow to German democracy; these are the very men who, in command of German troops, would be most prone to betray the Western democracies in their hour of need.

The task of building a "democratic" German force cannot, however, be solved merely by the exclusion of former Wehrmacht and SS officers. It can only be achieved by a comprehensive and intelligent program. As yet not even the vaguest answers to the problems raised have been revealed.

We believe answers can be found. Experience of military men in the Western democracies must be drawn upon. But even more important will be the contributions of educators. In formulating plans, close cooperation with the more reliable democratic elements in Germany, particularly in the labor movement which has never been contaminated by militaristic thinking, must be sought.

The democratic elements in Germany are today as opposed to a revival of German militarism as their late enemies of the West. We will not advance the democratic cause by desperate and uncritical efforts to rearm the Germans.

"Fear has always been a bad counsellor and terror is no philosophy" wrote von Seeckt, and we may well ponder this lesson from the most astute of twentieth century German generals. Too much of the current talk about German rearmament reflects a reckless clutching for some immediate solutions and it is fraught with problems which must be handled with wisdom, not desperation.

Let us put first things first. Let us speed the arming of the Western democracies, establish a unified command, internationalize the heavy industry of Western Europe before we consider the rearmament of Germany and meanwhile develop a plan for the mobilization and participation of German troops on a basis which will truly strengthen the democratic ideals which we are striving to uphold.

Alfred M. Bingham, Chairman

Telford Taylor- Vice-Chairman

October 13, 1950

Taylor, Telford

TELFORD TAYLOR
1107 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

JUdson 2-3865

Phone

Ofs called 6/20

June 17, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Ed:

On Wednesday, June 28, at 8:30 PM, a small group is meeting informally at my home with Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan and Senator Estes Kefauver, to discuss the coming elections to the 82nd Congress.

Domestic trends coupled with the critical international situation make it especially important that the American people be represented by an enlightened Congress. Numerous basic domestic issues confront us and now of all times we can ill afford a Congress which may allow our foreign relations to become the sport of regional prejudice, personal ambition or selfish factions. It is the realization of these over-riding national requirements that has prompted efforts to achieve a cooperative, rather than a merely partisan approach to basic issues of foreign policy such as the occupation policy in Germany and Japan, the Point Four program, and general disarmament under adequate international safe-guards.

The choice of the men who will compose the next Congress is less than ever a matter of purely local concern. The vote of a Senator from California, Iowa or North Carolina may profoundly affect the entire United States and thus directly influence the destinies of people in New York and all other states. It is a matter of deep concern to us that effective support shall be provided to candidates who have demonstrated their ability and disposition to treat national issues from the standpoint of national interest.

The purpose of our meeting with Secretary Brannan and Senator Kefauver will be to manifest, and to discuss means of stimulating support for candidates of stature who meet these standards. On behalf of our distinguished guests, I cordially invite you to join the group and meet with us on this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Telford

P. S. Please let us know by mail or phone if we may expect you.

Taylor, Telford

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.
May 4, 1950

Dear Telford:

Thanks very much for your note regarding Shuster's appointment. I hope to make use of the information when he finds himself in the news again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Telford Taylor
Paul, Weiss, Wharton & Garrison
61 Broadway
New York 6, New York

PAUL, WEISS, WHARTON & GARRISON

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 3-6070

RANDOLPH E. PAUL*
ROBERT E. SAMUELS
LOUIS S. WEISS
JOHN F. WHARTON
LLOYD K. GARRISON
RUSSELL H. WILDE
MYER D. MERMIN
HOWARD A. SEITZ
TELFORD TAYLOR
H. RUSSELL WINOKUR
SAMUEL J. SILVERMAN
ALEXANDER HEHMEYER
ADRIAN W. DE WIND
LOUIS EISENSTEIN *

ARTHUR J. COHEN
COUNSEL

*WASHINGTON OFFICE
1614 EYE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

April 24, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Station WTOP
Warner Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ed:

I don't at all know whether this matter is in your line or not, but I thought there was a bare chance you might be interested in the enclosed correspondence, bearing on the recent selection of Dr. Shuster as Commissioner for Bavaria.

Needless to say, my letters to Mrs. McCormick and to the State Department are not for publication, but the information therein can readily be checked by looking at the proceedings of the Academy of Political Science for May 1949, Pages 232-238, especially at the foot of Page 233.

Sincerely yours,

Telford Taylor

Telford Taylor

TT:ES
Encl.

PAUL, WEISS, WHARTON & GARRISON
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHitehall 3-6070

RANDOLPH E. PAUL *
ROBERT E. SAMUELS
LOUIS S. WEISS
JOHN F. WHARTON
LLOYD K. GARRISON
RUSSELL H. WILDE
MYER D. MERMIN
HOWARD A. SEITZ
TELFORD TAYLOR
H. RUSSELL WINOKUR
MORTIMER S. EDELSTEIN
SAMUEL J. SILVERMAN
ALEXANDER HEHMEYER
ADRIAN W. DE WIND
LOUIS EISENSTEIN *

ARTHUR J. COHEN
COUNSEL

*WASHINGTON OFFICE
1614 EYE STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

April 21, 1950.

Mrs. Ann O'Hare McCormick
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. McCormick:

I am presuming on our luncheon meeting on the German problem a few weeks ago to bring to your attention a matter which I, personally, believe to be very serious indeed. I note that in your column the day before yesterday, you commented favorably on the appointment of Dr. George Shuster as Commissioner for Bavaria, and I feel that this is one of the few occasions in which your writings on the German question do not reflect your customarily well informed and penetrating approach.

I am enclosing herewith all but the first page (which dealt with other matters) of a letter I have sent today to Mr. Henry Kellermann, who is one of the leading bureau chiefs at the State Department on German affairs. A number of us here in New York have been impressed with the necessity of supporting Mr. McCloy's budget for reeducation in Germany, and I have been in constant touch with Mr. Kellermann in order to do what little I can in that direction. As you will see from the contents of my letter to Mr. Kellermann, the appointment of Dr. Shuster has come as quite an unexpected and bitter disappointment to us. I find it hard to

believe that you were aware of Dr. Shuster's published views in this field at the time you made the comments in your column.

I suppose you have seen the series of three articles in the daily Compass dealing with Dr. Shuster's past record on the German question. I am not a reader of the Compass, and I have not checked the facts therein; furthermore, I suppose that even assuming the truth of everything in these articles, it could be hoped that Dr. Shuster is wiser now than he was before the war. However, the episodes described in my letter to Mr. Kellermann occurred in my presence and just one year ago, or four years after the war. Immediately thereafter, I brought this to General Clay's attention, but he decided (and, I believe, rightly) that to deny Dr. Shuster's insulting attack on the occupation would attract more attention than had the attack itself. Accordingly, nothing was said.

It is my belief that it is utterly indefensible to send to Germany a man who avowedly scoffs at the reeducation program, which he is now supposed to be under duty to carry out, and who wantonly attacks the occupational administration of which he will become a part, as having been guilty of atrocities and "bestial conduct".

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

TT:ES

Telford Taylor

P.S. I would much appreciate it if you would bring this letter and the enclosure to the attention of Mr. Sulzberger.

Mr. Henry Kellermann

want to ask him to do anything to help out he will be glad to comply.

Here in New York, we have just sent a letter to The New York Times calling for support of the appropriation, signed by Mr. George Brett (President of the MacMillan Company), Harry Greenstein (former advisor on Jewish affairs), Arthur Mayer (former advisor on motion picture affairs) and Saul Padover, in addition to myself.

In the meantime, the announcement of the appointment of Dr. Shuster has come as a most unexpected and disheartening blow to all of us who are interested in an effective democratization program in Germany. For the life of me, I cannot understand how an appointment such as this came to be made. You must certainly be aware of Dr. Shuster's general reputation on the German problem. In addition, I suggest you look at the proceedings of the Academy of Political Science for May, 1949, in which a speech by Dr. Shuster on German Reeducation is printed (pages 232 to 238). In this speech, he talks about the Occupation's previous endeavors in the education field as "clumsy and even abysmally ignorant attempts to reform the German schools", and goes on to say, speaking of Bavarian opposition to our efforts to equalize educational opportunities:

> "Germany, under the Weimar Republic and, even in a measure under Hitler, had made rather ample provision for scholarships to assist well qualified, needy young people to complete their secondary and university education. It seems to me that the best and cheapest measure we could have adopted....would have been to replenish the coffers from which these funds were derived."

The concluding recommendations of Dr. Shuster's article included - "abrogation of all unnecessary and piddling education reforms. That sort of thing our Army was never designed to accomplish, and harping on its importance merely tends to make us seem ridiculous".

I can hardly think that this promises a very sound attitude toward the problem of reeducation in Bavaria, which is where Dr. Shuster is going. Far worse than what I have quoted above is his statement in this same speech:

> "Crimes committed by American personnel representing the United States seem so horrible in retrospect that it is difficult to believe that Americans could have resorted to such bestial practices."

This is a wanton and baseless attack on the Occupation and on everyone who was over there in uniform or in civilian clothes. How a man who has said such a thing as this about the Occupation can now be sent over to represent it is quite beyond my comprehension. I am strongly of the opinion that, if the decision to send him is irrevocable, he should first be called down to a public hearing by the State Department and required either to back up this insulting attack on the Army and on all Occupation officials, or else to retract it.

I am afraid I must say very bluntly in conclusion that episodes of this sort are extremely harmful to the purpose of the State Department in Germany and are very discouraging to those

of us who have been trying to support your reeducation program.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Telford Taylor

TT:RS

Taylor, Telford

PAUL, WEISS, WHARTON & GARRISON

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 3-6070

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ARTHUR J. COHEN
COUNSEL

*WASHINGTON OFFICE
1614 EYE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

February 7, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ed:

After we talked on the phone yesterday, and realizing that England is your destination, I thought that you might be interested in the enclosed personal letter which I sent today to a close friend of mine in England.

Incidentally, and with full awareness that you must have slews of friends in England and limited time at your disposal there, I am sure you would find it interesting and pleasant to make the acquaintance of Elwyn Jones, one of the ablest and most promising of the younger labor members of Parliament. He is the Parliamentary Secretary to the Attorney-General, and was a member of the British Delegation at the Nuremberg trials.

I am most envious of your prospective voyage. Mary and I will look forward to hearing about it and to making your wife's acquaintance when you return.

Sincerely yours,

Telford Taylor

TT:SKS
Encl:

Copied for London

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
Elysées 18-47 21, Rue de Berri, Paris, VIIIe

Dear Ed,

Mr. will undertake
[illegible] Professor Taylor — who
might be Master when he
calls on you — — Davis

Taylor, Telford

Mar. Will see

War Crimes Division, JAG
Rm. 2A670, The Pentagon
Washington 25, D.C.

16 May 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While in Europe a few weeks ago, I had several pleasant encounters with your Paris colleague, Dave Schoenbrun, who asked me to look you up upon my return. I am planning to be in New York most of next week, and will take the liberty of telephoning to see if you are free for a drink some afternoon.

Sincerely yours,

Telford Taylor

F

New York telephone: ~~Gramercy 5-7019~~

{ WA 3-6070
61 Broadway

Thurs. 3/26
7:30

11/10/49
1:00

Lunch.

Cent.

Teitelbaum, David E.

825 Crown Street,
Brooklyn 13, New York,
Oct. 24, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was unfortunate that I caught you at such an inopportune moment a week ago Friday when I tried to visit you at your office.

Unfortunately, all I had a chance to discuss during our trip in the elevator was that slip up on time zones in Volume II of "I Can Hear It Now."

However, I did have other matters to talk about, such as my trip to the Far East, which preceded yours, and the doings of some of our mutual acquaintances such as Charles C. Shaw and Cecil Brown.

I am still at International News Service--now in my fifth year--and continue to work inconvenient hours but I do hope to visit you again before long and perhaps, then, we will have a bit more time.

My best wishes for your continued well-being and the forthcoming issue of "I Can Hear It Now."

Sincerely,

David E. Teitelbaum

David E. Teitelbaum

Terry, Hugh B.

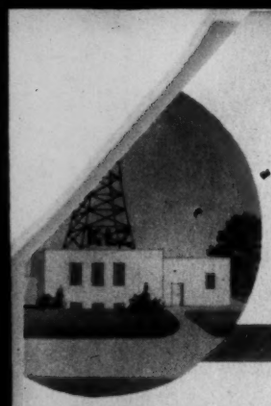
July 11, 1951

Dear Hugh:

This is the first day of my vacation and I find to my horror that I have never answered your kind note of December 6 about the article in Look on the "CBS News Team". It is indeed a grand outfit; I am more proud of having found many of those boys than I am of anything that I have ever done personally on the air. You were most gracious and generous to write as you did, and I hope you will forgive the delay in answering.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hugh B. Terry
Radio Station KOA
Denver 2, Colorado



RADIO STATION KLZ

"THE PIONEER STATION OF THE WEST"

DENVER 2, COLORADO

& TELEVISION, INC.
AN -

December 6, 1950

(20)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

That fine article in Look Magazine about "CBS News Team" has now made the rounds of our entire staff and has come to its final resting place on the bulletin board of our news room.

It was a swell article and made us feel good to know that we are associated with your kind of a hard working, capable group.

You have a swell staff doing an outstanding job, and I am sure I know from whence comes their inspiration.

Congratulations and keep up the good work.

Best regards,

Hugh

Hugh B. Terry
General Manager

HBT:mmm

Terry, Hugh B.

January 2, 1950

Dear Hugh:

Attached is a copy of the December 19th effort on the Public Utilities hearings in Washington.

Season's greetings and best wishes to you and yours.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hugh B. Terry
Radio Station KLZ
Denver 2, Colorado

Thomas, Lowell

December 19, 1951

Dear Tommy:

You are as usual a most thoughtful and gracious guy. I would indeed like to use your broadcasting facilities on the 24th and 25th. Janet finally laid down the law and said there would be no Christmas on Quaker Hill unless I spent atleast a couple of days up there, so I am going to do it.

Again my thanks for the kind comments about the television show; there are times when I wish the damn thing had never been invented.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
Hammersley Hill
Pawling, New York

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

7

December 12, 1951

Hi Ed,

I understand you may be coming up to the country for a few days, around Christmas. Sure hope you do!

We'll be around on Monday and Tuesday, and there will be no problems regarding either space or the teletype.

Hope to see you before then. In fact, I'd like to explain what I had in mind when I asked whether you were going to be at the Park Lane last Tuesday.

Yours,

Tommy

Thomas, Lowell

LT Thomas

January 31, 1950

7

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your note. We may be calling you on the long distance nearly every day! At any rate, I much appreciate the offer. Maybe the best way would be for me to advise my nine listeners to keep their radios tuned to CBS until you come on from London. I think that's what I'll do.

Frank and Pros always trying to make life difficult, tell me they have asked you to say a word or two in behalf of the Dalai Lama, tonight, Friday. Pros said he hoped that I would do a piece on Reggie Fox -- this because the papers are carrying stories telling how Reggie right now, is sending out calls for help, from Lhasa. These have been coming through each night. A number of American radio hams have picked them up and have been phoning me. The U P story in this mornings Herald Tribune is mildly amusing. It concludes: "'Radio Tibet' will start regular broadcasts tomorrow in English, Chinese, and Tibetan. It is believed that radio Tibet has been set up.... by Reg Fox, a British citizen etc... married to a Tibetan."

As a matter of fact U P got that information from me the day I returned. I simply told them that Reg has a rather feeble radio station, and that he, for a number of years has acted as the ears of the Tibetan government.

Pros wanted me to tell a lot about him tonight. I replied that if you really intended to use a story I'd rather give it to you. Then, maybe I'll follow up on Monday evening.

Lowell Thomas
Hammersley Hill
Pawling, N. Y.

Or, I may wait another three weeks. This isn't quite the moment for me to tell the story because it doesn't come in our series until Installment Number 5, the second week in March.

Nevertheless, Reggie is in the news right now. And if you want to mention him you might say that he is sorta the mystery man of Central Asia, and although born an Englishman and a veteran of the First World War he now regards himself as a Tibetan.

Enclosed are two long messages I have just received from him. Go right ahead and use any of it you wish.

Have a good trip — plus a little holiday!

Lowell

Lowell Thomas
Hammersley Hill
Pawling, N. Y.

Lhasa, Tibet
Via Gyantse and Siliguri

Dear Lowell,

Since your departure from Lhasa the political situation as a result of the Chinese Communist threat has deteriorated. Even the necessary initiative for the protection of the State by the Government, the monks, and others, has been entirely lacking. The reason for this is the popular fear of reprisals, the Tibetans now realizing that the Communists no doubt will try to make good their threat and eventually come.

Some outside influence must be brought to bear, quickly, to raise the morale of these simple, and highly religious people -- that is, raise it so they will not let the Communists just walk in and take over as the latter think they are going to do. If America, having stopped the advance of Communism in so many other countries, could do so here, such an effort, in addition to preserving Tibet, would change for the better, the whole situation in North Eastern India where the present state of affairs is so dangerous and inflammable. The popular opinion abroad seems to be that Tibet is a part of China. This is due largely to Chinese propaganda, also to inaccurate atlasses, and even because of ignorant broadcasts especially from India. All this does Tibet a great injustice. She resents it bitterly, especially after all she has done during the last forty years to rid herself of even a vague suspicion of the suzerainty which China has claimed over her. The fact is, Tibet has been successful in maintaining her independence even against persistent Chinese military attacks. She does not consider herself in any way connected with China.

As you know, the Tibetans are very religious and would never dream of interfering

with their neighbors. They are a well defined ethnic unit, different from all their neighbors in looks, dress, food, habits, general outlook on life, and surely have as much right to live independently as any other nation. If nothing is done now to aid Tibet, if the Communists are allowed to just walk in no greater crime could be committed against the rights of a small nation.

As you know, there is a striking contrast between Tibet and China. For instance, famines regularly occur in the latter. They are unknown in Tibet. This does not mean we have a surplus of food. In fact, if the Communists come Tibet will be stripped bare, and the standard of living reduced possibly to a starvation level.

I have been trying to persuade the Tibetan government to call for immediate help from the U N., America, and the countries of the British Commonwealth. I am praying that if they do help it will not be too late.

Tibet has faith in the strength of America but realizes your country is so far away and so out of touch with Tibetan affairs. Alas, about all the Tibetans have done to date is invoke the power of God. This they call "Shapden". It consists of offerings to God - imploring His immediate aid. In this way, they hope that something will happen to prevent their ancient native land from being over-run by the Chinese Reds. Through these religious appeals they even hope to bring other countries to their aid without making any direct appeal in the normal way. I trust their religious faith will be rewarding.

Will you, Lowell, use your own good offices and ask your influential friends to respond to this appeal from Central Asia, this appeal called "Shapden" that I have described to you.

Your friends may ask, who I am. Please explain that I "gate-crashed" into Lhasa in 1936 and have been here ever since; that I have a Tibetan wife and four children; that they depend upon me to a great extent for word from the outside world; that all these years the Tibetans

from the highest to the lowest have been kind to me and have made me welcome. I want to do everything within my power to help them.

P.S. Lowell, point out to the Americans, if you can, that Tibet actually is a large slice of Asia. Once lost it would be difficult ever to recover. If it falls it may mean that the whole of the Asian Continent plus a large slice of Europe will be Red, with all that that means. Just mark it off on the map to get the true perspective.

THE

TIBET RADIO ASKS AID AGAINST REDS

Broadcast Says Government of Dalai Lama Is 'Shocked' at Peiping Invasion Threat

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 31 (UP) —The Tibetan Government, in faintly heard radio broadcasts, appealed today for aid against a threatened Chinese Communist invasion.

A faint wavering voice calling from a station that announced itself as Radio Tibet said that the Government of the Dalai Lama was "shocked" by the threat of a Communist invasion and that it appealed to all neighboring countries for aid in fighting possible aggression.

The announcer said that "in the interests of the people of Tibet" the Government felt obliged to issue a communiqué in reply to Chinese Communist claims to the country. The broadcast added:

"The Peiping radio is repeatedly putting out its intention of 'liberating' Tibet. It has called upon the Tibetan people to overthrow the Dalai Lama and his Government.

"But Tibet will definitely oppose the claim that she is part of China * * * she has never recognized Chinese suzerainty.

"The Government and His Holiness [the Dalai Lama] are shocked at the threat of Communist invasion. The Tibetan people enjoy the 'profound religious bondage' from which they desire no 'liberation.'

"They are firmly resolved to protect His Holiness, their religion and their country and lives. * * *

"With her geographical position of strategic importance in Asia, her independence should be of considerable importance to all her neighbors."

Tibet is bordered by India and China.

Today's broadcasts from Tibet were made in English, on a wave length of 41 meters at 7.2 megacycles. A dispatch from Kalimpong, in northern Bengal near the Tibetan frontier, said "Radio Tibet" would start regular broadcasts tomorrow in English, Chinese and Tibetan.

It is believed that "Radio Tibet" has been set up in behalf of the Tibetan Government by Reginald Fox, a British citizen who has lived in Lhasa, the capital, for many years and is married to a Tibetan.

Tibet Radios Quavery SOS Against Reds

New Delhi, India, Jan. 31 (U.P.)—The Tibetan Government, in faintly-heard radio broadcasts, appealed today for aid against a threatened Chinese Communist invasion.

A thin, quavering voice calling from a station that announced itself as Radio Tibet said the Dalai Lama's Government was "shocked" by the threat of a Red invasion and appealed to all neighboring countries for aid in fighting aggression.

The announcer said that "in the interests of the people of Tibet" the Government felt obliged to issue a communique in reply to Chinese Communist claims to the country called "the roof of the world."

Never Admitted Chinese Rule.

"Tibet will definitely oppose the claim that she is part of China . . . She has never recognized Chinese suzerainty," the broadcast said. "The Government and His Holiness (the Dalai Lama) are shocked at the threat of Communist invasion.

"The Tibetan people . . . are firmly resolved to protect His Holiness, their religion and their country and lives . . ."

Tibet is bordered by India and China. On her northern frontier is China's vast Sinkiang Province, in which Russia is steadily increasing her influence.

HT

BY ROBERT BRANSON

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JAN. 31--(UP)--THE TIBETAN GOVERNMENT, IN FAINTLY-HEARD RADIO BROADCASTS, APPEALED TODAY FOR AID AGAINST A THREATENED CHINESE COMMUNIST INVASION.

A THIN, WAVERING VOICE CALLING FROM A STATION WHICH ANNOUNCED ITSELF AS RADIO TIBET SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DALAI LAMA WAS "SHOCKED" BY THE THREAT OF A RED INVASION AND THAT IT APPEALED TO ALL NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES FOR AID IN FIGHTING POSSIBLE AGGRESSION.

THE ANNOUNCER SAID THAT "IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF TIBET" THE GOVERNMENT FELT OBLIGED TO ISSUE A COMMUNIQUE IN REPLY TO CHINESE COMMUNIST CLAIMS TO THE COUNTRY WHICH IS CALLED "THE ROOF OF THE WORLD."

"THE PEKING RADIO IS REPEATEDLY PUTTING OUT ITS INTENTION OF 'LIBERATING' TIBET," THE BROADCAST SAID. "IT HAS CALLED UPON THE TIBETAN PEOPLE TO OVERTHROW THE DALAI LAMA AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

"BUT TIBET WILL DEFINITELY OPPOSE THE CLAIM THAT IT IS PART OF CHINA ...SHE HAS NEVER RECOGNIZED CHINESE SUZERAINTY.

"THE GOVERNMENT AND HIS HOLINESS (THE DALAI LAMA) ARE SHOCKED AT THE THREAT OF COMMUNIST INVASION.

"THE TIBETAN PEOPLE ENJOY THE 'PROFOUND RELIGIOUS' BONDAGE' FROM THISH THEY DESIRE NO 'LIBERATION.'

"THEY ARE FIRMLY RESOLVED TO PROTECT HIS HOLINESS, THEIR RELIGION AND THEIR COUNTRY AND LIVES.....

"WITH HER GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE IN ASIA, HER INDEPENDENCE SHOULD BE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE TO ALL HER NEIGHBORS."

TIBET IS BORDERED BY INDIA AND CHINA. ON ITS NORTHERN FRONTIER IS CHINA'S VAST SINKIANG PROVINCE, IN WHICH RUSSIA IS TEADILY INCREASING ITS INFLUENCE.

TODAY'S BROADCASTS FROM TIBET WERE MADE IN ENGLISH, ON A WAVE LENGTH OF 41 METERS AT 7.2 MEGACYCLES. THEY WERE HEARD AT SEVERAL POINTS IN INDIA FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS.

A DISPATCH FROM KALIMPONG, IN NORTHERN BENGAL NEAR THE TIBETAN FRONTIER, SAID THAT "RADIO TIBET" WOULD START REGULAR BROADCASTS TOMORROW IN ENGLISH, CHINESE AND TIBETAN.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT "RADIO TIBET" HAS BEEN SET UP IN BEHALF OF THE TIBETAN GOVERNMENT BY REGINALD FOX, A BRITISH CITIZEN WHO HAS LIVED IN LHASA, THE CAPITAL, FOR MANY YEARS AND IS MARRIED TO A TIBETAN.

SEEKING TO EXPLAIN TO THE WORLD THE ATTITUDE OF TIBET, THE MOST ISOLATED CIVILIZED COUNTRY, TODAY'S BROADCASTS SAID:

"FOR 38 YEARS NOW TIBET HAS ENJOYED THE FRUITS OF INDEPENDENCE, IN THE YEAR WHICH CORRESPONDENTS TO THE YEAR 1912 OF THE ENGLISH CALENDAR TIBET EXPELLED FROM HER TERRITORY THE ARMY OF THE MANCHU (CHINESE) EMPEROR AND ALL REMAINING CHINESE AUTHORITY.

"DUE TO THE UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF WORLD AFFAIRS IN RECENT TIMES, THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN RELIGIOUS AND SECURITY MEASURES.

"HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA HAS THOUGHT IT WISE TO ADOPT A POLICY OF SECLUSION WHICH UNFORTUNATELY IN SOME QUARTERS HAS BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD. TIBET HAS MERELY WISHED TO REMAIN SECLUDED BUT FRIENDLY WITH ALL NEIGHBORS."

CK414P

UP64

NIGHT

NEW DELHI, INDIA, FEB. 1.--(UP)--THE WEAK RADIO VOICE WHICH BROADCAST IN ENGLISH YESTERDAY FROM TIBET ASKING FOR HELP AGAINST CHINESE COMMUNISTS WAS ON THE AIR AGAIN TODAY.

THE NEW BROADCAST REPEATED A COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID TIBET HAD NEVER RECOGNIZED CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY AND COULD NOT RECOGNIZE CLAIMS BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS THAT TIBET BELONGED TO CHINA.

THE RADIO STATION ALSO BROADCAST PROGRAMS IN CHINESE.

YESTERDAY'S WAVERING BROADCAST SAID THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DALAI LAMA WAS "SHOCKED" BY THE THREAT OF A RED INVASION AND IT APPEALED TO ALL NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES FOR AID IN FIGHTING POSSIBLE AGGRESSION.

VR537P

Thomas, Lowell

January 30, 1950

Dear Lowell:

Just a note to say that I am pushing off for England on the 17th. I hope to see you before then, but in case I don't, I just want to say that if there is anything I can provide you in connection with the jolly old elections, you have but to let me know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
Hammersley Hill
Pawling, New York

WELL THOMAS

January 12, 1950

Dear Janet and Ed,

Just as I was about to sit down and write a few thank you notes, in long hand, Electra plunked down a thousand or more letters, some of my 1949 personal mail that she had been holding out. So, I hope you will forgive me if I just chat with you for a moment.

First of all, I am sorry to hear from Spy Smith that you haven't been feeling up to par. Hurry up and shake that off, because we are all depending on you going over to England to superintend the general elections, keep it honest, and not let the Conservatives win by such a large majority that it will be embarrassing.

Fran tells me that you may store some of your Town House furniture up here. If you do come to the country, we would be delighted to have you use our house as a caravansari, any night, whether we are at home or not. Won't you give us a ring and let us know?

Many Thanks! for the book on Mt. Athos. My interest in monasteries has been vastly stepped up by the Tibetan trip. Moreover, I have always wanted to visit Athos.

Ed, it wasn't until today that Frank told me about Winchell's report, of my going back to work for General Sarnoff! Both Winchell and Pearson have

maintained a high average in their occasional references to me. So far, I don't believe there has ever been one that has been correct. So far as I know, if it is okay with Bill Paley, Frank Stanton, and Co., I'll be on CBS until the Himalayas crumble into cataclysmic night.

Best wishes to the three of you from the three of us.

Lowell

Thomas, No

February 2, 1950

Dear Norman Thomas:

About the year-end show: We put it together with too much haste and the whole question of population pressure was just simply left out. It shouldn't have been; it wasn't conscious evasion, but just poor planning.

My belated but best wishes to you for the new year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Norman Thomas
39A Gramercy Park
New York 10, New York

Norman Thomas
39A GRAMERCY PARK
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Jan 1, 1949

Dear Ed Murrow:

I've just listened to your very fine CBS roundup of thoughtful opinion on world affairs. But one question which I am raising at many conferences: did your people omit considerations of pressure of population on soil because they aren't too serious & can be easily solved? I'm with a neo-Malthusian but these problems worry me and ought not to be dodged because of fears including fear of objections to birth control from powerful religions. A Happy New Year

Norman Thomas

Thornburg, Raymond

October 4, 1950

Dear Pinky:

Even though I dwell five days
a week somewhere between the
Philistines and the Israelites,
I am now enlightened. Thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Raymond Thornburg
President
Pawling Rubber Corp.
Pawling, New York

TELEPHONE PAWLING 3231

Pawling RUBBER CORPORATION
extruded rubber products
PAWLING, NEW YORK

September 22, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City .

Dear Ed:

You asked me one of those sixty-four dollar questions during the supper served by the Ebenezer Baptist Church at the Pawling Methodist Church about ten days ago. The question was something to the effect of who, or why, or what was Ebenezer. Here is the answer which I looked up in the Bible Dictionary which Ralph Lankler gave to the Senior Grade in the Sunday School last year:

> "Ebenezer - (Stone of Help) a commemorative stone set up by Samuel near Mispah, where the Lord discomfited the Philistines".

The Philistines, I assume, were harassing the Isrealites. Apparently somebody was doing it even in those days.

Sincerely,

Raymond Thornburg
President

RT:fa

Thornburg, Raymond

May 25, 1950

Dear Pinky:

This is dictated in great haste just before I take off for Berlin. The real purpose is to tell you that Janet and I are sorry we couldn't accept you invitation to the Guidepoets dinner. We were still in Washington at that time. We are both hoping that come July and August we can spend some time on the Hill.

As ever yours,

Mr. Raymond Thornburg
Guidepoets Associates, Inc.
Pawling, New York

April 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Thornburg:

Your letter of the 18th has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. As he and Mrs. Murrow are in Washington, I very much doubt that they will be able to attend the Guideposts Dinner. However, if they should return to New York before the 8th of May, your invitation will be brought to their attention.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Flateff
Secretary

Mr. Raymond Thornburg
Guideposts Associates, Inc.
Pawling, New York

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VE EDITOR
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RAYMOND THORNBURG
PUBLISHER
FREDERIC C. DECKER
MANAGING DIRECTOR
W. IRVING GRANVILLE
DIR. OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

A WORKABLE PATTERN FOR LIVING Guideposts Associates, INC.
PERSONAL SPIRITUAL MESSAGES TO YOU FROM GREAT LEADERS

PAWLING, NEW YORK
April 18, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

This informal note is to invite Janet and you to join us, if you can, at our Guideposts Dinner in the grand ballroom of the New Yorker Hotel on Monday evening May 8th, at 6:15 P.M. The dinner is to mark our first five thrill-packed years, and I believe it is going to be a great occasion. Lowell is going to be Master of Ceremonies. The speakers are going to include Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, Branch Rickey, Fulton Oursler, John C. Whitaker, President of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Reuben Robertson, President of Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Gene Tunney and a few other luminaries.

Pherbia and I would like to have you join us as our guests, if that is possible. We have missed seeing you up here this winter, and are anticipating the time when you will be back on the hill regularly.

With my very kindest regards to Janet and yourself, from both Pherbia and me, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

RT:cjk

RAYMOND THORNBURG

Thornton, Gov

June 7, 1951

Dear Governor Thornton:

I would not have you think that I am unappreciative of your invitation to attend the Aspen Institute this summer. It was for me a matter of real regret, that I was forced to decline the invitation due to the fact that I shall be out of the country. I am hopeful that my failure to attend this year shall not prevent my receiving an invitation on a subsequent occasion.

Thank you very much indeed for your gracious letter of invitation.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Governor Thornton
The State of Colorado
Executive Chambers
Denver, Colorado

17

THE STATE OF COLORADO
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
DENVER

DAN THORNTON
GOVERNOR

March 26, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been advised by Walter P. Paepke, President, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, that you have been invited to participate in the Aspen Institute this summer.

All the citizens of Colorado join me in wishing that you will be able to come to Colorado for this outstanding series of discussions which, in such a short period of time, has obtained an international recognition. It would be a privilege to add your name to the growing list of distinguished Colorado guests.

The small, historical, mountain town has an ideal climate and picturesque location high in our Rockies, and you would have excellent opportunities to combine vacationland activities with seminar work.

If your busy schedule permits you to come to Colorado, please be assured that the services of this office are available at any time to assist in helping you enjoy your visit to the Centennial State.

Sincerely,

Dan Thornton

Dan Thornton

Thornton, Marshal H.N.

NEWMAN & BISCO

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 3-1100

November 24, 1950

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As the attorneys for Marshal H.N. Thornton and the Duke of Argyll, we have been ~~requested to advise~~ you that Marshal Thornton has left on his return trip to England and that any communications with reference to the Spanish Armada expedition may be sent to him there at either of the following addresses:

South Moreton Manor
Nr Didcot
Berks, England

13 Buckingham Gate
London S.W. 1
England

Marshal Thornton has suggested that if you do write to him it would be well to send a copy of your letter to us so that we may be posted on all current developments.

Yours very truly,

Leonard G. Bisco

LGB/mr

Tincher, Robt. R.

A Cowles Station

WNAX

SIOUX CITY · YANKTON

ROBERT R. TINCHER
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA
August 17, 1951

General Omar N. Bradley
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

General J. L. Collins
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

The Hon. Chan Gurney
Civil Aeronautics Board
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The South Dakota Fish and Game Commission has just announced the seasons for pheasants, and I hasten to pass the information on to you, so that you can have it in your thinking, with respect to the possibility of coming out during the season.

In several South Dakota counties, just north of Yankton, the season has been set for 25 days of hunting, with a bag limit of 3 cocks per day, non-resident hunters will be limited to 5 days of hunting with a take home limit of 15 birds.

My scouts report that there are plenty of birds in the area, and that we should have some excellent shooting.

State residents will be permitted to ship 5 birds out of the state; therefore, if you gentlemen could not make it for the entire 5 days, in order to get your 15 birds, then we could supplement by shipping some to you out of our own resident shooting. In other words, if you could come out for say, only three days, then your take home limit of 9 could be supplemented by shipping tags of a resident, of 5 birds, to give you each a total of 14 birds. Of course, if you could stay the full 5 days, and take home the 15, then together with our shipping tags, you could have a total of 20 birds.

Hunting will start at noon, CST, October 20, which is on a Saturday. If we could get started promptly at noon on

Saturday, we could have Saturday, Sunday, and Monday shooting (or longer, if you can spare the time), and then be back at your desks on Tuesday or possibly Wednesday.

It would be my desire to run this hunt with the very least possible fan-fare and publicity, and it would be just some good fellows getting together for some good hunting. This decision would be left entirely up to you gentlemen, but I am assuming that you would prefer it that way.

Let me know what you think of the idea, and how you think this might fit into your schedule.

Best personal regards,

Robert R. Tincher

P.S. Perhaps you could fly out with Bradley, Collins, and Gurney, from Washington.

Tichner, Robt. R.

July 11, 1951

Dear Bob:

Big Aggie now reposes on the desk of my Research Assistant (he being the only really honest man in the shop) and when fines are assessed for poor writing or for fluffs on the air, the fines are deposited in Big Aggie. One day we shall destroy her and then the whole shop will probably be speechless as a result of the celebration.

Our best thanks.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Robert R. Tichner
Station WNAX
Yankton, South Dakota

Tincher, Robt. R.

July 10, 1951

Dear Bob:

Your letter of June 20 is the kind that delights me as I am sure it will General Bradley. Right now I can't give you a definite yes, but believe me I want to and I am sure General Bradley will want to do the same. He is a magnificent shot, shoots both pheasant and duck with a double barrelled 20 gauge, both barrels full choke.

If you can give me a couple of weeks notice as to the opening of your season, I will certainly do everything I possibly can to make it. Again my best thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert R. Tincher
Station WNAX
Sioux City
Yankton, South Dakota

A Cowles Station
WNAX
SIOUX CITY · YANKTON

ROBERT R. TINCHER
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA
June 20, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I was interested in hearing on your show Monday, that you refered to the fact that General Bradley hopes to retire this summer; and at that time you and he are going to catch up on some long post-poned pheasant hunting.

I want you to consider this a very sincere invitation to come out to South Dakota this fall and be our guest for some of the finest pheasant shooting in the world.

We generally have a pheasant hunting party each season and have a wonderful time.

Eugene Katz, C. E. Hooper, and others have been out hunting with us; and we will guarantee your limit every day, even if we have to "stake them out".

Seriously, Ed, I believe that you would enjoy it very much, and we would be delighted to have you. I am extending this same invitation to General Bradley, The Chief of Staff, General Collins, with whom I served during the last war, and others whom I am sure you would enjoy.

I realize it is too early now to make definite plans; but if you think that perhaps you can come, we will be looking forward to having a swell time.

Best regards,

Bob Tincher

Robert R. Tincher

P. S. I am hoping that I can also persuade Mike Cowles to come out this year, as he is long overdue in Yankton.

after JUNE 15
.. the Midwest
Address of CBS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Within these walls of cardboard we're sending you a girl friend ... Big Aggie ... in the form of a bank.

Big Aggie means Big Agriculture. She's a mythical farm girl adopted by WNAX as their trade mark. She represents the 400,000 midwest families who will be listening to your show each week.

On behalf of the seventy-one staffers at WNAX, I wish to welcome you to our station and hope you'll find comfort with Big Aggie.

Cordially,

COWLES BROADCASTING COMPANY

Robert R. Tincher
Vice President & General Manager

RRT:jj

ON YOUR DIAL *Serving the Midwest Farmer* 5,000 WATTS

Timmons, Francis

March 30, 1950

Dear Mr. Timmons:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to thank you for the very interesting release you sent along and to tell you that he certainly appreciates your kind comments.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Francis L. Timmons, Director
Advertising and Publicity
National Association of Ice Industries
1706 L Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

EXECUTIVE 6202

National Association of ICE Industries

1706 L STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

March 10, 1950

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GUY W. JACOBS
DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR

OPERATING COMMITTEE

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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CHARLES SILBERT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FRANCIS X. TIMMONS
ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY DIRECTOR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

During our recent national convention in New York, you mentioned the progressive activities of America's Icemen. The fact that you told the amusing story of Mathew Sugar brought many favorable comments to this office from all over the nation.

Many people expressed surprise that the ice industry is still making such tremendous strides in the face of competition from the mechanical refrigeration industry. Since I have come with this association, I have learned the reason: Icemen are as full of fight as a wildcat!

The enclosed release gives further indication of the kind of brains and policies that keep icemen's competition on the run. A school for icemen seems somewhat startling to some people; but not to those who know that sales of Iceman's Ice have almost doubled in the past 35 years.

I hope that in one of my trips to New York you will give me an opportunity to meet you personally. Know that you have many friends among the over 200,000 Icemen in this country. They and I feel that you are by far the outstanding commentator on the air.

Sincerely,

Francis X. Timmons

Francis X. Timmons, Director
Advertising and Publicity

FXT:jg
Enc.

National Association of ICE Industries
1706 L STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C.
EXECUTIVE 6202

Francis X. Timmons March 10, 1950

For Release Monday, March 13

With the burning issue of the coal strike settled, it's time to turn to cooler news--like icemen going to school. Out in San Francisco this week, key executives of local ice companies are busy taking lecture notes, poring over homework and boning for exams in an iceman's sales class. These 1950-model icemen also study such topics as human relations and public speaking.

Because all the icemen could not be sent to school, the school was sent to the icemen. Sessions have already been held in Akron and Los Angeles. From San Francisco the school will move on to Monroe (La.), Little Rock and Indianapolis. Altogether, about 150 executives will take the intensive course. Then, back at work, each will pass the instruction on to others in his company.

In class the icemen are taught by the modern conference method. They also practice selling ice to each other, prepare and deliver original speeches, and plan strategy against their competition. Employee problems are solved in mock interviews. Safe driving rules for the ice delivery man are agreed upon.

A former university professor--a Ph.D.--leads the class, with local college teachers giving special lectures. The school was set up by the icemen themselves through their National Association in Washington, D. C.

#####

Toldi, Julius

March 30, 1950

Dear Mr. Toldi:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to tell you that he is sorry, but there is nothing he can do to get "Music of Today" back on the air inasmuch as he is no longer serving CBS in an executive capacity.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Julius Toldi
4534 Vorteer Avenue
North Hollywood, California

Julius Toldi
4534 Wortser Avenue
North Hollywood, California

March 16th 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Board of Directors
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Ave
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I take the liberty of submitting to you a request for your kind support of the "Music of Today" broadcasts which are devoted to the promotion of contemporary chamber music.

I have produced and directed 57 chamber music broadcasts over KFWB, the Warner Bros.Station in Hollywood and 6 transcontinental broadcasts over the A.B.C. network. My guest speakers among others were: Igor Strawinsky, Howard Hanson, Arnold Schoenberg, Roy Harris, Virgil Thomson, Aaron Copland, Benjamin Britten, Darius Milhaud, Walter Piston, Ernst Toch.
I have secured the full cooperation of the Voice of America, and the Columbia University in New York has already set aside a fund of $ 1.000.- for the purpose of co-sponsoring the Music of Today broadcasts. The University of California in Los Angeles is supposed to match this amount, but was not successful as yet.

Over a period of more than one year I have carried on not only without being paid but under the greatest personal sacrifices. If you would kindly put in a call to Virgil Thomson or Douglas Moore, they both were here and gan give you all information about my work and myself.

Would you kindly help to get the "Music of Today" broadcasts going again? Would the Columbia Broadcasting Company consider to be co-sponsor with the Columbia University? Or would you be good enough to take personally a hand in it to make it possible for me to continue my broadcasts?

Hoping that my appeal will find your kind consideration, I am

Very sincerely yours

Julius Toldi

Encl.

Tolhurst, G.

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ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

25 SAVILE ROW · LONDON · W.1

TELEGRAMS: PRITWODERS, PICCY, LONDON · TELEPHONE: REGENT 7080

March 8th,
1950.

F

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York, U.S.A.,

No Ans.

Dear Ed,

Of course you shall have another chance when you return, but please stay a little longer and then you will have a chance to enjoy London properly. I only hope that during your four and a half hours session with Strachey, he gave you more to eat than he gave the British housewife during his reign?

We got a British result at the election and everyone now has time to think without being rushed into a decision.

I look forward to your next visit and this letter is your invitation to lunch with me in X months time.

Yours ever,

Jack Tolhurst (Jake).

Tozer, Mrs. Charles

August 28, 1951

Dear Mrs. Tozer:

Thank you for your recent note. I do indeed remember meeting your son Jack, and how much I enjoyed his company on the flight to Seattle. He was a fine young man and I am deeply distressed to learn that he is missing on the Canadian Air Lift plane. Please accept my sincerest sympathy.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charles H. Tozer
Apt. 2
820 E. Bellevue Avenue
San Mateo, California

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I learned only recently from my daughter in Seattle that my young son, John Stuart Gayle, had gone to Tokyo on a flight out from there last. He was on a mission to Korea, and was missing on the Canadian Air-Lift plane lost over Alaska July 21st.

Jack was a great admirer of your articles and commentaries, so got quite a kick from his meeting and talking to you on the plane.

I remember writing him during the Vera Arthur affair which was a magnificent job Fulton Lewis, Jr. doing and Jack wrote back "Read, and listen to Edward R. Murrow, Fulton Lewis is only 90 per cent wrong, and Murrow 90 per cent right!" You no doubt will not

Jones" no Respect in Hoes, which were excerpts from an article of my son, which was published by ~~the~~ war colleges, & endorsed by General Eddy.

Mrs. Charles M. Tozer

Apt. 2 - 240 E. Bellevue Ave.

San Mateo, Calif.

remember Jack, as I am wont to talk
to so many people, but it was a
"bright spot" of his trip out on the
first leg of his fatal journey, but it
gives me happiness to know that the
first part of his trip was pleasant
to him.

Of course being his mother Mr. Kennon
would say no one talking to him, his slow
Jack could ever forget his beautiful
southern soft voice and a very winning
intelligent eye, and a very winning
smile.

I still watch the papers for news
of the search that still goes on
with tears in hope that any still
be found alive!

Sincerely,
Annie G. Tozier

Aug. 17th

P.S. On the wind today had the
enclosure from the Bo. Times, which
may interest you. An articles by Clara

Tree, Ronald

Re

January 2, 1951

Dear Ronnie:

I am returning Bobbety's letter. Thanks very much for letting me see it. He is, as usual, lucid and penetrating.

Please let me know if there is anything at all I can do to further the project we discussed.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ronald Tree
123 East 77th Street
New York, New York

EET
4

December 28, 1950.

Dear Ed:

This is the letter of Bobberty's I spoke to you about, and I thought you would be interested in reading it. Please return it to 123 East 79th Street when you are finished with it.

Yours

Ronnie

Happy New Year to you both.

Mr. E. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Tucker, Leigh

March 17, 1950

Dear Mr. Tucker:

I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of February 9th, on behalf of Mr. Murrow. Your letter arrived here during his absence, and we held it pending his return from London. However, he went on to Washington without reading his correspondence, and will not be back for a month.

As soon as Mr. Murrow is back in town, I shall bring your letter to his attention, and you may be sure that he will be grateful to you for sending him a copy of your letter to Mr. Lilienthal.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Leigh Tucker
Sentinel-Star
Orlando, Florida

Sentinel-Star,
Orlando, Florida,
Feb. 5, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dorothy Lockhart suggests that I mail you a copy of the letter I'm sending David Lilienthal.

Since I didn't use carbons in typing the original, I'm re-typing it, but verbatim.

You persuaded him, I understand, to the lecture series, for which the countyy owes you a vote of thanks. If the attached suggestion could make that series more effectively heard, as I believe it could, it's important.

At Dorothy's suggestion, I'm sending copies also to Elmer Davis, and Marquis Childs, in the hope that one of you will not lose the letter in the piles of mail you must receive daily.

Yours very truly,

Leigh Tucker

leigh tucker,
reporter-photographer

COPY

Sentinel-Star,
Orlando, Florida
Feb. 5, 1950

Dear Mr. Lilienthal:

It was my privilege to report for the Sentinel-Star your speech in Orlando last month when you declared that the hoax of secrecy around atomic power was sabotaging the greatest development man could dream of.

As a reporter, may I presume to make a suggestion:

That speech acknowledged facts too important to be Woodrow Wilsoned. Public reception of those facts could change our present course toward inevitable destruction; could forge a program of unlimited construction.

Until an electric current that can carry your voice is created in the minds of the people, you will be Woodrow Wilsoned as you were here where your speech was heard by a few, read by a few, and then lost to germinate, possibly for years. If such a current is created, you will be heard immediately, as you must be heard. Releasing atomic power from behind the atom bomb is not a matter that can be left to years of germination. There are not years left to us, now that the bombs are built.

As chairman of TVA you demonstrated that a rampaging and destructive river becomes a tremendous productive force when it is channelled.

The strongest current in America today is the fear of Russia, a current raging rampant and destructive. Controlled, that fear becomes constructive competition.

Yesterday's headlines screamed that Russia has the A-bomb.

If tomorrow's headlines screamed that Russia is exploring the field of industrial atomic power (as they undoubtedly are) the same overwhelming demand that today insists upon stock-piling A-bombs would tomorrow just asvociferously insist upon theAmerican development of industrial atomic power. The whole strength of the frantic, raging current would be channelled to progress and production.

One day's headlines might well changethe course or history ---- and the facts on which those headlines could be based are probably in your possession now.

If the news of Russia's exploration of industrial atomic power were released in the dramatic manner in which the news of Russia's A-bomb was released, the headlines would follow automatically.

COPY

It is a very real and very rampant hysteria that has been created by what you termed the purple, mushrooming cloud of newspring that followed Hiroshima.

May I illustrate the TVA of newsprint that you could, I believe, create in one press conference?

RUSSIA TO ATOM-POWER ITS INDUSTRY

USSR EXPECTS TO BECOME
INDEPENDENT OF COAL OR
HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

COULD OUT MASS-PRODUCE
U.S. IN FEW YEARS
BY USE OF FISSION

Scientist Predict As Great Increase of Industrial
Power from Atom as Electricity Gave over Steam

Washington, D.C. (Special) Evidence of Russian development of industrial atomic power has reached the United States through Intelligence channels, (former?) Atomic Energy Commission Chairman David Lilianthal declared this morning.

Beyond the fact that the evidence was "incontrovertible", Lilienthal declined to amplify his statement, but informed sources declared that Russian industrial production could be expected to take a leap forward to power-efficiency unparalleled anywhere in the world, if her scientists evolve methods for harnessing atom-power to industrial wheels.

Whether the experimentation will produce planes and automobiles atom-powered in the near future was not known, but it is believed that Russia is not only exploring the field of industrial atomic power, but is well on the road to harnessing the atom to the machine.

Speculation as to whether Russia would supplant the United States in mass-production efficiency was rife, but one large automotive manufacturer, who preferred not to be named, declared, " what Russia can do, we can do --- if we get busy today.".....

* * * *

The Tennessee, controlled, is as a trickle to this river, channelled to production!

COPY

If this suggestion is impertinent, it is most respectfully so. Government of, by and for the people must fail unless the ends to be achieved in a complex world, and the means by which they can be achieved, are understood in the hearts of the people. It is my profession to present complex subjects in such a manner that they can be understood by the heart as by the mind. As a responsible journalist, I have learned that hatred and love can be equally followed --- destruction and construction --- fear and cooperation. Not both, but either.

Since your earliest days in TVA when I fist became aware of the job you were doing, you have shown yourself one of the few able to comprehend the vast potential of this era. You have been humiliated by every form of witch-hunt in which the mediocrity of the 20th century has expressed itself -- and you have not once lowered your integrity to the battle. You have and have had my sincerest admiration, in TVA, as chairman of the AEC, and now in your intent and purpose to explain their own potential greatness, which is being denied them, to the American people.

The means by which an end is achieved necessarily dictates that end. By this means that, from my training, I have suggested, you have implied to yourself no mantel of authority, no connotations or dictating or even suggesting action --- but you have, acting within the trust imposed upon you by the people, put them in possession of facts that they must have, that they have the right to demand; you have presented those facts in such a way that they penetrate the blanket of communications by which the airways are jammed; you have gotten the news to the hearts of the people, and in so doing you have put the American people in a position to dictate their own course of action toward progress --- toward the stars.

By this means is brought home to the American people, for the first time since the cloud ofnewsprint that mushroomed into the air at Hiroshima, the fact of their own potential greatness in that the thought that first springs to mind is "but that's our prerogative, not Russia's". By this means, too, is suggested the potential greatness of the Russian people, should they disavow the masters to their slavery and head for the stars powered by the atom. From competition can come cooperation. From fear can come only destruction.

Therefore, as a journalist whose profession and training is in the presentation of facts to the hearts as to the minds of people (a schooling that results from the fact that only through the heart do you approach the mind), I make a suggestion that stems from my training; and I make it to a man whose integrity, whose perception, and whose ability I have found unquestionable over at least ten years, but who will be unheard on the lectureplatform as Woodrow Wilson was unheard, unless and until an electric current is created in the hearts of the people to carry his voice.

Leigh Tucker

leigh tucker
reporter-photographer

Tufts, R. S.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Tufts:

Mrs. Murrow and I have had few vacations during the last fifteen years. I write now, however belatedly, to tell you that the week we spent at Pinehurst was altogether the most enjoyable we have ever had, despite the inclement weather.

As a native of North Carolina I was delighted to learn again that the gracious living and easy hospitality has not departed from Pinehurst. Everyone in your organization made us feel altogether at home, without at any time intruding upon our privacy. Our great desire now is to return to Pinehurst at the earliest possible moment. I hope you will forgive me for the unconscionably long delay in saying my thanks to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R. S. Tufts
Pinehurst Incorporated
Pinehurst, North Carolina

The Pinehurst
INCORPORATED
PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA

RICHARD S. TUFTS, PRESIDENT

34

February 9, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a line to express the hope that you and Mrs. Murrow very much enjoyed your recent visit to Pinehurst and say that I was sorry not to see you before you left. I was delayed by a number of days getting back to Pinehurst, and though I went to the hotel several times before you left, never happened to find you in.

With very best regards,

Sincerely yours

Richard S. Tufts

RST:M

Tyson, D. O.

February 23, 1950

Dear Mr. Tyson:

Mr. Murrow left for London on Friday of last week and in his absence I am writing to apologize that in the confusion of preparations for his departure, your letter of the 7th did not come to his attention in time for him to write the letters for you to people in Washington.

We are truly sorry for the oversight. Mr. Murrow has asked me to tell you that he hopes you will let him know when you expect to be in Washington again; he will be happy to do whatever he can.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. David O. Tyson
2401 Chew Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania

DAVID OTTO TYSON

2401 Chew Street
Allentown, Penn.
7 February 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am planning a trip to Washington this coming week, from February 12th to 18th, and I would appreciate an introduction to any one in the news game there you could send me to see.

Perhaps it would be best if you tipped them off that I will drop in. I always feel that is better than walking in on somebody cold with letter in hand.

Thank you for your help and advice during out talk the other day. And I hope your forthcoming trip to Britain is successful, if indeed you have not left already.

Sincerely yours,

David Otto Tyson

concerning Tyson

Paris
12/2/51.

Tyson, E.
No
Mr.
Called
1/7/13

Dear Ed:-

It may be that I have erred, - and if so I am sorry - in a matter that I should now describe.

As you may know our Committee has been granting scholarships to a group of "young Exiles" in the U.S.A. They are attending universities stretched across the country from M.I.T. in Cambridge, Mass. to the University of California in Berkeley. They are a good lot, personally and academically. Out of 650 + applications the Committee selected 39. I believe their academic rating (average) was about A-. The personal rating is very high, which it should be under such high selectivity.

We are planning to bring the 39 in to New York for a combination party on December 28th. The dog will be taken up with a variety of functions throughout the day, at which we want them to meet some American people. Your name + Janet was mentioned. I volunteered to brace you and I think I mentioned it at the Century

one day
I saw we met there on the fly. If I didn't see Harry.. In any case, can you come. It will be at the Columbia University Club. I am aware of your possible tie-up because of a radio program later in the day, - but perhaps you could stop in for a short time, - and we may even I and might go with Reba. I think it is scheduled for 4 P.M. or thereabouts.

If you and/or Janet can stop this in will you be good enough to have your secretary call me - Elizabeth Kuntz, PLaza 7-7600 - and let her know.

We had a week here - rather stimulating what with Schmitty - and go to Strasbourg tomorrow. Then to Munich, back here and home. I think I'll have some interesting dope to tell you. I hope so.

Very perfunctorily regarded.

Sincerely

Zy.

Tyson, Lovering

July 11, 1951

Dear Ty:

It was an honor to be asked and a pleasure to be with you and your friends. Come September 1 I shall be back in town and we must make not one rendezvous, but several.

As ever yours

Dr. Lovering Tyson
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Pennsylvania

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE
ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

THE PRESIDENT

June 29, 1951

Dear Ed,

The grapevine told me you made your train safely on Thursday morning, and I want to thank you not only for coming over but for your contribution to the program both at the dinner itself and afterwards. It was grand of you to do that for me, and I regret only two things: first, that Janet could not come with you; and second, that what you said was not tape recorded so that I could play it back to my grandchildren. From all I gather I am going to need evidences of something to convince them that the old man has a little something. You will have that experience later.

Best of luck. I am sending you the New York address, and let's foregather often, frequently, and regularly.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson
President

LT:RMR

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Tyson, Levering

July 6, 1950

Dear Ty:

I will indeed do anything that I can to secure Lilienthal, Harriman - or Hirohito - for Muhlenberg next spring.

I am off for Japan and Korea next week, and if you want me to sign up Hirohito let me know.

As ever yours,

Dr. Levering Tyson
President
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Penna.

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE
ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

OF THE PRESIDENT

June 23, 1950

Dear Ed,

It was good to see you again and I know Reba enjoyed seeing Janet. As usual, I never feel that I have enough time with you!

You told me you were entirely serious about Lilienthal and Harriman. I am taking you at your word and in due course during the summer will try to get one of our committees at work on these names because I know you have to work rather long in advance to nail down chaps of their stature. When the proper time comes I shall need your steering but will not hesitate to call upon you.

Best of luck.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson
President

LT:RMR

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Tyson, Lewering

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE
ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 25, 1950.

Dear Ed:-

Reba has already written you how much we enjoyed the pheasants and I want to add my brief testimony to their testimonie, but I am more anxious to congratulate you on the two programs of today. We listened to the radio broadcasting-version and I made a note to write you to send me a copy of it when printed, which I merely assume will be done. Then this evening by chance I noticed the television program and we turned in. I enjoyed that enormously. Both jobs were grand.

It seems to me you are to be congratulated particularly in selecting men of a caliber to represent C.B.S. who are endowed with basic intelligence of a very high grade. Every one of them, in both presentations, certainly performed creditably. That kind of program justifies — or at least balances — a lot of the other crap!!! That may be a certain form of heresy to you — but that's the way I feel.

Our love to you both — and Nancy. Happy New Year.

Sincerely

Ly.

Lewering Tyson

Tyson, Mrs. Lewering

September 19, 1950

Dear Reba:

Thanks for the nice note. We are now in the midst of moving into an apartment in town and getting Casey started to nursery school. After six months of living in hotels and worse, it will be good to get settled again.

I will talk to Janet about the football weekend and leave you know.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Lewering Tyson
712 East Avenue
Bay Head, New Jersey

212 E Avenue
est.

Bay Head - N. J.

Dear Ed -

In the midst of the roaring wind and sea it seemed good to hear your voice last evening, and again at nine this morning.

Welcome back - your voice is grand - full of pep - your voice is grand - I hope you feel that way like to hope you feel that way like to

That you might like to address an audience

Know that you had an audience

212 East Avenue - Bay Head

Ty is in Allentown preparing to meet his trustees (I almost said God!!)

and we expect to welcome 250 freshmen

Sunday – So – back to the
grind: Four years ago we
welcomed – in 600 freshmen – so
this is easy!
Let us know where Jm and
Janet are in N-Y – and
if Jm can want to relay to
hear some? Jokes, come over to
Allentown, and see us on a football
week-end. Our best to Jm & Janet.
We had Jm in our thoughts and
prayers this summer. both.
We really love Jm
Sincerely –
Reba

September 12 – 1940.

United World Federalists

April 13, 1950

Dear Mr. Scott:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, he has asked me to thank you for your kind note about Mr. Strouse. If the occasion ever arises, he will be glad to get in touch with Mr. Strouse's office.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Alan Scott
United World Federalists, Inc.
7 East 14th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, INCORPORATED

7 East 12th Street, New York 3, New York
Telephone: ORegon 3-9000 • Cable: Fedroglobe

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See other side for National Executive Council and Advisory Board

April 5, 1950

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have recently completed my work as public relations director for the United World Federalists. During my tenure in this position, I have had the privilege to discuss with you the various facets of world government.

My successor is Dick Strouse, formerly of the New York Times Magazine. Mr. Strouse is a very personable and capable successor. I hope that he will have an opportunity to keep you fully informed of the activities of UWF.

His home office will be 7 East 12th Street, New York City, and when he is in Washington, he can be reached in care of our Washington office at 132 Third Street, S.E. I am sure you will find Mr. Strouse most cooperative and always ready to give you any information you may desire. I recommend him to you personally.

I am sending this letter for your information, and to thank you for your continued cooperation. The world government program becomes increasingly newsworthy and of greater political importance. I hope, as new developments arise, you will be able to help keep the public informed of the merits of our proposals.

Sincerely,

Alan Scott

Alan Scott

AS:ma

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Valery, Bernard

February 2, 1950

Mr. Bernard Valery
Hotel Madison Square
37 Madison Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Bernard:

Many thanks for your letter; I appreciate your kind words about the album. Since you liked what you heard, of I CAN HEAR IT NOW, I'm sending you a set of the records.

As ever yours,

ALERY
ADISON SQUARE
DISON AVE.
ORK IO, N.Y.

New York, Sunday I/I/50

Dear Ed,

I listened today, for a solid hour and in complete fascination, to the WQXR' broadcast of "You can hear it now". It was the first time that I had an opportunity if listening to the thing, and I just cannot refrain myself from writing you this little note to tell you what a superb job, I think you did.

Not only every excerpt and allw of your comment were of the greatest pertinence and historical importance, but it also struck me that you have discovered and entirely new and extraordinarily potent form of ~~[illegible]~~ historical "chronicling".

And another thought: what a pity that the great"memoirists" of the past, Saint Simon, for instance did not have at their disposal the technical mediae that you, their very able successor posess...

I have just finished listening to the "Mid-Century" show and thought it was first rate: full of digestible meat.

Quite as good in fact as your daily shows to which I am listening religiously and which I pillage, for my own copy's need, with great success and regularity.

I am far from being an habitual letter writer, but I thought that you might like to hear an honest opinion from a European colleague and friend. Our "métier" badly needs men like you who confer to it the quality of complete honesty and permanency.

All my best wishes to you and yours at the beginning of this New Year and half century.

Very sincerely yours

Bernard.

Valko, Laszlo, Dr.

July 11, 1951

Dear Dr. Valko:

I hope that you will not interpret my failure to answer your letter of October 18 as indifference or lack of appreciation. The fact of the matter is I am roughly one year behind in my correspondence.

I am both surprised and delighted to find that you're established in Pullman, and it gives me great pleasure to know that you are enjoying your work and your associations there. American colleges and universities, particularly those in the middle and far west, stand greatly in need of staff members with your capabilities and experience.

There is a bare possibility that I may be on the west coast sometime in the course of the next month, and if so, I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Pullman.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Laszlo Valko
Department of Ag. Economics
The State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

OLLEGE OF WASHINGTON PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

October 18,1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City.

N

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Probably you will remember me,as we met at the ISS conferences as I was here for a year as research fellow at the Iowa State College.After my return to Hungary, we had also some correspondence.This contact was disclosed by the outbreak of the war. During the last ten years we had a hard period of time.As being a topofficer of the government service,(social administration) I was opposing the german-nazism.And later on I had to fight against the communism.In January 1948 I escaped with my wife to Switzerland,just 36 hours before the political police wished to arrest me.It took a long time, until we obtained the regular immigration visas.Now we are having our first papers.

At the present time I am appointed by the WSC,which institution is so close to your heart.Dr. Elkinton (who is now in Paris for an ECA-job) invited me for a summer-research work on cooperation.However,the atmosphere was so friendly,the the College is doing such a fine work,that I decided to stay here permanently.The enclosed newspaper clipps will give some information concerning my work.

Besides of my research activities on cooperation I am maintaining my "literary activities" too,as I was working at home for several magazines and for the radio too. A story published a few weeks ago by a New York weekly paper is enclosed.

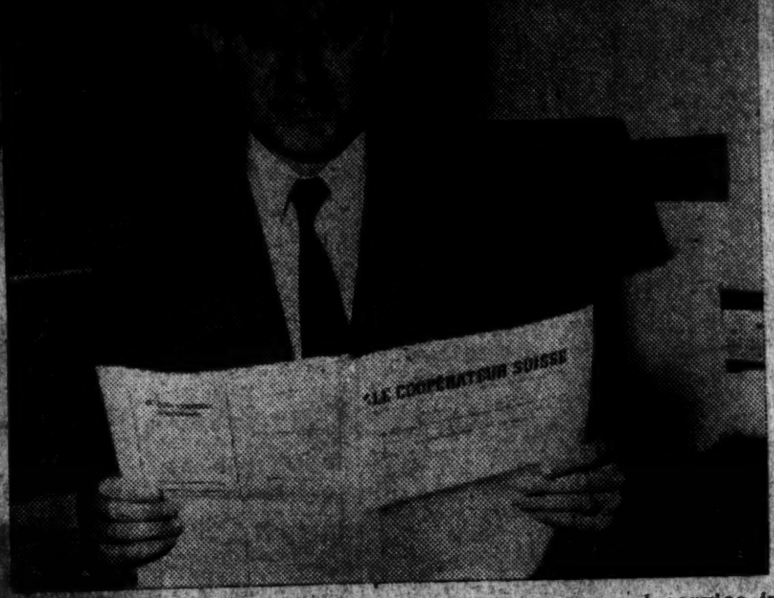
I hope,to meet you sometimes again,as we shall stay now permanently in this wonderful country.

Very sincerely yours,

Laszlo Valko

Dr.Laszlo Valko
Department of Ag. Economics
The State College of Washington
Pullman,Washington.

Encl.



Dr. Laszlo Valko, formerly secretary of the Hungarian Cooperative council, has joined the WSC department of agricultural economics, Professor Albert H. Harrington, acting chairman, reported today. Harrington is acting chairman, filling in for Dr. C. M. Elkinton, department head who is in Paris, France, this year on an E. C. A. assignment.

The new W.S.C. faculty member brings to the campus another individual, like Dr. Dora Wagner, whose bitter personal experiences with Communist oppression, render them indefatigable in the cause of Freedom. Dr. Valko at present is deeply concerned with the fate of his sister and her young son, seized by the Reds as they sought to escape from Hungary to Austria. He believes they are in Russian concentration camps, which makes their fate very doubtful.

Dr. Valko holds doctor's degrees in law and in political science from the University of Budapest and also holds a master's degree in economics.

Following 1938 he was engaged in government service in Hungary, and, until 1944, directed the official social work in agriculture in Hungary. Under the Nazi regime he left civil service but returned to it after the 'liberation' in 1945 as head of social administration in the Ministry of Social Welfare.

He prepared the first government acts for this work, but as the Communists took over, he again left the civil service. In 1946, he was appointed director of the Central Institute of Farmers' Cooperatives, consisting of 2,400 local societies. Later, he became executive secretary of the Hungarian Cooperative council. During 1946-48 additionally he taught social science at the University of Szeged, Hungary.

In January, 1948, when the Communists' control was also extended to the cooperatives, he and Mrs. Valko escaped to Switzerland. In December, 1949 Dr. and Mrs. Valko [illegible] the United States [illegible] immigration [illegible]

(Continued on page 8)

VALKO AT WSC

(Continued from page 1)

tion visas. They are currently in the process of becoming American citizens.

Dr. Valko's studies on cooperative problems are well-known internationally and he has published widely in Hungarian, English, French, German and Italian languages.

Dr. Valko's latest study, "Cooperative Ideas in the East and in the West", discusses fundamental differences between cooperative organizations of the western democracies and of the Soviet satellite-states. This was published in August in Switzerland and will be translated into English shortly.

At WSC he will make research studies on problems of Washington farmers' cooperatives. He will also expand educational service for those interested in farm cooperation. Dr. Valko's work will expand the service of WSC's institute of agricultural sciences to Washington farmers.

Life behind the iron curtain

Stephen Laszlo

The following account of the gradual economic and spiritual deterioration of an average family behind the Iron Curtain is based on actual correspondence smuggled out of Hungary. It shows the tremendous difficulty of trying to preserve human values under a Communist dictatorship. Dr. Laszlo is now teaching at an American college in the Midwest.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the true story of how a family living behind the Iron Curtain tried to compromise with communism—and the consequences. The author is a refugee who escaped to the United States from his home just one jump ahead of the political police. To protect members of his family who still live behind the Iron Curtain, the author's real name has been withheld.*

The last time I saw Mrs. X, a homemaker in my native country, she was in good spirits. Our country had been taken over by the Communists and was being reorganized as a "satellite" state in the service of the expanding Red Empire.

I had been a civil servant for several years, holding a responsible position in the employ of my country. But I quit—rather than make an attempt to compromise with communism.

"I don't really have anything against communism," said Mrs. X with all the sincerity of an old friend. "My husband, who has an average education, has been a faithful government worker for twenty years. His salary isn't very much. But it's enough for us to live on decently without my having to work—as many other married women here must.

"We have our three-room apartment, furnished quite well. Our two boys are getting a good high-school education. We do not have any big dreams, so we are satisfied with our modest living."

Then she went on: "In fact, you know my husband never has taken part in political activities—well, during the last year, at my urging, he joined the Communist party!"

As a civil servant who had held a responsible position in my country, I knew at first hand how the Communists operate. So I asked her why in the world he did a thing like that.

Here is what she told me:

"I have seen many people enjoy wonderful careers, just by joining the Communist party. So I said to my man: 'Why don't you, too, sign the membership application for the party? Perhaps this will give us better opportunities in the future. You don't have to make any political profession or actively campaign for communism—just sign the papers and enjoy what the party membership will bring us.'

"So," she said, "he signed up."

That day, as Mrs. X talked with me, she was quite sure that her suggestion was both shrewd and far-sighted. She told me how her husband's new boss, a "genuine" educated Communist, had praised his behavior several times as an example for other party members.

Had they yet enjoyed the "advantages" of the party membership, I asked. No, they hadn't, she answered.

Then she added: "But we soon will—for it was promised us. My husband attends the party meeting every evening and he will be appointed to a more responsible job. Then we'll get a larger apartment. And our boys will have a nice vacation at the expense of the party. We have these promises and we are sure they'll be fulfilled—but you must remember that my husband is only a new comrade, who does not know much about the Communist ideology."

Mrs. X was firm in her belief that her family could enjoy peaceful lives as members of the Communist party. Sure, she admitted, there were many people who suffered because of communism. She told of friends who lost their jobs because they wouldn't join the party—one even was tossed into the concentration camp and his family had not heard from him for several months.

But, she maintained, it was their own fault. They could have joined the party as her husband did. After all, he was not a 100-per-cent-dyed-in-the-wool Communist, but merely a simple name on the membership list.

DAWN OF REALITY

That was the last time I saw Mrs. X. The next day I was forced to flee from my native land—just a few hours before the police agents came to arrest me. She has written to me several times, however, and her letters, which must be smuggled out of the country, always bring sadder news.

"Our situation has changed rapidly since the Communist party took over the entire administration of the country," she first reported. "None of the party's promises to us have been kept. Instead, we hear more and more about the 'duties' of the party members to the party. My husband has been transferred to another office and had to leave his old job, where he served for twenty years. He has to work longer hours now—and his pay is less. This is his 'duty,' for the party ordered it. Last night, he came home late. He had to learn the ideology of Marx and Lenin under the new interpretation as dictated by Stalin.

"We now have only two rooms—the third was given to a young comrade under orders of the party. But we were lucky to keep the two rooms. With our two boys, we have a family of four, and the rules say four people can have only one room. The party let us keep the second room because my husband has been a party member since 1948 and has done night work for the party."

She wrote that her husband had a new job—house commissionaire. It was not a hard job; he merely watched

what the other people in their apartment building were doing: who got letters from abroad, which newspapers they read and the like. He made weekly reports to the party.

"I must admit he doesn't like the job," she said. "He often tells me: 'This is dirty espionage.' However, he must do it, because the party ordered him to—and at least we could keep the second room of our apartment."

A later letter told of Mrs. X's own life.

"We homemakers can't remain outside of public affairs any more. The party asked me some months ago to take part in the party's social activities. I always liked to do charity work to help other people; so I agreed to do what they asked.

"But this was a different kind of 'charity.' After taking a short political course, I was assigned a certain district, in which I was to visit other people's homes. My job was to tell those homemakers their 'duties' to build up the People's Democracy. We no longer speak of 'rights'; we use only the word 'duties.'

"I don't understand what I had to proclaim about the Marxist ideology. But that doesn't matter. All I had to do was make reports of my impressions about the 'political consciousness' of those people after I visited their homes. I'll admit that this is just the same 'espionage' that my husband called the duties assigned to him as house-commissionaire.

"So I really was glad when I had to quit this 'voluntary' party work and go to work in a factory. My husband got several warnings that, since our boys are over twelve years of age, I could no longer stay a simple housewife; I also have to take an active part in building up the People's Democracy.

"That's why I am now a laborer in a textile factory. The job itself isn't too hard. We work forty-eight hours a week—but I have to spend two hours daily going to and from work. That makes it a sixty-hour week. And besides I have to do my regular housework.

End of Family Life

"But the worst part is that we no longer have any family life. We work three days and three nights per week. Days go by and I never meet my husband. He comes home after I leave, or else he has to go to a party meeting when I come home.

"My weekly pay check is pretty small. We have to reach a certain average, which is quite high since it is determined by the output of skilled workers. So I am satisfied to make a record of 60 to 70 per cent of average. Naturally, my wage is reduced by the same percentage.

"And we usually take home even less pay, for we have to buy some party books every week. Last time I had to buy Stalin's works in sixteen volumes (of which we now have four sets, for my husband and the two boys also had to order it). In December, I had to 'offer' an extra thirty hours of work without any pay—as a gift for Stalin's birthday.

"I'm awfully tired. I can't think or even move. I just do things automatically—I'm just a mechanism. I believe this must have been the way the slaves used to behave, without having any sense or individual thought, for it would be terrible to recognize our tragic situation in its reality."

And here are some quotations from the last letter I received from Mrs. X, telling how things are going in this Red satellite land.

Awakening

"After several months of lethargy, my husband and I suddenly awoke to what was going on. One evening, as usual, our younger son came home from a meeting of the 'pioneers,' the organization for the teen-aged, where they get their political education. Until now we had not observed what our children were doing in their pioneers' organization. We were both tired from the regular and extra party work.

"But this evening, as we listened to our youngster, we were suddenly struck by the foreign and even brutal ideas he was repeating like a parrot. Well, we both are members of the Communist party—though we took membership just as an external demonstration to save our existence and our children's future.

"Suddenly we realized that by this very process we were, instead, losing the souls of our own sons. Without a bit of hesitation we decided to begin a campaign to win back our children. We are never too tired any more. Whichever one of us is home in the evenings gives instruction and Christian education to the boys. We are fighting against the totalitarian power of the state with the simple words of a parent's love. I do hope that we shall win this struggle. We simply dare not lose.

"My greatest pleasure comes when I get a chance to sneak into church in the dark evening hours. (It would be suspicious to attend services in the daytime.) Sometimes I am too tired even to pray. I only sit there in silence. It's a greatest spiritual recreation that I can experience today—to spend just a few minutes in the peaceful house of God!

"Perhaps our behavior is a passive resistance against the regime. Perhaps we have become 'enemies of the People's Democracy' even though we do the required party work very diligently."

"I don't care. I know only that our brethren nearly 1,900 years ago were killed because they professed the religion of Christ. Many now are killed, tortured or put in concentration camps because they will not profess the new ideas of communism. I believe that if the old Christians could die for their profession of faith, we also shall have the courage to die, because we don't profess and accept the ideology we are commanded to believe by the 'Red prophets.'"

No, you can't compromise with communism.

Associated
ATED TECHNICAL WRITERS

Van Gycker, D. G.

250 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.
February 17, 1951
JUG -3726
3727

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I seem to have encountered difficulty in making contact with you in the course of the last few days, no doubt due to the fact that you are always extremely taken up during the final stages of your weekly show.

Speaking of that weekly show, may I add my own very small voice to the loud choir of admiration it has commanded.

I was particularly happy, last night, to hear a large section of it devoted to the activities and efforts of the Voice of America. It is obvious that, whatever its detractors may have to say, for reasons of "professional politics", it performs an extremely valuable service and doubtless will be called upon to do more along similar lines.

In this connection, you will be glad to know that it has been my good fortune to cooperate with the "Voice" on a free-lance basis by doing special events for various units. Specifically, the French Unit has requested me to have a few words with you on the scope of your "Blood Donor Appeal". They envision a little off-the-record conversation, following which I would, in French obviously, go on the air and relate our conversation. Fred Auberjonois, Chief of the French Unit, felt that this would be a nicer way of going about it than sending you a request through the usual I.B.D. channels. I, for one, would appreciate it very much if you could find a minute to help me out with this over the telephone sometime early next week.

I appreciate the fact that several of your associates are doubtless well equipped to give me a wealth of relevant data about this splendid undertaking. However, what seems to be wanted, rather than a complete, factual description, is the "feel" of the radio personality who has made this moving appeal to the people of America. Since we know you are very busy, we do not want to bother you with any actual recording (since this might entail the necessity of your reading prepared French script. . .remember our conversation with the Chief of

the Fortress in the Maginot Line in 1938!), therefore, we feel the proposed brief informal conversation between you and me over the telephone will cause you a minimum of inconvenience. Of course, I should be very happy personally to see to it that the transcript of my brief report of our conversation, as broadcast, is sent to your office.

Will you be kind enough, then, to instruct Miss McDonough to call me at my office or to put me on at whatever time might be convenient on Monday or Tuesday.

I trust you keep well with all this vigorous activity and hope that I might have the pleasure of meeting you again one of these days, whether at the Overseas Press Club or elsewhere.

All the very best,

Sincerely,

Van

Daniel G. Van Acker

DGV.cjb

Van Acker, D. G.

)CIATED TECHNICAL WRITERS
incorporated

250 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

JUdson 6-3727

cable address:
assotech, new york

October 16, 1950

No
Called
10/19

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I never had a chance to tell you how much I enjoyed your great coverage from Korea. I also hoped to meet you at one of the Overseas Press Club Lunches when you were announced as a speaker, but that was changed at the last minute.

It so happens that on Friday, October 20, I shall have a few friends and business associates for a very informal party to celebrate our "birthday" (the first) as a corporation.

I know you are one of the busiest men in town but still hope I might prevail on an old friendship to have you breeze in on us at the office at about 5:30 p.m.? I can not guarantee such wines as we had in "ante bellum" days near the Maginot Line, but there will be a drink...

Hope you can make it

Sincerely,

Van

D.G.Van Acker
President.

R.S.V.P.

Van Acker.

OK

WU012 DL PD

WUX

EDWARD R MURROW

PRESS

CONFIDENTIAL STOP

CONFIDENTIAL INFORM

CHECKING CREDENTIALS

WAS FORMER CORRESPON

TWO CLAI

INSIDE MAGINOT LINE

IN STRICTEST CONF

A E ALBINI

158P..

MARCH ~~1~~ 7, 1950

A. E. ALBINI
STUDEBAKER EXPORT CORP.
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

VAN ACKER WAS PARIS CORRESPONDENT FOR CBS BEFORE THE WAR AND HE DID ARRANGE THROUGH THEN PREMIER DALADIER'S OFFICE FOR ME TO DO THE FIRST BROADCAST FROM THE MAGINOT LINE STOP PARA I HAVE SEEN HIM ONLY INFREQUENTLY DURING PAST FIVE YEARS AND AM NOT INFORMED OF HIS CURRENT ACTIVITIES. REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW

BUSINESS

MARCH 2, 1950

A.E.ALBINI
STUDEBAKER EXPORT CORP.
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

MR. MURROW IN LONDON UNTIL NEXT WEEK STOP YOUR WIRE REFERENCE VAN ACKER WILL BE CALLED TO HIS ATTENTION AS SOON AS HE RETURNS.

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH
SECRETARY

OK

THIS IS A WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

RECEIVED 1950 FEB 27 PM 2:59 C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU012 DL PD

WUX SOUTH BEND IND FEB 27 1204P

EDWARD R MURROW

PERSONAL CBS

CONFIDENTIAL STOP CAN YOU SUPPLY BY TELEGRAM COLLECT CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ON DANIEL G. VAN ACKER STOP CHECKING CREDENTIALS REGARDING FOLLOWING ONE THAT HE WAS FORMER CORRESPONDENT OF CBS IN PARIS BEFORE WAR TWO CLAIMS HE GAVE CBS FIRST BROADCAST BY AN AMERICAN FROM INSIDE MAGINOT LINE WITH YOU STOP YOUR REPLY WILL BE HELD IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE STOP THANKS

A E ALBINI SALES PROMOTION & ADV MGR STUDEBAKER EXPORT CORP

158P..

Van Acker, D. G.

ASSOCIATED TECHNICAL WRITERS

January 7, 1950

Dear Ed:

I made out very well at Chicago, through a complicated circuit which ended up most satisfactorily:

Our friend Mr. Leslie Atlas was sick in bed when I reached Chicago and I was referred to a Mr. Morey, who is a very nice chap, but more concerned with the program end of things than news. He, in turn, referred me to Julian Bentley, WBBM's news editor.

Julian and I hit it off beautifully and he thought my story was good enough news to give me a five minute spot right in his news cast, so I had a chance to pull out the old stop watch again !

I found the Mid West little changed from this summer, with most articulate small town people (particularly at Champaign and Urbana) violently old-guard Republican and apparently thoroughly in agreement with THE Colonel.

Julian Bentley, quite aside from his friendly attitude to this unworthy one, is a very nice guy. He does not appear to have met you, so look him up when you are in Chicago, you will find it a rewarding experience.

Thanks for everything, more good wishes for the second half of the century and all the best

sincerely,

Van

D. G. Van Acker
Rm 1016
250 W 57th St
NYC.

- By the way, I just received my Overseas Press Club card - Thanks for sponsorship -

Vanasse, Ace

NOVEMBER 5, 1951

MR. ACE VANASSE
BANK OF CALIFORNIA
815 SECOND AVE
SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

JUST RETURNED EUROPE TODAY REGRET EXCEEDINGLY NO POSSIBILITY OF MY GETTING TO WEST COAST DURING DECEMBER. WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS YOU AND ALL THE BOYS.

ED MURROW

XMX 1-28-14

Cable Address
"BANKOFCALA" SEATTLE

Other offices
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
PORTLAND, OREGON
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

H. J. VANASSE
ASSISTANT MANAGER

The Bank of California

National Association
FOUNDED 1864
815 Second Avenue
Seattle 14, Washington

Calendar note - Nov. 1 "Wire Vanasse"

October 17, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Just for the record and to keep the matter before you, I thought I should drop you a note regarding the date of the Kappa Sig Founders Day Banquet which will be December 7th.

The fellows have been very keen to have you address them for several years at this function and I sincerely hope you will be in a position to come. As I recall you said you would be back around November 1st and would send me a note as to your probable decision then. There will be over 200 in attendance at the dinner, which will be held at the College Club in Seattle.

Please convey Sally's and my best regards to your wife.

Awaiting your reply,

As ever,

Ace

HJV:P

Vandenberg, Arthur H.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(23)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

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1951 MAR 10 PM 1 24

NA113 PD=GRANDRAPIDS MICH 10 100P=

EDWARD R MURROW=
485 MADISON AVE=

J. No answer

THANKS FOR YOUR TELEPHONE MESSAGE AND YOUR SPLENDID BROADCAST YOU ARE VERY KIND TO ME AND I DEEPLY APPRECIATE IT I ONLY HOPE I MAY AT LEAST PARTIALLY JUSTIFY YOUR CONFIDENCE AND FAITH=

ARTHUR H VANDENBERG=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Vandenberg, A. H.

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H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., MASS.
FRANCIS O. WILCOX, CHIEF OF STAFF

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Pantlind Hotel
Grand Rapids, Michigan
November 24, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I deeply appreciate your letter of November 21. You outline a notable project which I think is well worthwhile. I want to help in any way I can. But, frankly, I am afraid it is impossible for you to count upon my personal participation in your broadcast. I am still far from well. My stubborn convalescence still pursues me with aches and pains. Just between us, I do not know what I can do if I return in January as is my fondest aspiration. Certainly I shall be on "limited service" for a while and I know my Doctors will absolutely prohibit any outside activities. Therefore, I would not dare to let you rely upon my personal participation in your program.

I know how well you do these documentary things. I had the pleasure yesterday of listening to the record (which you were good enough to send me) particularly covering the Harding-Coolidge era. It was really wonderful. It reminded me of the fact that I had something to do with initiating the use of direct quotations in radio recordings. You may recall that I had a rather sensational (at the time) radio "debate" with President Roosevelt in the 1936 campaign, in which I let him speak for himself (from other available radio recordings) and then answered him.

I am glad CBS is undertaking the project you describe. My untimely illness has kept me out of the bi-partisan foreign policy debate for more than a year. The opponents have pretty well confused the country on the subject. The President himself has not helped any by his resurrected habit of castigating the "no good 80th Congress" when I was Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He has tried to somewhat discriminate between domestic and foreign policies in this respect; but it has been a feeble discrimination which has left a sadly erroneous impression with the country. Of course I am prejudiced but I think the 80th Congress made the greatest of all records in projecting a new foreign policy for the United States and a new national unity on foreign policy through nearly fifty major issues in which the Committee invariably voted 13-0 with totally unpartisan concept and results. If the 80th Congress was "no good" (without exceptions) then the United Nations and the Greek-Turkey program and the ECA and the Rio Treaty (to mention just a few items) were "no good," - and that isn't just true even in the President's own book. Needless to say, these comments are entirely personal and confidential to you for your own background thinking. They

are not quotation or attribution. I think the greatest libel on our "bi-partisan foreign policy" is the repetitious charge that we Republicans were operating on a rubber stamp "me too" basis, for the Truman Administration. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In every instance we completely explored every project submitted to us (which included no Asiatic projects except in ECA). There was the fullest disclosure to our Committee. We made many criticisms and corrections. I personally practically re-wrote the original ECA legislation. Thus we anticipated most of the hurdles. Thus we had true bi-partisan and unpartisan consideration of these matters. Thus we got our votes of 13-0. There was no "me too" in it. I hasten to add that the State Department and the President fully cooperated in these respects.

In my opinion the great achievement was to create confidence in our foreign policies both at home and abroad. In my opinion there is vital need - greater than ever - to recreate this procedure (expanded to cover <u>all</u> major foreign policy considerations) and this resultant unity. It will be more difficult because our critics have had a lively vocal season. Some of our friends have not helped - as witness the President's "no good" speech and the Secretary's "anti-revisionist" speech. Of course foreign policy must be under constant review and even "revision" if required. There is nothing in true bi-partisan foreign policy which calls for a gag, or which discourages the utmost vigilance on the part of Republicans. In holding the Administration to strict accountability for all of its acts and projects. The grave need is to find a "meeting of minds" which will reassure our own country and the world that our democracy can function in times of crisis. The need is to consult national rather than political destiny.

These are some of the thoughts I would have given you upon this subject in a personal interview, to which you are welcome at any time. I am entirely at your service in any way I can be helpful within the limitations defined above. I shall look forward to your CBS feature with the deepest interest.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Cordially and faithfully,

Arthur Vandenberg

Vandenberg.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr.

1048 FIFTH AVENUE

December 1, 1951

Mr. Ed Murrow
C.B.S. Broadcasting Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow,

I have tried on numerous occasions since last spring to get in touch with you and see if you could have lunch or a drink with me, so that we could have a chat.

As you may or may not know, Mrs. Vanderbilt and I have been taking our own color motion pictures in Europe each summer, and I lecture with them all over the place in the fall and winter. Last night I spoke in Hornell, New York, and many of the questions during the forum period concerned your broadcast of the 29th, at the end of which I believe you stated that we were so close to war that we ought immediately to invoke the Baruch plan to save ourselves from a national tragedy.

We are staying here at my mother's house, 1048 Fifth Avenue. My phone is RE-4-3123. I should like very much to see and have a chat with you, and if you have a free moment won't you please give me a buzz and let's try to get together, as it seems to me that we are working and thinking along the same lines on international affairs and it should be interesting to compare notes.

With every good wish.

Yours hurriedly,

Neil Vanderbilt

Velotta, Thomas

January 26, 1951

Dear Tom:

Many thanks for yours of the 22nd.

I'm very sorry, but I can't locate a copy of the Flying Saucer script.

They had quite a few done up around the time of the show, but it seems there are none left.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thomas Velotta
American Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

American Broadcasting Company, Inc.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · CIRCLE 7-5700
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

RESIDENT

January 22, 1951

Mr. Edwin R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

One of our producers who also happens to be a very good friend of mine, has asked me whether it would be possible for his son to have a copy of your April 7, 1950, broadcast entitled, "The Case of the Flying Saucer". The boy, 21 years of age, is a rabid fan of yours and a bug on flying saucers.

No.

I would certainly appreciate it. The script would not be used except for the boys information.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Tom Velotta

Thomas Velotta
News and Special Events

TV:dfl

Vertrie, Orman

April 6, 1950

Dear Brother Vertrie:

Many thanks for your gracious note of March 11th. I am enclosing herewith the picture which you requested, with apologies for the delay in sending it along. I have been travelling around the country a good deal, and my mail has just caught up with me.

I hope that when next I get to the west coast, I will be able to visit the newly decorated chapter room.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Orman Vertrie
Kappa Sigma Fraternity
500 California Street
Pullman, Washington

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

GAMMA MU CHAPTER
500 CALIFORNIA STREET
PULLMAN, WASH.

March 11, 1950

autog Ideal.

Dear Brother,

The old chapter room is in for a face-lifting. The walls are to be covered with knotty pine and adorned with pictures of outstanding Kappa Sigs from our chapter. Jack Friel, Ace Clark, "Butch" Meeker, and Arch Buckley are among those to be represented in our Hall of Fame.

We would appreciate your picture to hang foremost among our all time greats.

Fraternally yours,

Orman Vertrees

von Windegger, F. R.

October 8, 1951

Dear Mr. vonWindegger:

This is merely a note to tell you how sorry I was not to be able to call you last week while I was in Tennessee. Unfortunately for me, I spent a great deal of time going back and forth to Knoxville for my broadcast and I deeply regret that I had no opportunity to see old friends.

I shall hope for better luck the next time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. F. R. vonWindegger
Paradise Knob
Gatlinburg, Tennessee

F. R. VON WINDEGGER

1230 OLIVE STREET

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
THE PLAZA BANK
OF ST. LOUIS

SAINT LOUIS

VON WINDEGGER

MARIE P. VON WINDEGGER

PARADISE ENOW
WILD LIFE SANCTUARY
GATLINBURG, TENN.

Sept 29/51

Dear Ed Murrow

Can you meet me
Childs Corral off for a short
ride - and a long or quick
drink - at our brandy spot?
Call me Gatlinburg 398 J.

Cordially

F. Von Windegger

Wadsworth, Max

December 7, 1950

Dear Mr. Wadsworth:

About the Voice of America, I'm sorry I'm not sure who is actually the person to whom you should write; however, if you address your letter to Assistant Secretary of State Ed Barrett it will reach the proper person promptly. And if it will do any good, you may use my name.

My thanks for your kind words about the broadcasts. Best of luck to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Max Wadsworth
Radio Station KFBB
Great Falls, Montana

Montana's First Radio Station

1310 KC 5000 WATTS CBS AFFILIATE

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

November 20, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'll attempt to keep this as short as possible. It occurred to me that you would be the logical person to answer a question for me. Where, or to whom do I write to inquire of the possibilities of getting into Voice of America? I fear my qualifications are limited as I'm far from being a linguist, but it is my hope that there are jobs aside from those requiring the use of a foreign language. If such jobs do exist, perhaps my four years experience as announcer would qualify me (in some vague way) for a non-announcing position.

Aside from knowing that the Voice of America comes under the jurisdiction of the State Department, I'm honestly in the dark as to where I should make my inquiries. It seemed to me that you would very likely be well qualified to supply the information, particularly as to the name of the person in charge of the London Bureau of Voice. I'm sure my personal reasons for wanting to go to London wouldn't influence you to take action in supplying the information, so I won't burden you with them...except to say that I consider them adequate.

If you are at all inclined to supply the information I'm requesting, don't let the fact that I'm a total stranger dissuade you. I assure you that I'll leave your name out of any letters I may write to any sources you might suggest.

I promised to keep this from getting wordy and I fear that I haven't succeeded too well. I'd like to tell you that you have long been the newscaster I most admire, and that my continued admiration won't be at all contingent upon the results this letter brings.

May I please hear from you?

Yours very truly,

Max Wadsworth

Max Wadsworth

Waine, Hans

NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER
ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATISM FOUNDATION
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~, Boston 10, Massachusetts
LIberty 2-6535

201 Devonshire Street

November 22, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your message. I am very sorry indeed that you could not address our meeting. We are looking forward to hearing you personally here in Boston another time.

Sincerely,

Hans

Hans Waine, M. D.

HW:dm

To Make America Stronger — Fight Crippling Arthritis
ontributions to the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation constitute proper deductions for Federal Income Tax purposes

Waine, Hans
Dr.

NOVEMBER 17, 1950

DR. HANS WAINE
77 FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

SINCERELY REGRET MUST BE IN BIRMINGHAM LAST WEEK NOVEMBER AND UNABLE COME BOSTON STOP MANY THANKS FOR ASKING ME REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

Waine, Hans

...rt W. Lovett
...nest M. Hopkins

...man
Weston Howland

Vice-Chairman
Dr. Walter Bauer

President
Dr. Francis C. Hall

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Dr. Hiram E. Upton

NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER

ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATISM FOUNDATION

PHILIP K. ALLEN, *Campaign Chairman for New England*

Executive Director, PAUL D. DEAN, JR. *Medical Director*, HANS WAINE, M.D.

77 Franklin Street
~~291 Devonshire Street~~, Boston 10, Massachusetts — LIberty 2-6535

October 17, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It was grand seeing you and particularly seeing you look so well after the hair-raising experiences you have had. I appreciate your giving me your time and the constructive thoughts on the educational work against arthritis.

Edith and I listened to your broadcast that night in the car just before seeing Pirandello's play, "Six Characters in Search of an Author," and the juxtaposition of sense and nonsense made for a stimulating evening.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hans

Hans Waine, M. D.

Contributions to the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation constitute proper deductions for Federal Income Tax purposes

Waine, Hans

RECEIVED
1950 OCT -9 PM 5:11
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A
WESTERN UNION
MESSAGE

O

WU033 PD

BOSTON MASS OCT 9 329P

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS

THANKS ED FOR DATE THURSDAY OCTOBER 12 245

HANS WAINE

505P..

Lilly 2-6535
Hans Lincoln 7-9315

October 5, 1950

Dear Hans:

Many thanks for yours of the 2nd. It was good to hear from you.

I shall, of course, be happy to see you and suggest 2:45 on Thursday, October 12. If that should not be convenient let me know and we will arrange something else.

As ever yours,

Dr. Hans Waine
Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation
77 Franklin Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Chairmen
Robert W. Lovett
Ernest M. Hopkins

Chairman
Weston Howland

Vice-Chairman
Dr. Walter Bauer

President
Dr. Francis C. Hall

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Carl J. Gilbert
Dr. Francis C. Hall
Francis W. Hatch
Harold D. Hodgkinson
Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins
Weston Howland
Hon. John F. Kennedy
Stanley P. Lovell
Mrs. Robert W. Lovett
John R. McLane, Jr.
Dr. Frank Ober
Samuel Pinanski
Dr. M. N. Smith-Peterson
Dr. J. Sydney Stillman
Richard P. Towne

Medical and Scientific Committee
Dr. Maxwell Finland, *Chairman*
Dr. Walter Bauer
Dr. John F. Bell
Dr. Samuel M. Brooks
Dr. William Eustis Brown
Dr. James M. Faulkner
Dr. Vlado Getting
Dr. William T. Green
Dr. Sven M. Gundersen
Dr. Francis C. Hall
Dr. Richard S. Hawkes
Dr. Chester S. Keefer
Dr. Dwight O'Hara
Dr. David Rutstein
Dr. Charles L. Short
Dr. Charles W. Steele
Dr. J. Sydney Stillman
Dr. Rolf C. Syvertsen
Dr. Hiram E. Upton

NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER

ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATISM FOUNDATION

PHILIP K. ALLEN, *Campaign Chairman for New England*

Executive Director, PAUL D. DEAN, JR. *Medical Director*, HANS WAINE, M.D.

77 Franklin Street
~~291 Dartmouth Street~~, Boston 10, Massachusetts — LIberty 2-6535

October 2, 1950

Yes
Mr. Murrow

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I wonder whether you would be good enough to lend us your powerful voice sometime in the near future for the sake of education on arthritis. If you could see me, I shall be happy to meet you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Hans

Hans Waine, M. D.

HW:dm

Thurs. Oct. 12
2:45

Contributions to the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation constitute proper deductions for Federal Income Tax purposes

Waller, Judith

DECEMBER 8, 1950

COLLECT

JUDITH WALLER
NBC
CHICAGO

TERRIBLY SORRY BUT JUST CAN'T DO IT STOP AM UNDERTAKING FULL HOUR SHOW NINE TO TEN STARTING NEXT FRIDAY WHICH LEAVES NO TIME OR ENERGY REGARDS AND LOVE

ED MURROW

WU [illegible] PD

WUX NEWYORK NY DEC 7 846P

EDWARD MURROW

CBS

HOW IS YOUR SCHEDULE NOW AND WILL THE DOCTORS LET YOU TRAVEL ABOUT. THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN RELATIONS HERE WOULD LIKE YOU TO ADDRESS A MEETING IN ORCHESTRA HALL TUESDAY DECEMBER NINETEENTH ON THE SITUATION IN WHICH WE FIND OURSELVES IN KOREA AND EUROPE SENATOR DOUGLAS WILL BE ONLY OTHER PARTICIPANT. YOUR VIEWS UNDOUBTEDLY CONFLICT BUT THAT WOULD ADD INTEREST FOR SUBSEQUENT DISCUSSION AND QUESTIONS. WILL APPRECIATE YOUR WIRING ME COLLECT SOONEST REGARDS

JUDITH WALLER NBC CHI

959P..

Waller, Mrs. Theodore

October 18, 1951

Dear Helen:

I hope you will forgive me for the delay in replying to yours of September 21. This is a hasty note on the eve of my departure merely to tell you that unfortunately I shall be broadcasting from London for the next two weeks and therefore unable to use Amar Singh while he is in town.

I shall look forward to seeing you again soon after my return.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Theodore Waller
New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street
New York 18, New York

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
A European Edition is Published Daily in Paris

PEnnsylvania 6-4000

230 West 41st Street, New York 18

September 21, 1951

Dear Ed:

Thanks very much for a lunch which was all the more pleasant because it was both so unexpected and so stimulating. I'm pretty sure I can get the McMahon idea into the panel discussion on Military Service by getting Brien to suggest a student sharing his point of view who would pose a question about whether the present plan for Universal Military Training takes enough account of what a possible third world war would require in the way of soldiers.

I'm enclosing some background material about the pilot project underway in the district from which our Indian farmer, Amar Singh, comes. You will see from the first paragraph that the philosophy of it is sound. Singh will be in Carroll County, Georgia, until October 20th, when he will come up here for the Forum. He will be at the Waldorf from the 20th through the 24th.

If you see any way of using him on your show one day that week, let me know. If necessary, I suppose we could bring him up a couple of days in advance of the 20th, but I would do this only as a last resort, since Carroll County is counting on having him until the 20th.

With friendliest greetings,

Yours sincerely,

Helen Hiett Waller

Mrs. Theodore Waller
Forum Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

HHW:df

enclosure

(Taken from the Interim Report on Pilot Development Projects Etawah and Gorakhpur)

APPENDIX TO PILOT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ETAWAH AND GORAKHPUR
INTERIM REPORT AND APPRAISAL

by Albert Mayer

Brief Summary of Objectives and Methods
(for those who think they may have forgotten just what they were; others please omit)

(a) To see what degree of productive and social improvement, as well as of initiative, self-confidence and cooperation can be achieved in the villages of a district not the beneficiary of any set of special circumstances and resources, such as hydro-electric development, or large-scale industry, or other non-typical high cost and high-priority development. The problem is also to ascertain how quickly those results may be attainable, consistent with their remaining permanently part of the people's mental, spiritual and technical equipment and outlook after the special pressure is lifted. In the context of India's urgent need, we must not take too long. But we cannot afford to be superficial, nor, if results are to be permanent and self-renewing, must we use "high-pressure" methods.

(b) Reproducibility. The methods developed must be reproducible elsewhere, without excessive costs or other excessive special requirements.

(c) Intensity and concentration. Though we must have a picture of the totality of needs of the village, we must concentrate on only a few elements at a time; because our own range of ability, time and personnel are limited; because excessive range or dispersion confuses the villager; and because we can at best only help the villager to help himself, to develop his resourcefulness and confidence to meet other problems.

A focus of activities must be chosen based on the villagers' felt needs around which we can later expand his horizon of needs. This first and focal activity is generally economic, i.e. agriculture. He understands this, sees fairly quick results, gains increasing confidence from his success, in us and in himself. The work expands from there.

(d) Cooperation of Departments--At local District and State level.

(e) Local self-reliance, local sources of supply, as far as possible, to avoid excessive burden on administration and transport to assure availability of requirements at exactly the right time and place.

(f) Simultaneous improvement of people, and of the land, supplies and tools they have to work with.

"Village Participation" activities are essential, both from the viewpoint of immediate progress and from the viewpoint of permanent incorporation into the village, of initiative, self-reliance, broadening of interest, in a permanent way. This may also be called "Widening Villagers' Horizons." This includes such activities as group discussions, sight-seeing by villagers of better practices and ways of living, adult literacy and social education, films, dramas by the people, meetings with them, their Panchayats and Cooperatives. This must ultimately lead to village leadership (see paragraph (1) below).

All this work must be with the grain; not against it.

(g) Attitudes. Our own attitudes as Government workers are most crucial: we must work with the people, not tell them; we must demonstrate by doing with our own hands in their own villages and fields -- in short "dirty hands" methods not armchair methods.

Another essential factor in attitudes is "inner democratization," by virtue of which the highest officer habitually invites and arranges for the experience and advice of all those below him, and the lowest worker feels free to give it frankly and without fear. The breaking of this "up-down" water-tight compartment releases energies and initiative, and quality and effectiveness of planning and performance at all levels.

(h) Targets. Production targets, public health targets, adult literacy targets and time-tables are indispensable as progress indices, as giving backbone and substance to the work, however lofty and far-flung our objectives.

(i) Personnel. No project or plan, however well-drawn or attractive, is any better than its personnel. No work should be undertaken, however necessary, except in an emergency, unless effective personnel is available for that particular work. Hence the importance of an adequate training programme.

(j) Frequent field participation by higher officers. This is very important. It encourages and energizes Government field personnel, as well as villagers, who gain a strong feeling of the importance of the work and its significance in the eyes of people they respect. They also gain from the experience and resourcefulness of such visitors. And these visiting officers gain enormously in first-hand contact with the problems and the people.

These visits must not be superficial, or too brief. They should involve visits to villages, inspection of demonstrations, participation in field staff meetings and village discussions. The visits need not be too long, but must have the character of thoroughness and real interest.

(k) Inter-change with others: radiation. It is too expensive of finance and personnel, to have all the necessary skills and experience in any one project. Close consultant inter-change and advice is essential, whether from Government departments or outside; conversely, radiation of our own results as soon as we are sure of them, is essential for maximum utility of the project.

(l) Village leadership. While a host of results may be achieved on the basis of initiative and organization by our workers, and while this is essential at the start and for a considerable time, the work will not be permanent, there will not be a permanent awakening until the village develops its own leadership and initiative.

This phase must not be started too early. Until the village people gain confidence from a number of demonstrated successes, until the village participation methods (see paragraph (f) above) have had a broadening and alerting effect, until carefully nurtured initiative begins to manifest itself spontaneously -- even though only partially -- one must not prematurely attempt to develop or rely on leadership. To do it too soon may be self-deceiving and postpone development of actual self-reliant leadership. But this objective must always be borne in mind, and carefully begun to be developed, at the right moment.

Comparison of the Two Projects

The work at Gorakhpur indicates that the principles and methods originally adopted and worked out at Etawah, are valid and workable under quite different conditions. These points are worth noting:

1. Details can and must differ enormously, depending on the different local

Wallerstein, Ed.

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1950

Dear Ted:

Here are the notes. You will find Smith and Burdett extraordinarily able correspondents with well-disciplined minds. Schoenbrun may appear, on first acquaintance, to be something of a "name dropper" and slightly egocentric, but you have to be a little screwy to get on well with the French.

I hope you have a great time. Incidentally, on this last trip, I concluded finally that the Connaught at Carlos Place just off Grosvenor Square, is really the best hotel in London.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward Wallerstein
Columbia Records Inc.
Bridgeport 8, Connecticut

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1950

Dear Winston:

This will introduce a friend of mine, Ted Wallerstein, who is president of Columbia Records, Inc. and also a member of the Board of CBS.

I am sure you will enjoy knowing him, and I shall be greatful for any assistance you can give him.

As ever yours,

Mr. Winston Burdett
7, Via Veneto
Rome, Italy

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1950

Dear Dave:

This will introduce a friend of mine, Ted Wallerstein, who is president of Columbia Records, Inc. and also a member of the Board of CBS.

I am sure you will enjoy knowing him, and I shall be greatful for any assistance you can give him.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Scheonbrun
Columbia Broadcasting System
21, Rue deBerri
Paris VIIIe, France

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1950

Dear Howard:

This will introduce a friend of mine, Ted Wallerstein, who is president of Columbia Records, Inc. and also a member of the Board of CBS.

I am sure you will enjoy knowing him, and I shall be greatful for any assistance you can give him.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System
Flat 71, 49 Hallam Street
London W.1, England

COLUMBIA RECORDS INC.
A SUBSIDIARY OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
BRIDGEPORT 8, CONNECTICUT

EIN

March 9, 1950

Dear Ed:

Would you mind giving me notes to Howard Smith in London, and whomever we have in Paris and Rome.

Also, let me know if there is anything I can do for you in Europe, although I know you have just returned from London.

Thanks in advance.

Sincerely,

Ted

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

TRADE MARK

Walter, Erich A.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS
1020 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
ANN ARBOR

ERICH A. WALTER
DEAN OF STUDENTS

WALTER R. REA
ASSOCIATE DEAN OF STUDENTS

November 2, 1951

pro answer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter of October 19 gives our Honors Convocation Committee two reactions. We are deeply regretful that you cannot be our Convocation speaker this year. On the other hand, we are delighted to know that HEAR IT NOW will be coming to us on Sunday afternoon.

Our Committee is inviting Mr. Alistair Cooke in your place to address our students next April. Since you undoubtedly know Mr. Cooke, our Committee would be grateful to you were you to help prepare him toward a favorable reception of our invitation, which will be on his desk next Tuesday, November 6.

Very sincerely yours,

E. A. Walter

EAW/em

Walter, E. A.

June 7, 1951

Dear Dean Walter:

I hope you will not think me churlish or ungrateful for the delay in answering yours of February 27th. The copy of the piece on the basketball scandal has gone forward to you but I wanted to add, however belatedly, my personal appreciation for the generous and gracious comments contained in your letter.

This has been an unusually tough business for the last few weeks, but I feel that what Will Rogers used to call the big normal majority is finally getting its feet under it. Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. A. Walter, Dean of Students
University of Michigan
1020 Administration Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan

20

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS
1020 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
ANN ARBOR

ERICH A. WALTER
DEAN OF STUDENTS

WALTER B. REA
ASSOCIATE DEAN OF STUDENTS

February 27, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Sent.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I should very much like to have a copy of your broadcast February 20 with its notations about the basketball scandal and the implications of it for our society.

May I repeat what I mentioned to you over the telephone on Wednesday--that you do everything you can, including following specifically your doctor's orders, to keep your health in shape so that you may continue your broadcasts. I know that you must realize how many of us all over our country admire your clear analysis of our national problems and depend upon you for your daily presentation of them. In your hour's presentation Hear It Now, you manage somehow to make us feel that we are standing at the diagnostician's side and are permitted to feel, at least momentarily, the pulse of a situation about to explode or about to be healed. For the intelligence, the courage, the honesty, and the integrity which are necessary for such a presentation, you have our admiration and our gratitude.

Very sincerely yours,

E. A. Walter

EAW/em

Walton - J. B. D.

August 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Walton:

Your letter of July 14th has been received here during Mr. Marrow's absence. He is presently in Korea, and will remain in Asia for an indefinite length of time. Therefore, it is unlikely that he will have the opportunity to publicize the reconstruction of the Guildhall in King's Lynn. However, I will bring your letter to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Flatoff
Secretary

Mr. J. B. D. Walton
The Guildhall of Saint George
27, King Street
King's Lynn, Norfolk

The Guildhall of Saint George

PRESIDENT • THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF LEICESTER
CHAIRMAN • THE RT. HON. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS
VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE LADY FERMOY
HON. TREASURER • MR. ALEXANDER PENROSE

27, King Street,
King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr Edward R . Murrow.
Columbia Broadcasting System.
New York, N. Y.
United States.

14 th July 1950.

Dear Mr Murrow,

I know you are a busy man , at the same time I feel you would favourably consider doing something for us herein Kings Lynn with the large public you talk to over your Columbia network.

I have enclosed details of the project in connection with the reconstruction of the above Guildhall , one of the oldest in the World and a unique building in itself.

We feel that every effort should be made to put this into good use once more for the community at large for the showing of Drama ,and Art and musical items . To leave for those who come after us a strengthened pile good for another 500 years .

So many of the earlier settlers in The United States came from this part of England giving Lynn Mass etc. The more folk who know of this project the easier it will be to complete it. I hope that after reading the leaflet you will capture some of our interst in the undertaking .

My own personal recollections of America for a short period during the last war , lead me to feel that there are many American friends who are like ourselves, anxious to preserve and hand on gems of the past and give them renewed life for the future.

THE GUILDHALL OF SAINT GEORGE £40 000 APPEALS COMMITTEE
President: HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF KING'S LYNN • *Chairman:* MR. J. B. D. WALTON • *Hon. Treasurer:* MR. R. H. CHILVERS • *Hon. Secretary:* MR. EMRYS DAVIES

A Chair bearing the name of the Donor, will be provided in the newly restored Guildhall of Saint George, in commemoration of each gift of 100 guineas or more. All donations should be addressed to, The Hon. Treasurer, The Guildhall of Saint George Appeal, 27, King Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk by whom they will be most gratefully acknowledged.

My apologies for taking up your time , but I feel sure that you will do anything to put this over if at all possible.

Yours very sincerely,

J B Walton

Chairman of Appeal Committee.

The Guildhall of Saint George

PRESIDENT • THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF LEICESTER
CHAIRMAN • THE RT. HON. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS
VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE LADY FERMOY
HON. TREASURER • MR. ALEXANDER PENROSE

27, King Street,
King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Dear Sir,

This is an appeal to you for aid in preserving one of those priceless links with the past, so dear to the hearts of all who love Britain - an appeal, through the medium of your journal for one chair.

This chair is required for the Guildhall of St. George at King's Lynn, Norfolk, which, as the result of Hitler's raids on London and York has become the largest medieval guildhall extant in Britain, and has associations with the theatre since before the days of Shakespeare.

Towards the £40,000 needed to restore this 15th century hall, in a decaying state two years ago, and to refit it as a theatre and concert hall, the Pilgrim Trust has given £3,000 and the Arts Council of Great Britain £5,000. The remaining £32,000, though the town is working hard, remains too heavy a burden for such a small community as ours, with a population of about 20,000.

Hence the appeal to you (and to many others) to raise, through the influence of your journal, the equivalent of one hundred guineas sterling, for a chair which will have your name, or the name of the subscribing cultural society whom you might interest, inscribed thereon.

Donors of chairs will receive a souvenir in acknowledgment of their generosity, will have the right to occupy that chair at the opening of the hall next year by Her Majesty the Queen, on any St. George's Day event, and on other specially notified occasions. Any of your subscribers, selected by you, in England on these dates, will be welcomed heartily as the occupant of the chair.

Any help you can give, will be deeply appreciated, and will be widely acknowledged in the British Press, and your early notification of active interest would greatly assist.

Yours sincerely,

J B D Walton

(Chairman of Central Appeal Committee).

THE GUILDHALL OF SAINT GEORGE £40 000 APPEALS COMMITTEE

President: HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF KING'S LYNN · *Chairman:* MR. J. B. D. WALTON · *Hon. Treasurer:* MR. R. H. CHILVERS · *Hon. Secretary:* MR. EMRYS DAVIES

A Chair bearing the name of the Donor, will be provided in the newly restored Guildhall of Saint George, in commemoration of each gift of 100 guineas or more. All donations should be addressed to, The Hon. Treasurer, The Guildhall of Saint George Appeal, 27, King Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk by whom they will be most gratefully acknowledged.

MAYOR'S PARLOUR,
KING'S LYNN,
NORFOLK.

Dear Sir,

I write in the hope of interesting you in a project of immediate concern to the townsfolk of King's Lynn, and, I trust, of some significance to a much wider public in this country and overseas.

King's Lynn possesses a remarkable collection of buildings representative of all periods from the Middle Ages onwards. The ancient Guildhall of Saint George, which but for timely intervention might have been lost to posterity, is historically the most valuable. Built in 1406 under a Charter from King Henry IV, it is now the largest surviving Guildhall in Britain - those of London and York having been destroyed during the war. This unique and historic building is possibly the oldest theatre in Europe. The first record of drama there is of a Nativity play in 1442; tradition has it that Shakespeare himself played there; early 19th century play-bills still exist, some announcing the appearance of Edmund Kean in Shakespeare plays. The long and varied life of the Guildhall is described in the enclosed article. I am confident that in reading it you will capture some of our enthusiasm for a venture which seeks to restore the Guildhall as an Art and Dramatic centre.

I have the honour to be President of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the restoration of the Guildhall. A grant of £5,000 made by the Arts Council of Great Britain and another of £3,000 made by The Pilgrims Trust, have given our Fund a firm start. The locality of Lynn itself has, so far, raised a sum approaching £3,000. A further sum of £30,000, however, has still to be found. The amount required is beyond the capacity of a small community such as ours, with a population of about 20,000. It is because we believe that men and women of goodwill in many parts of the world will wish to be associated with our endeavour to preserve one of those priceless links with the past that I ask for your co-operation and support.

The names of all Donors to the Restoration Fund, whatever the size of the contribution, will be written in a Book of Subscribers which is to be retained for all time in the Guildhall. The name of a Donor of the equivalent of 100 Guineas ($300), whether an individual or an Association, will be inscribed on one of the chairs in the Guildhall.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to open the Guildhall in July, 1951; on this auspicious occasion the chair will be reserved for the Donor, or his nominee, and annually on each St. George's Day.

I should be happy to receive and to acknowledge any donation which you, or an association with which you are connected, may wish to make towards the Appeal Fund.

Yours sincerely,

W. Blomfield

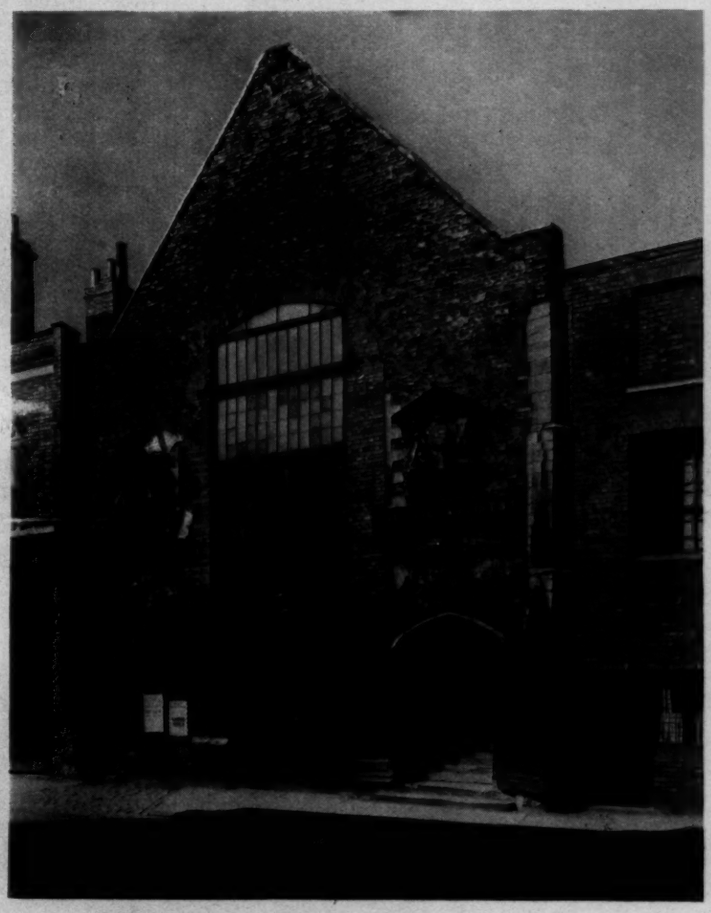
Mayor.

From GUILDHALL to THEATRE

The Restoration of St. George's Hall, King's Lynn

EVERY visitor to King's Lynn, Norfolk, sees the chequer-board front of the mediæval Town Hall, originally the hall of the old Holy Trinity Guild, or merchant guild of Lynn, which stands on the north side of St. Margaret's Church. Few, however, realise that there is another, even larger guildhall in the town, which can be claimed as the largest surviving mediæval building of its kind in the country since the Guildhalls of London and York were destroyed during the war.

St. George's Hall is to be found on the west side of King Street, within a few yards of the Tuesday Market Place, and although its gable-end faces the street, it can easily be passed by unnoticed, as in fact it had been for years by all but a tiny minority who knew its origin and its historic interest. In 1945 the ancient and rather shabby building with its adjoining yards and warehouses running back to the riverside was put up for sale. The hall was in a dilapidated condition ; its roof leaked, its walls leaned and most of its windows were blocked ; there were fears that it might be pulled down. To avert this disaster Mr. A. P. D. Penrose, of Bradenham Hall, decided to buy the hall and the surrounding property in the hope that some use for it could be found. Since then a scheme has been evolved to restore the building for use as an arts centre, and repairs are now in progress. The part of the property which includes the hall, the original warehouses, water gate and quay of the guild and an adjoining house lying to the north of the hall is to be vested in the National Trust.



1—*The East End of St. George's Hall in its present state. The east window is to be opened up.*

The St. George's Guild of Lynn was founded in 1376, primarily as a religious guild, to find a priest to sing at the altar of St. George in St. Margaret's Church " in the worship of god and the holy martir and for alle the brethir and sistrin that to the fraternite longes." Although there were numerous guilds in the town, St. George's became one of the most prosperous and influential, as did its namesake at Norwich. By 1406 it was wealthy enough to acquire the present site in King Street, then known as Cheker Street, and in that year a licence was granted by Henry IV permitting the guild to hold this property in mortmain. The grant was confirmed by Edward IV in 1461. The size of the hall, the warehouses and quay imply very considerable commercial activities, and the revenues of the fraternity were probably increased by letting the hall to other guilds for their meetings and feasts. The Guild of SS. Fabian and Sebastian is known to have met in St. George's Hall.

On the suppression of the guilds in Edward VI's reign the property passed to the Corporation and the hall came to be used for a variety of purposes—as a sail-maker's shop, an exchange for merchants, a playhouse, and, during the Civil War, as an armoury and powder store. After the Restoration, the quarterly sessions were held in the hall. Its use as a playhouse between 1593 and 1633 is attested by entries in the Corporation Minutes, and it is possible that Shakespeare's company was one of those that visited the town and gave performances in the hall. There are also earlier records of plays being performed in the days of the Guild. At Christmas, 1442, a Nativity play was acted in the hall before the mayor and aldermen and Lady Bardolf, who was their guest.

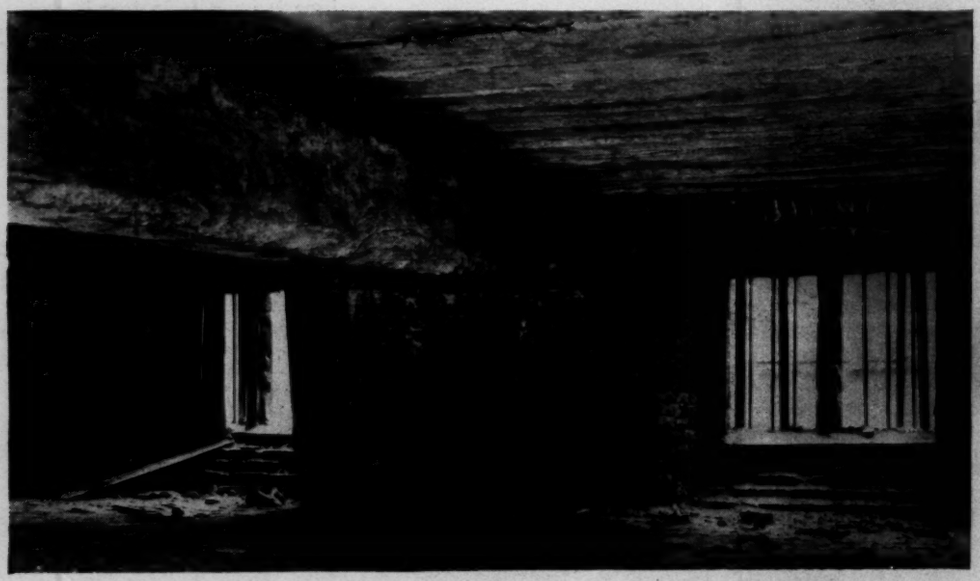
It was not until 1766 that the interior was actually fitted up as a theatre. A proscenium was

6—*The Water Gate and Quay.*

A gift of 300 dollars from an individual or a group, such as a family or firm, or an organisation like a school or learned society, will provide a chair in the newly-restored Guildhall of Saint George, with the name of the donor inscribed on it.

This chair may be occupied by the donor, or a representative of the donor, on the occasion of the official reopening of the Guildhall of Saint George, which will be performed by Her Majesty The Queen, in July, 1951.

It is further hoped to arrange a special event on each Saint George's Day, when the chair will again be placed at the free disposal of the donor. Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by The Hon. Treasurer, 27, King St., King's Lynn, Norfolk.



7—*The mediæval floor of massive oak timbers carried on gigantic transverse beams.*

Wanger, Walter

April 18, 1951

Dear Walter:

Thanks very much. I'm not sure MacArthur will permit us to use the piece this week, but I am delighted to have it and will let you know when we are able to make use of it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter Wanger
Pierre Hotel
5th Avenue and 61st Street
New York, New York

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX FILM CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE 444 WEST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5-3320 CABLE ADDRESS, CENTFOX NEW YORK

AL LICHTMAN
VICE PRESIDENT

April 16th, 1951.

Mr. Ed Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It was very nice talking to you yesterday.

This is just a very crude idea, with no pride of authorship of something that I think might help the current situation.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Walter Wanger.

WW:sb
Encl.

THE VOICE OF STALIN

The following speech has been broadcast to the United States over 1600 stations and has been broadcast and televised all through the world by the Soviet Worldwide radio and television organization. By special arrangement with PRAVDA, Columbia Broadcasting has been able to pick up this statement last night as broadcast from Moscow by Premier Stalin.

"Dear Comrades:

In this troubled world, where we in Russia are working night and day to achieve peace, we who see things clearly, cannot understand the behavior of the people and the so-called Government of the people of the United States.

The Douglas MacArthur scandal has shocked all true democratic nations and governments throughout the civilized world.

How does the United States expect the respect of its Allies or even its enemies, if it behaves in this unprincipled manner of debtate and argument.

Premier Truman, I mean President Truman, who naturally like myself, is the Commander of the Army, is to let MacArthur appear before the American Duma, which is like our Czarist Congress. He allows parades, open discussions and a so-called free press, as well as discussions throughout the land.

Comrades, look what I did in my Democracy with Marshal (list all the liquidated Marshals). Why cannot your Democracy take a hint.

I have told your Ambassadors here in Moscow what you must do to likewise have unity as we have, in your great country..

I am the chosen democratically elected leader just as Truman is the elected leader of the United States. Therefore, it is undemocratic to offend the voice of the people.

The opposition is a fascist inspired plot. I have obtained from my great secret service which is very efficient, documents to prove that this entire matter is a capitalistic inspired scheme and evil arrangement made in Formosa, when the traitor Tito flew incognito as Milton Berle to meet MacArthur on this fascist Island of Formosa, and signed the MacArthur Axis agreement.

Do not be misled as my envoys pointed out, because the only free democratic press in the world is the Russian Press, because we express the views of the people's Government and their view is the view of the majority.

In your country, your press is capitalistic and your newspapers are money making enterprise, supported by evil big business (I wish I had some) and advertisers.

To be truly democratic and avoid argument and dissension, listen only to the people's voice, which only a totaliarian government is strong enough to express honestly.

We are laughing at your embarrassment from your so-called great debate.

What kind of spirit of the middle-ages are you imdulging in, in this atomic age. This is not an age of archery and chivalry. You cannot afford such stupidity as your conception of a free people and a free government. Even my worst enemies agree. Look at Perron, Franco and Tito. They copy me and so should you.

You are the laughing stock of the world. You are the last hope of the dreamers. Your democracy is as dead as Christianity. Wake up comrades!

My heart bleeds for your confudion - for your dying capitalistic system controlled by evil fascists with your low cultural standards - your miserable standard of living, your business collapse, your poverty, your diseased populations, your starving workers, your decadent religions and your mental anguish when your people have to listen to your radio and now see television, and then expect the peasants to make up their own mind., which only a first-class government like Comrade Perron and myself can do for the democratic people.

Have courage, enjoy like the free people of the world - Soviet - and liquidate MacaArthur.

Thinking only of you and thanking you for letting me come into your homes again. I am always with you.

Sincerely as always

JOSEPH STALIN

Warlick, Selma

NATIONAL CONCERT AND ARTISTS CORPORATION

711 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

SELMA WARLICK
DIRECTOR
LECTURE AND SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS DIV.

PLAZA 9-6000

March
20
1950

7

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
News Department
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I thank you for so graciously suggesting MR. LARRY LESUEUR as a substitute for yourself at Town Hall on Wednesday, April 12th. Both he and I very much appreciate your thoughtfulness and kindness. We are very happy to have Mr. Lesueur on our NCAC list, but we're still inconsolable over your listing with the Columbia Lecture Bureau.

Nevertheless, I remain,

Your ever faithful and admiring fellow
Tar Heel

Selma Warlick
Selma Warlick
Director

SW:BL

Waters, Alfred S.

February 6, 1950

Dear Mr. Waters:

Please forgive this belated reply to your letter of January 7th regarding your program idea, "Cry Author".

I regret to have to tell you that I have nothing whatever to do with programs other than my own at CBS and can only suggest that you write to Mr. Hubbell Robinson, vice president in charge of network programs.

I am sorry that I cannot be more helpful and wish you the best of luck with the idea.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alfred S. Waters
2475 Pasadena Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

DETROIT-LELAND HOTEL

DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

Jan 7th 1950

Dear Edward R. Murrow:

I am writing to you personally because being a former newsman, perhaps you can go to bat for me, and inasmuch as you are on the C B S board, this new program idea of mine, could be rushed thru.

I propose a new program entitled: "Cry, Author" or "Brainchilds On Parade" in which only the unknown author gets the chance to read his or her Best Short Short Story, five minutes reading time for each story....A board of critics could be selected to pick out the best Short Shorts sent in, and you would be surprised to find out that new personalities, not only in the writing field but also potential entertainers, could be discovered....Out of short, shorts a potential screen story, could be discovered and it would be an incentive for movie producers to be on the lookput for new and fresh material.

Hoping that this idea, can find a sponsor and hoping that in some manner I can get paid for Idea, I am veteran in need of some extra cash.

Yours very sincerely,

Alfred S. Waters

Alfred S. Waters
2475 Pasadena Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

OUR AIM IS TO RENDER SERVICE
A LITTLE MORE COMPLETE - MORE HOSPITABLE
MORE PLEASING - THAN EVEN THE MOST EXACTING GUEST EXPECTS

Watson, Brooks

September 18, 1950

Dear Brooks:

Thanks for your letter; sorry to have been so long in answering it.

I am now trying to make tentative plans to do some travelling in the two weeks just before the election, and we'll do our best to include Peoria. If that doesn't come off, we can talk some more about the suggested pick-up on the eve of the election.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

Mr. Brooks Watson
Peoria Broadcasting Company
212 South Jefferson Avenue
Peoria 2, Illinois

THE BOARD

CHARLES C. CALEY,
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

PEORIA BROADCASTING COMPANY

"First in the Heart of Illinois"

OFFICE AND STUDIOS
212 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE
PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS

AFFILIATE
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

PHONE 6-0711

September 8, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

The thought has occured to us here that you might be interested in a Peoria pick-up on election day for a piece on the Lucas-Dirksen senatorial scrap.

This is the part of the country where many of the voters know these two candidates as "Scott" and "Ev." We're only ten miles from Dirksen's home town- Pekin, and about 30 miles from Havana, Lucas home town.

It might be possible, if you desired, to pick up both candidates in their home towns- for a short pre-election statement. At any rate, here is the seed of an idea- we'll wait for further word in case you want us to aid in developing it.

It's good to hear you on the air again. Your "think pieces" on the Korean war have been marvelous-- matched only by your colorful reports from the front.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Brooks

Director of News and Special Events

Brooks Watson
IK

Weeks, T.

OFFICE OF THE
EDITOR

The Atlantic Monthly

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.

November 27, 1950

Dear Ed:

On second thoughts we, too, shared your misgivings about the title, and so at the eleventh hour we changed it to read Churchill: The Hinge of Fate. I'm sure it's better that way.

Sincerely as ever,

Ted. Weeks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Weaver, S.

N BROWN
PUBLISHER

[redacted]

THE JOURNAL BUILDING
PROVIDENCE 2, R.I.

The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin

Oct 30, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The letter is en route to Church. I now await to see if this is one of those occasions when he answers.

Thanks

Sumner Weaver

Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York 22, N.Y.

Weener, Sumner

October 24, 1950

Dear Weener:

If I were you I'd write Church again. I am told that he has been known on occasion to answer letters.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sumner Weener
435 Walnut Avenue
Roxbury 19, Mass.

THE JOURNAL BUILDING
PROVIDENCE 2, R. I.

The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin

Oct 10

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The silence from the office of Wells Church is worse than a spoken or written "No Comment." I can't even read his expression - or between the lines.

With your very kind assistance - I spoke to him - sent him the letter he requested - and then the Iron Curtain came down.

I'm still very much interested in joining the CBS news staff - providing the opening is there.

I realize your position - you have nothing to do with the department personnel - and very probably don't want to start in. But do you think another letter is in order - or should I still sit tight?

Sincerely

Sumner Weener

Sumner Weener

435 Walnut Ave.
Roxbury 19 Mass.
or
c/o Radio News Desk
Providence Journal

Weener, Sumner

June 5, 1951

Dear Mr. Weener:

This is a hell of a time to be answering your letter of April 10, but, as you can imagine, my five-nights-a-week plus the Friday night hour-show have kept me more than a little busy. I am always around this shop in the afternoon; why don't you drop in one day when you have finished your stint.

I am delighted that you have found an opening in New York and hope everything goes well.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sumner Weener
420 West 24th Street
New York 11, New York

The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin

PROVIDENCE 2, R. I.

SEVELLON BROWN
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

31.

April 10

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow -

You are a very hard man to contact - or perhaps your secretary has told you. I've been trying to get in touch with you - to tell you that the long pull has had results in another way. I am now writing in the NBC radio newsroom in New York. Left Providence last month for nuyok. I don't know whether or not its taboo - but I wanted to get in touch with you - even if I am with the opposition. Wanted to say hello - and if you ever had a few minutes some afternoon I thought I'd drop up.....maybe we could have coffee. They've put me on the 5 am to noon (or one) shift - and - with much luck - I even found an apartment at London Terrace. ~~and~~ Am at 420 West 24th St. NY 11 Apt 11-D. My attempts to reach you have shown me how busy you are -- but I would like to get in touch with you when you have a moment.

Sincerely

Sumner

Sumner Weener

Weesner, C. C

March 14, 1950

Dear Captain Weesner:

Many thanks for your kind invitation to come to Randolph Field. I remember with pleasure a visit which I made to the Field before the war. I can't suggest a definite date now for a future trip to Texas, but if the opportunity affords, I will certainly communicate with you, as your program sounds extremely interesting.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Captain Charles C. Weesner
Public Information Officer
Hq., USAF School of Aviation Medicine
Randolph Field, Texas

Dictated, but not signed, by Mr. Murrow

HEADQUARTERS
USAF SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE
RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS

CCW/em

January 31, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Box 10
New York 46, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We listened with much interest and enjoyment to your broadcast last Friday from the Aeromedical Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, heard here over Columbia Network on Station KTSA.

I should like to invite your attention to the existence here of the USAF School of Aviation Medicine which treats of and studies the limitations and capacities of man as related to aircraft and its performance as distinguished from the engineering tests and studies performed at the Aeromedical Laboratory described in your broadcast above mentioned.

This School is the center of research and training in aviation medicine where scientific strides are made to solve the problems of men in the air. Flying today, as planes go higher, faster and farther, becomes more and more a human problem rather than one of engineering. Technology moves faster than men can adapt to it. It appears relatively certain that man as a major essential, will continue to be a controlling factor in the development of military aircraft, far into the forseeable future.

Aviation medicine is a specialty in its own right. It is not too well-known to the layman or even to the medical man, that conditions faced medically and psychologically in the air age, are as different from those of ground living as is today's highly mechanized life different from the horse-drawn conditions of two centuries ago.

The mission of the School has been three fold; first, to discover the factors that are peculiar to aviation medicine; second, to train people in the new science; and third, to accomplish further research in related fields.

On the research side, results have been spectacular. Studies pointed to determine the limits of man's endurance in possible spaceship operation, and more than 70 other active research projects are under way, ranging from altitude conditioning to psychoneurological

analysis of handwriting. Over 600 different scientific investigations have been completed since 1942.

Some recently completed experiments have resulted in development of equipment that can transmit 'brain-waves' and cardiac readings over long-distance telephone lines and radio for diagnosis; and instrument equipment that can warn pilots during flight of the onset of anoxia (lack of oxygen that causes blackouts).

Widespread application is expected to result from recent tests on thousands of human volunteers, involving air sickness, effects of anti-malarials and anti-histamines; effects of extreme heat and cold; and tests on the limits of human endurances and effects of explosive decompression at altitudes of 40,000 feet and higher.

Other research projects involve investigations as disparate as seasonal variations in color perception; treatment of radiation sickness; types of runway markings; virus life in the stratosphere; and even prehistoric paleology. All research, no matter how basic or apparently irrelevant, is actually designed for ultimate application to better health and safety in the air age.

Psychology and psychiatry too get major emphasis - since a paramount aspect of the air age, civilians as well as military, is proper psychological selection and maintenance of the men who must fly today's and tomorrow's planes. Development of psychological screening methods here, after testing thousands of men, promises to effect worldwide changes in basic methods.

The possibilities for tangible public interest worldwide in factual matter already unearthed here and studies of greatest possible future import currently being conducted, cannot fail to kindle your enthusiasm.

The Commandant will be most pleased to have you come at your convenience to the USAF School of Aviation Medicine as his guest and will make available to you every possible material and data to facilitate a broadcast from this station, or vicinity.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Weesner

CHARLES C. WEESNER
Captain, USAF
Public Information Officer

Weir, Colin

Mr. Murrow
Colin Weir

GENERAL

I think that the broad aims of America and Western Europe are much the same. So I would like to offer my services in any active capacity to the United States without any feeling of disloyalty to my own community. America is already "in it". We are not.

PERSONAL

I am a British subject; 31 years of age. My health is excellent and I am graded by the British army as fit for duties of any kind. I served in the British army from August 1939 until June, 1946. My eventual rank was Captain. During my service I was in the French Campaign of 1940, the Tunisian Campaign of 1942-43 — where I received the British Decoration of the Military Cross—the Rapido offensive of April, 1944; the abortive Northern Appennine offensive of October, 1944, and the Senio crossing of April, 1945. I also served for three weeks in Greece in December and January, 1944-45. At present, I am a student in the University of Oxford where I may be contacted at University College, High Street, Oxford, United Kingdom.

QUALIFICATIONS

I can speak French and German with some degree of fluency (British army second-class interpreter). I understand Russian and Polish reasonably well. Also I have a very limited knowledge of Arabic, Italian and Amharic. I have traveled in France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Austria, Turkey, North Africa, Syria, Egypt, Ethiopia and the United States.

EFERENCES

Lieutenant Col. D. E. P. Hodgson D.S.O., The Welsh Guards
The War Office
Whitehall
London, U.K.

West, Paul

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

FRANK STANTON
President

March 27, 1951

Dear Paul:

Thank you for sending the news letter of the City College of New York and Mr. Ransom's letter to the Editor of The New York Times.

I shall send both to Ed Murrow. He has the gift of swinging the hammer right to the head of the nail and I am sure that he will be pleased that his analysis of the basketball scandal against the larger and more somber national backdrop was reprinted and given supplementary circulation.

As for cocktails, I will leave that to him and to you. I will be happy to join you if I can.

With all good wishes.

Cordially,

FS

Mr. Paul West
President
Association of National
Advertisers, Inc.
285 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

COPY

jk

bc: Mr. Murrow with Original Correspondence

ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL ADVERTISERS INC.
285 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Return To FRANK STANTON

March 23, 1951

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dear Frank:

I think you will be interested in this if it hasn't already come to your attention. A very good, personal friend of mine sent me the enclosed news letter put out by the City College of New York which pays a nice compliment to Edward Murrow with a reference to his broadcast on the recent basketball scandal.

Along with it, she sent me a copy of the letter on the same subject which appeared in the New York Times, February 28th. This letter has aroused widespread interest. The reason for this, I believe, is because it strikes a new note with the ring of truth which people have been waiting to hear for a long time. It occurred to me that Ed Murrow would be interested in this and I would appreciate it if you would pass it along to him and say that I would like to add my compliments on the job he did. I haven't met him for a long time and when I get back from our convention at Hot Springs next week, I would like to meet him for cocktails sometime and talk about this further if he is interested. Of course I would like to have you join us if you would like to.

Sincerely,

Steve Hess

Mr. Frank Stanton
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, N. Y.

Letters to The Times

Combating Moral Breakdown

Speaking Up at Moment of Temptation Is Advocated as Protection

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us thank The New York Times for its strong editorial on Feb. 22, "The Moral Breakdown." The bribery of a group of basketball players is an incident indicative, in my opinion, of a trend which can break down the moral fiber of our nation. It can and must be dealt with.

You imply how it should have been [illegible] "all of us who failed to speak or act in time share the blame." This is so, as is also the principle, "first things first," which you cite. The speaking up must start at the beginning. The boys of a team who are being suborned must speak at the time of approach. But there should be inculcated in their hearts an understanding of what speaking up at the time is.

To illustrate: Here is a lad offered a sum of money to do what he knows is wrong. What could he do that would invariably work? On the instant he could refuse to entertain the temptation. He needs only to turn on the briber and say loudly, no matter who will hear, "What—are you offering me a bribe? Nothing doing," and then go straight to his team-mates and tell them what has happened. He and they, and all others who heard the story, would be protected thus against temptation as no outside efforts could ever protect them. Evil cannot thrive in the light, and speaking instantly at the time brings it into the open.

Simplicity of Truth

There will be many who will say this is too naive, too simple, that the matter is more complicated than that. But if so simple, how many of us do it? The truth is always simple; it is we who complicate it. But those who value the devious and the secret and therefore find no sensation in a human solution to the trouble the basketball boys let themselves in for, let them consider a tail gunner in a plane. Is he exhorted on how terrible the enemy planes are and that he must stand out against them? Or is he told exactly what to do at the instant of attack, and practiced in it?

We all have a conscience. We all know right from wrong. So did the basketball boys. But it is necessary to keep that conscience lively—and know how to deal with that which goes against it. And the answer is, "Speak up at the time and communicate." Is it not a sad thing to hear one say, "I should have mentioned it then." Our memory is poor. We need constant reminding.

What the boys could have said and done at the time has been lost in the commotion about extended investigations, giving up athletic competitions, prohibiting of big-time games. But a true and human look at the matter brings us back to the boys—and to ourselves, for what they could have said and done at the time is of universal reference. There is no temptation offered one of us that does not thrive in secrecy and silence. Confronting the tempter with one's own strong voice, and communicating the story to one's companions immediately afterward, will break the back of any effort to suborn.

Need for Athletics

Neither a city nor a country would lose its humanity toward its people and its sportsmen if the habit of using this principle were inculcated. The benefits of basketball and of all athletics should not be misconceived and limited as a result of the present confusion. As a people we need more athletics, not less, and more individual responsibility in resisting temptation, not insulation from it.

None of this is to imply that the efforts now being made to lessen the size and the glamour of the temptation gamblers offer should not be pressed vigorously, but the best of conditions achievable will not eliminate bribery. The one offered the bribe can eliminate it on the instant, and as he communicates his story to his fellows find that free speech is speech that frees.

The need for moral reconstruction, of which you spoke in your editorial, is unquestioned, and I bring forward what I have written as a constructive action which anyone can take. The New York Times stands for "speaking up and communicating." Bring it up often and remind us. Joseph H. Benson.

New York, Feb. 24, 1951.

Volume III, Number 11 March 5, 1951

THE FIX

It is more than two weeks since the basketball scandal broke with crushing effect on the College, the city and the nation. In that time, hundreds of editorial writers, columnists and commentators have attempted to find a meaning -- and a solution -- to the situation. On Tuesday evening, February 20, Edward R. Murrow, distinguished CBS news analyst, broadcast a commentary which the Public Relations Department feels best sums up the conclusions of those who have attempted to analyze the problem. The NEWSLETTER herewith reprints Mr. Murrow's comments in the belief that it will be of vital interest to its readers:

"...Here in Philadelphia today, sports editor Ed Pollak of the EVENING BULLETIN takes this view of the mess in New York...

"All of us, he says, colleges, coaches, alumni, fans, as well as the scoundrels who offer bribes and the weak-willed athletes who accept them, all of us are guilty. Ed Pollok suggests that the free scholarship, the board and rent granted some athletes, the fix to get into school when you don't have the proper credits, the fix on your grades when the team needs you for the big game, the allowance from some alumni, all break down the athlete's resistance before he faces what we consider real temptation. Distinguished educators who can turn a nice phrase about character-building have countenanced it. Graduates, widely respected in the community, have contributed to the funds which are used for what can only be described as bribery. Scholarly professors have fudged grades, in order not to disqualify a poor student before the big game. College sport has become big and often unsavory business. This basketball scandal is particularly repulsive because the heroes of many teen-agers have turned out to be crooks; they have been bought; their careers are ruined, and they may go to jail.

"I suppose it's true, as Ed Pollack says, that we are all in some measure to blame for this sorry state of affairs in collegiate athletics.

"But I'd like to suggest that it goes deeper than that. We are a mechanized, materialistic country -- fat -- in a world that is lean or hungry. We are inclined to think that dollars are all powerful, that we can save our civilization and salve our conscience with a check -- if only it be big enough.

(more)

"Many of us thought we could use dollars as our defense against Communism, until Korea came and we had to start using bodies. Congressmen are caught with their hands in the till, serve a short sentence, and are free. A man convicted of stuffing the ballot box is pardoned before serving his full term. We free German war criminals -- some of them guilty of horrible crimes by their own admission. Was that a 'fix' -- an effort to buy favor with the German people because we need their good will? We frequently appoint ambassadors on the basis of their service or contributions to the party. Is that a 'pay off'?

"Our politicians employ language with a recklessness or disregard for ascertainable fact in a fashion not calculated to encourage respect for truth amongst the youth of the country. Our spokesmen denounce Franco Spain, an intolerable dictatorship, and proceed to extend diplomatic recognition and grant a loan. Some of our allies fight Communist China with one hand and do business with them with the other.

"There is reason enough to expect that the moral fibre of the youth of the country has been weakened -- that they have become cynical, reckless and eager for that 'fast buck'. But I don't believe it.

"During the past few days I have had the opportunity for some conversations with students...and have concluded, not for the first time, that they know more, have their feet better braced to meet what comes than did my college generation. They are worried and uncertain. But they are thinking.

"They won't stampede easily. They ask more penetrating questions than we ever did. They are not inclined to accept slogans for solutions. I have had the opportunity to observe the youth of several nations as they prepared to meet their testing time, and I'll take these, scandals and all -- if they get leadership worthy of them."

RECORD ROTC

A total of 1,300 students has registered in the Reserve Officers Training Corps for the current semester, according to Colonel Malcolm R. Kammerer, Chairman of the Military Science Department. The enrollment, representing an increase of 45 per cent over last fall's total, makes the College's unit the largest voluntary ROTC in the nation, Colonel Kammerer said.

PHI BETA KAPPA

Eight seniors and recent graduates of the College have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa. They are: Lesonard S. Abrams, Albert Kopeinig, Milton Kovner, James Anthony Papa, Stanley Zerlin, Rentaro Hashimoto, Burton S. Kendle and Andrew Martin. In addition, Professor Samuel Middlebrook of the English Department has been elected an associate member.

(more)

Wheeler, John W.

July 3, 1951

Dear John:

Many thanks for yours of June 8 and for sending me Miss Ellis' application. I'm sorry to say I no longer have anything to do with personnel placement at CBS, however, I should be happy to talk with her. In the meantime, I am forwarding her application to Mr. Charles Burt, the employment manager here, and will ask him to let her know what openings there might be. I am sure he will give it his careful consideration and we shall see what happens.

Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John W. Wheeler
Burlington Lines
547 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

cc: Miss Rene' Ellis
6120 Middlesex Avenue
Dearborn, Michigan

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

[illegible] Burt

Edward R. Murrow

July 3, 1951

The attached is self-explanatory and rather extensive. Can you use her? Would you let her know?

Many thanks.

E.R.M.

E.R.M.

Burlington Lines

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
The Colorado and Southern Railway Company
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company
The Wichita Valley Railway Company

Burlington Route

heeler
Assistant

547 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

June 8th, 1951

Ed —
I heartily endorse
Lacey

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I spent the day with Lacey at Camp Atterbury and among other things we had to do was this personal matter of mine.

When Miss Ellis was about 15 years old she came to live with us to go to high school and has been, more or less, one of the family ever since, although no relation. She is very hopeful there might be an opening in CBS for her and submits the attached application. I note in reading it she gives her address as that of her foster parents, which status Mrs. Wheeler and I are proud to accept.

One day this winter when Lacey was in Chicago, the young lady was on her way out to our farm and met us at the railroad station, where Lacey was catching a train for Indianapolis. She asked me to have Lacey check the application, which I have done. Naturally, I would be very grateful if you saw fit to interview her.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Executive Assistant

encl.

Wheelock, Ian

March 7, 1950

Mr. Ian Wheelock
Taft School
Watertown, Conn.

Dear Ian:

Many thanks for your note of the 1st. I'm sorry that I won't be able to see you on the 15th, but unfortunately, I'm leaving again for Washington this week and plan to be there for about a month. I hope that we will be able to get together some time after my return.

As ever yours,

THE TAFT SCHOOL
WATERTOWN
CONNECTICUT

again in Wn
no

Ian Wheelock
Taft School
Watertown, Conn.
March 1, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I was wondering if I could make an appointment to see you sometime during the day of March 15th, preferably in the early afternoon to discuss the western trip that I plan to take this summer.

I hope that your English trip was sucessful. Unfortunately I haven't been able to listen to one of them because of school rules.

Sincerely Yours
Ian Wheelock

MJ

Wheelock, Ian

THE TAFT SCHOOL
WATERTOWN
CONNECTICUT

Jan. 28th

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you so much for your letter. I am afraid that either Friday or Monday would be out of the question as far as I am concerned because I would be still in class.

I hope that we can get together some other time before we make the trip.

Sincerely Yours

Ian Wheelock

Wheelock, Ian

January 25, 1950

Dear Ian:

I'm terribly sorry but I shall be in Washington the weekend of February 4th.

I should be delighted to see you, however, and wonder if you could arrange to come in that Friday or Monday.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ian Wheelock
The Taft School
Watertown, Connecticut

THE TAFT SCHOOL
WATERTOWN
CONNECTICUT

Jan 24th, 1950

Dear Mr. Morrow,

I was wondering if it would be possible to make a date to see you either in the afternoon of Saturday, February 4th, or on Sunday, February 5th at any time that would be convenient to you. As you might know, this schoolmate of mine and I are driving out West last year the latter part of June and would like to find out the best way to go and some of the things to see. Dad told me about your trip two years ago.

Sincerely Yours

Ian Wheelock

Whitaker, Jim

July 6, 1950

Dear Brother Rat-Catcher:

This is a hasty reply to yours of June 29th, hasty because I get, so help me, a whole week's vacation next week - and then leave for Korea. I am passing your communique on to Jerry Maulsby who attempts to catch rats what pass through his office daily, and I am sure that he will see to it that your song receives every consideration.

As ever yours,

/s/ E. R. Murrow

Mr. Jim Whitaker
Radio Station WWVA
Hawley Building
Wheeling, West Virginia

cc with correspondence to
Mr. Maulsby

July 7, 1950

Dear Mr. Whitaker,

As you know, Ed Murrow forwarded to me your letter of June 29. I am in turn passing it on to Herb Moss, producer of SONGS FOR SALE.

You will undoubtedly hear from Herb within the next week or so.

Good luck and best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

GERALD F. MAULSBY

Mr. Jim Whitaker
Radio Station WWVA
Hawley Building
Wheeling, West Virginia

cc w/correspondence to Mr. Moss
cc: Mr. Murrow

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

White, Bill

F. 545

MR. JOHN KAROL

E. R. Murrow

on

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

October 17, 1951

I am told by a friend of mine, Bill White, that the commercial counselor and the chairman of the Pan American Coffee Bureau at the Embassy in Washington is interested in sponsoring a news broadcast. His name is Walder dellima Sarmanho. Sarmanho is an old friend and is interested, I am told, in sponsoring Bill White, now working for Life who is an old-time foreign correspondent and who would, I assume, be acceptable to CBS news as a staff correspondent. I know nothing except the above, but think it might be worthwhile for someone to call Sarmanho at the Pan American Coffee Bureau in Washington.

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME · LIFE · FORTUNE
ARCHITECTURAL FORUM
THE MARCH OF TIME
EDITORIAL OFFICES
1000 VERMONT AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

Mac — Didn't we write a memo on this?

F.

Oct. 15, 1951

Mr. M. — You see attached — Sm

My Dear Professor:

Upon return from a richly deserved holiday in Canada, I find my desk completely uncluttered with frantic appeals from CBS. No contracts, no mink smoking jackets. Just a deep freeze.

This is not exactly surprising and yet Bulldog White is not one to let go of an odea. What may interest you is this: My great & good friend Nabuco is about to leave Washington (permanently) on Oct. 27 and is still ready & willing to put in a good word for CBS with Dr. Sarmanho, the big wheel of the Coffee Bureau. Sarmanho, I gather, has just recently returned from Brazil, which is probably why your business bird-dogs have not contacted him.

I promise you this is my last word on the subject. We bulldogs don't like to be ~~boors~~ bores.

Canada, which we played several hundred years after a comedy team of Wolf & montcalm got a sock boffo in a one-nighter called "On the Plains of Abraham" is a wondrous place, about which we are well equipped to lecture the Murrows, complete with out-of-focus photos and frayed road maps.

Much love to the fambly,

Bill White

LIFE
1000 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
EDITORIAL OFFICES

July 12,1951

Dear Professor:

Just one teeny weeny quibble: the golf course on which you can beat me, does not (rpt not) exist.

Those pictures of the perfect golf swing in Ben Hogan's book "Power Golf" are not Hogan--they are me,in a wig.

Happy holiday. The Whites do not tee off from Washington until Sept. for ours. If you are still caught in a sandtrap by then, we'll yell as we go past,slowly, Quaker Hill in Duchess County.

Love to the family,

Bill White

White, William

July 9, 1951

Dear Doctor:

I don't believe your Ambassador really exists. I attempted to communicate with him on three occasions and was told that he was not there. Now we are outstraight-ened and I am telling our boys to get hold of your character Sarmanho and I am telling our sales department, with all the weight of my position as a supercargo, that they cannot sell any time for these coffee makers unless Dr. White does the piece.

This is written on the first day of my vacation which we are spending on Quaker Hill in Duchess County and here we have a golf course on which I can beat you. It would give us great pleasure to see you here at any time.

As ever yours,

Mr. William White
Life
1000 Vermont Ave. N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

LIFE
1000 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

EDITORIAL OFFICES

June 26,1951

Dear Professor:

I saw Ambassador Nabuco yesterday at luncheon and he tells me that he popped in and out of his New York hotel so rapidly that none of your eager beavers caught up with him (as per my expensive,expansive wire to you).

However, I find now that the damned telegram was unnecessary since the man I wanted Nabuco to put you in touch with,is not in New York but at the embassy here in Washington. His name is Walder de Lima Sarmanho, the commercial counsellor, and (more important) the Chairman of the Pan-American Coffee bureau.

If our classic idea on how to make CBS and White even richer is stil of some interest to you, your minions might get in touch with Sarmanho. He is a nice guy--and we still have Nabuco's blessing.

Brother Lawrence, whom I am beating regularly at the golfs, tells us you are off to Koto Koto Land soon--for a holiday. If we don't see you before you go, all best.

Sincerely,

Bill

Bill White

White, Wm. W.

May 29, 1951

Dear Doctor:

There is no truth to the rumor that it has taken me all this time to recover from the alcoholic daze. Your epistle became lost in a mass of other communications urging that we either impeach Truman, elect MacArthur, or, if worst came to worst, de-capitate Murrow.

My memory runs thusly: you were to inform me of the proper contact with the coffee people, I was then to set our salesmen about their heads, and we were then to sign a contract liberating Professor White from Luce making him moderately wealthy and at the same time acquiring new business for dear old CBS. The idea still seems to me to have great merit and if you will name these coffee drinkers I will set our salesmen after them.

Leave us know when you and Connie will be in New York again.

As ever yours,

Mr. William W. White
LIFE
1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

LIFE
1000 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
EDITORIAL OFFICES

17

April 3,1951

My Dear Professor:

I recall, through an alcoholic haze dimly, that we talked at the Lawrences' about a grandiose idea I had of getting the Pan American Coffee bureau to sponsor me on a series of superbly-done broadcasts,for good old CBS. Did you, in effect, hire me that night, or am I still working for M.Luce? Or was I to get things all arranged as between me and the coffee people and then come crawling to your folks, begging for space?

As you can see,I am hazy. But,I suspect, so are/were you. If this was all a glorious impracticable dream, kindly so advise me. Otherwise I'll pester hell out of the coffee people and then you'll have to give me time on your network.

We are awfully sorry we didn't see more of you than we did. But both Miss Connie and I were stricken with a horrendous case of Ministerial-itis (Latinae Verbosiosa) and have hardly stopped rhumba-ing yet. We'll return to normal about next Sunday. After that, we'll be lots more fun and will be most pleased to see any or all of the Murrows in Washington at any or all times.

Until then, muito Amoco.

Bill

William W. White

White, William

July 7, 1950

Dear Bill:

The "old hat" says in view of the fact that her "old man" is off for Korea at the end of next week, she would be glad to have the Wimsome Whites visit her at Quaker Hill in Dutchess County, mainly in order that Gaggy will no longer confuse maturity with senility.

This invitation is issued in full knowledge that after a weekend of conversation with you he may retreat into babyhood--out of which he will undoubtedly be drawn into maturity by the attractiveness of your wife.

As ever yours,

Mr. William White
TIME, Incorporated
1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

P.S. Should there be any fishing in Korea, I will make a signal to you and Dr. Stoneman.

E.R.M.

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME · LIFE · FORTUNE
ARCHITECTURAL FORUM
THE MARCH OF TIME

EDITORIAL OFFICES
1000 VERMONT AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

May 26, 1950

Dear Professor:

I never have before this written a fan letter.

I have known you for 10 years & never heard you broadcast.

I bought a radio the other day.

I think you're wonderful.

Love to Casey & The Bat*

Bill

Bill White

* I swear that just popped out. I'll cheerfully kill the guy who says Janet is an old bat. Give her my love.

White, Frank

October 25, 1950

Dear Frank:

We made it - due, no doubt, to your persuasive perjury. If my credit holds out, we should have draperies and carpets in another week, after which we hope the Whites will come and spend an evening with us.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank White
Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc.
1440 Broadway
New York 18, N. Y.

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM · INC
WORLD'S LARGEST NETWORK
1440 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y. Telephone: Pennsylvania 6-9600

RANK WHITE
PRESIDENT

August 21, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I hope you get in. This seems to be something like being admitted to The Players!

How about having lunch one of these days soon.

Cordially,

Frank.

August 21, 1950

Mr. Roland Elliman
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.
15 East 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Elliman:

I have your letter of the Sixteenth inquiring with reference to Mr. Edward R. Murrow of Pawling, New York.

For many years I have known both Mr. Murrow and his wife personally, and have also been associated with him as a business associate during the thirteen year period when I was an officer of the Columbia Broadcasting System. I am very glad to say that I believe both Mr. and Mrs. Murrow would be very satisfactory neighbors in so far as the present owners of the co-operative apartment are concerned. They are exceptionally nice folks in every way.

With respect to Mr. Murrow's financial responsibility, I am equally sure that he is in a position to satisfactorily discharge any obligation that he might undertake.

Cordially yours,

Frank White

cc-Mr. Edward R. Murrow

White, Ken

THE DENVER POST

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
PALMER HOYT

Voice of the Rocky Mountain Empire

DENVER 1, COLORADO

April 24, 1950

pic sent 5/8/50

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

We're opening a new Denver Post building, and I have a combination office and newscast studio in it. I'd like a signed at-mike picture of you for the wall if you can find time to scribble on one and have someone send it along. Nothing sloppy, of course; just "regards" (or some such) and the date.

Thanks a lot.

Sincerely,

The Denver Post

Ken

Ken White
Radio Editor

KW/wh

White, Leigh

January 26, 1951

Dear Leigh:

Thanks for your note. I don't pretend to know what they are waiting for; when next you come to New York let's sit down and talk about it. As Homer Bigart used to say at Tangu, "I bet even the Germans laughed and talked at Stalingrad".

As ever yours,

Mr. Leigh White
Ottsville, Pennsylvania

LEIGH WHITE

OTTSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

31 December 1950

Dear Ed:

Maricruz and I and another couple -- our guests for the weekend, some old friends of long experience abroad -- have just been listening to Challenge of the Fifties.

Half way through, when we turned off the radio, I asked our guest, the husband, what conclusion he would draw, if he were Molotov, or Stalin, from the program to which we had just been listening.

He took the words right out of my mouth.

"I'd say," he said, "'What are we waiting for?'"

Best regards and New Year's greetings to you, Janet, and Casey from Maricruz and ever yours,

Disconsolately,

Leigh

Whitman, Hamilton

ORIGINAL TO EDMUND CHESTER

Copy

April 19, 1950

Dear Mr. Whitman:

Your letter of April 14th has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. As he isn't going to be back in town until some time in May, I am taking the liberty of passing your letter on to Edmund Chester, Director of News, who is in a position to tell you of any openings in the News Department. Mr. Murrow, as you know, no longer has anything to do with administrative matters at CBS. However, if you would like us to set up an appointment with Mr. Chester for you through this office, we will be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Aaron
Editor

Mr. Hamilton Whitman
112 West 81st Street
New York 24, N. Y.

COPY

112 West 81st St.
New York 24, N. Y.
April 14, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wonder if you recall a conversation in London in, I think, September of 1945, over the possibility of my finding a place in the CBS newsstaff. I was at that time on my way back to the United States after a little over three years in the ETO as Feature Editor of the Stars and Stripes. Overseas Press Club lunches have never seemed to me to be an appropriate place to revive the subject matter of our talk in London.

I wonder, then, if I might have the pleasure of seeing you at CBS, perhaps some day next week, for the purpose of outlining again my history of some twenty-five years in the newspaper business, here and abroad, my experience in writing for radio and my recent "tour of duty" with Steve Hannagan, handling publicity for the four Coca-Cola Company radio shows.

During the past year I have been trying to walk around as a one-man publicity organization, but since I am primarily a thoroughly experienced rewrite man rather than an extroverted glamour boy, I have come to the conclusion that the place for me is a shop like the CBS news room.

Incidentally, Ned Calmer is an old friend of some twenty years standing who knows pretty much what I have done and howwell I have done it.

Cordially,
/s/ Ham Whitman
Hamilton Whitman

Whyte, John

March 12, 1951

Dear John:

I'm sorry to be late in answering yours of February 6, but I have been swamped. So far as I know, Hottelet will be in Germany in June. He is in Bonn and his address is Ludwig Strasse 17, Bad Godesberg.

Do you know McCloy? I will be glad to give you a note to him. With best wishes for a pleasant trip.

As ever yours,

Professor John Whyte
Brooklyn College
Bedford Avenue and Avenue H
Brooklyn 10, New York

Brooklyn College
BEDFORD AVENUE AND AVENUE H
BROOKLYN 10, N. Y.

February 6, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Mrs. Whyte and I are leaving shortly for Europe, for I am taking a semester off. Our itinerary includes France, Italy, Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom, but probably two months of our time will be spent in Germany.

I am wondering whether I might run into Richard Hottelet, if he is likely to be in Germany or Berlin the first week or two in June. It might be interesting for both of us to exchange experiences. Quite a few of my close German friends are in the Russian Zone, and are already writing guardedly to me in a way that suggests that they hope that we can meet in Berlin.

With all good wishes to you and yours, I am

Cordially yours,

John Whyte

JW:tb

John Whyte

May 25, 1950

Dear John:

Many thanks for yours of the 9th on the German National Anthem. At least I didn't go overboard on that!

This is being dictated just on the eve of my departure for Berlin, where I shall be working with brother Hottelet. I shall give him your regards.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Whyte
Chairman
Department of German
Brooklyn College
Bedford Ave. & Ave. H
Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

Brooklyn College
Bedford Avenue & Avenue H, Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

...artment of German

May 9, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am sending you a copy of a letter which I have just written to Elmer Davis, as well as a copy of the story of the German national anthem.

I hope that it isn't directed at you. I didn't happen to hear you that particular night, but I did hear some of your fellow CBS commentators from Berlin and elsewhere, and they got quite as excited as Elmer Davis did.

I have just been re-reading my fellow-townsman's MISSION TO MOSCOW (Joseph E. Davies) which was the official American story. What a naieve lot we were to believe that by destroying Germany's military and economic power and trusting Russia completely, we could usher in a new world.

I still think, however, that you and your fellow CBS commentators are the best of the lot.

Cordially yours,

John Whyte
Chairman
Department of German

JW/ak
Encls.

(COPY)

May 9, 1950

Mr. Elmer Davis
American Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Davis:

I heard your excited broadcast on Chancellor Adenauer's singing of the third stanza of Deutschland Über Alles, with his fellow Germans in Berlin, and I am taking the liberty of sending you the story of this national anthem.

Your comments and those of your fellow commentators took me back to those hysterical days of the First World War, when the Dean of my University destroyed his German phonograph records, and gave me all the German books he had in his library.

Thank heaven, there have been relatively few instances of hysteria this time, and yet I wonder - for in retrospect, it seems to me that when Roosevelt and Churchill signed the Morgenthau Plan, they too were guilty of hysteria. But enough of this! Perhaps Will Rogers is still right in his story that we always are successful in winning a war, but never a peace!

Sincerely yours,

John Whyte
Chairman
Department of German

W/gk
Encl.

DEUTSCHLAND, DEUTSCHLAND ÜBER ALLES

Deutschland, Deutschland über alles, über alles in der Welt,
wenn es stets zu Schutz und Trutze brüderlich zusammen hält,
von der Maas bis an die Memel, von der Etsch bis an den Belt.*

Deutschland, Deutschland über alles, über alles in der Welt!

Deutsche Frauen, deutsche Treue, deutscher Wein und deutscher Sang
sollen in der Welt behalten ihren alten schönen Klang,
uns zu edler Tat begeistern unser ganzes Leben lang.

Deutsche Frauen, deutsche Treue, deutscher Wein und deutscher Sang.

Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit für das deutsche Vaterland,
danach laßt uns alle streben brüderlich mit Herz und Hand!
Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit sind des Glückes Unterpfand.

Blüh im Glanze dieses Glückes, blühe deutsches Vaterland!

*Die vier Namen sollten die Ost-, West-, Süd- und Nordgrenzen des früheren deutschen Gebietes bezeichnen. Maas: westlicher Nebenfluss des Rheins. Memel: Fluss in Nordosten Deutschlands. Etsch: Fluss in Südtirol. Belt: Baltisches Meer oder Ostsee.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

The words of this anthem were written in 1841 by a liberal German University Professor, Hoffman von Fallersleben, at a time when the French were reasserting their claim to all German regions west of the Rhein. It is an appeal for the unification of German states, and though the poet exhorts the boundaries of the unified Germany which he envisages, it reaches beyond the limits of the German Reich which was established in 1871. The poet cannot be blamed of the boundaries, for the German people are not mentioned in the song. And there is absolutely no reason for assuming and stating that the words suggest or imply world domination by Germany. For Deutschland über alles does not mean Germany over all, but Germany above all, i.e. Germany (not the individual Germans) first in the hearts of the Germans. To believe otherwise is to be guilty of either ignorance, malice or hysteria. The poem was set to the music of the Austrian national anthem, composed by Haydn and has been the national hymn of Germany since 1871, the year of the founding of the German Empire.

When Adenauer spoke to his fellow West Germans in Berlin, he asked them to join him in singing the 3rd stanza (which does not contain the often mistranslated words). A storm of protest from the British and Americans followed and our radio commentators were outraged and expressed themselves in violent language.

The words of this stanza in translation are:

Unity and right and liberty for Germany,
Let us all strive fraternally for it with heart and hand,
Unity and right and liberty are the security of our happiness,
May our German Fatherland bloom in the glory of this happiness.

El 5-3790

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND
41 EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

LCOLM P. ALDRICH
PRESIDENT

SION OF EDUCATION

E. K. WICKMAN
DIRECTOR
NSING V. HAMMOND
ASSOCIATE
S. GORLEY PUTT
DEN, HARKNESS HOUSE

HARKNESS HOUSE
35 PORTMAN SQUARE
LONDON, W. 1.

New York, September 10th, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

From your secretary I have learned that you have invited Mr. A. P. Sturrock to lunch on Wednesday, September 19th. He is very glad to come to you and we much appreciate your offer of helpfulness to him.

If your secretary will let me know the time that he should meet you I will direct him to you.

As I understand it, your plan for Mr. Sturrock is to introduce him to some of the leading journalists in New York City with a view to selecting either three or four regions in the United States where he could, to best advantage, pursue his inquiries through a good newspaper.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

E. K. Wickman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

EKW:CT

Centers

Wickman, E. R.

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND

41 EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

LCOLM P. ALDRICH
PRESIDENT

SION OF EDUCATION
E. K. WICKMAN
NSING V. HAMMOND
ASSOCIATE
S. GORLEY PUTT
DEN, HARKNESS HOUSE

HARKNESS HOUSE
35 PORTMAN SQUARE
LONDON, W. I.

New York, August 31, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When I saw you in May, you wished me to remind you on September 1st of the arrival of Alexander Purvis Sturrock, leader writer on the GLASGOW HERALD, who is coming here on a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship. Mr. Sturrock is arriving on the MAURETANIA on September 4th. Whenever it is convenient for you, I will put him in communication with you.

Lunch - Wed. 9/19

Sincerely yours,

E. K. Wickman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

EKW:JA

Wild, Roland

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO: Mr. Stanton

November 26, 1951

I have no idea of what Roland C. Wild would like to discuss with you. Is your schedule such that I could ask him to call your secretary for an appointment?

FRANK STANTON

ww

Yes.

I'll be glad to see him

ILLUSTRATED
(PROPRIETORS: ODHAMS PRESS LTD.)

Editorial Offices:
189 High Holborn, W.C.1
Telephone: Temple Bar 2468
Telegrams: Illustrated, Southernwood, Westcent, London

Hotel Cameron.
41 West 86th St.
New York.
Tel; SC 4.6900.

Nov 21.

Mr Frank Stanton.
President.
CBS.

Dear Mr Stanton;

I have a suggestion that I think will interest Mr Edward R Murrow.

May I take you up on your offer and ask for an introduction to him ?

Sincerely,

Roland G Wild

Roland G Wild.

Wilder, mrs. Chas.

April 5, 1951

MRS. CHARLES G. WILDER
103 EAST [redacted] TERR., N.
KANSAS CITY 16, MO.

GRATEFULLEST YOUR THOUGHTFUL LETTER AND SINCERELY SORRY UNABLE COME KANSAS CITY IN MAY FOR REASON IT NOW APPEARS MORE THAN LIKELY I SHALL HAVE TO BE ABROAD AT THAT TIME. THANKS FOR ASKING ME AND TWAS GOOD TO HEAR FROM YOU AGAIN.

E.R. MURROW

All Souls Unitarian Church

3425 BALTIMORE AVENUE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
WEstport 1397

ONDALE

MRS. CHARLES G. WILDER
MINISTER, RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

March 29, 1951
Home address: 103 East 43rd Terr., N.
Kansas City 16, Mo.
Telephone no: Gladstone 3970

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
Madiosn Avenue
New York City

Dear "Ed",

You will be surprised to hear from me after all these many years that have elapsed since our ex-student days in New York. But I have watched and listened to you from afar over the years and become one of your "regulars" just like all the rest of your enormous following, Ed. I won't go into all of that now, however.

This letter has a very definite purpose. My husband and I are out here in Kansas City now. Charles is director of the Kansas City Museum and I am attempting, in my small way, to awaken a little of the apathy that seems to be very prevalent in this area. For the past four years there has been held an Institute of International Relations on the campus of the Kansas City University. This is sponsored each year by the more liberal groups in the city as well as the American Friends Service. I happen to be co-chairman of the Institute this year and we are very concerned over the type of speackers we will have. We feel we must have a leading figure on our program to awaken the interest in international affairs which must be aroused is this conservative middle west. Our theme this year for the Institute is "America's Responsibility to a World in Turmoil".

We invite you, Ed, to be our chief speaker at this Institute. Would you consider coming out here to this remote section and awakening these folks to the critical situation which confronts our nation as well as all the nations of the world today? You would have such wide appeal and would be able to attract many who might not otherwise be interested in affairs which to them seem so far removed from their personal lives. And more than that - YOU would have so much to say. Ed, would you come and could you come on any of the four days of the Institute - May 15, 16, 17 or 18? If you could we would like to have you talk on the subject: "What are America's Responsibilities Today?"

I know you will give this request real consideration as the need here is so terrific and it would be a great service on your part if you could come. It would be a wonderful privilege, also, to see you again and renew our friendship after all these years.

May I hear from you as soon as possible by wire collect if possible?

Very sincerely yours,

Winifred Cheney Wilder
(Mrs. Charles G.)

Wilkey, Gene

July 10, 1951

Dear Gene:

There is a youngster who has been working in our shop in Network Operations who is coming out to Minneapolis and purposes to have some conversation with your boys about parttime employment. His name is Leon Schlosser. I don't know Schlosser very well and am not particularly familiar with his work in Network Operations, but he impresses me as an earnest, hardworking and altogether sincere youngster. That is all I wanted to say except that I hope to see you when you are in New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gene Wilkey
Station W.C.C.O
Minneapolis, Minnesota

F. 559

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

EDWARD R. MURROW

LEON SCHLOSSER

NETWORK OPERATIONS

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

June 12, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow;

This is just a note to thank you for your time and suggestions during our interesting chat last week. Particularly, for the letter to Gene Wilkey of WCCO in Minneapolis.

Th

Thanks also for sending me a copy of your daily broadcast script. They are most helpful in viewing current events as objectively and impartially as one possibly can after ascertaining the facts.

Your secretary was very kind and thoughtful.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Schlosser

Leon Schlosser

Wilkins, J.

February 2, 1950

Dear Joe:

Sorry to have been so long in answering yours of December 22nd. My information regarding radar in C47's in the winter of '43-'44 came from an official spokesman for the Air Force, who stated: "A search of the records does not indicate that any C47 aircraft were equipped with radar in the winter of '43-'44." Here's a copy of what I said. Hope this clears the matter up.

So far as the general credibility of Major Jordan's story is concerned, subsequent events would seem to have pretty well taken care of that.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. F. Wilkins
Manager
Station KFBB
Great Falls, Montana

enc.

Montana's First Radio Station

1310 KC 5000 WATTS CBS AFFILIATE

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

December 22, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a letter that I have received from Mr. James J. Flaherty. Mr. Flaherty is a former president of the Montana Chamber of Commerce and is a very influential man in our state. I have had a talk with him and he has promised to keep an open mind in this matter until I can furnish him a satisfactory explanation.

He seems to have known what was going on in Great Falls during the war and he is interested in knowing where you got this information for the broadcast he refers to. Will you please drop me a note so that I may clear up his doubts.

Best wishes for the Christmas season.

Very truly yours,

Joe

J. P. Wilkins
Manager

JPW:jmw

MANAGER
FALLS PAPER CO.

JAMES J. FLAHERTY
1725 FIRST AVE. N.
GREAT FALLS, MONT.

December 10, 1949

Mr. Joseph Wilkins, Manager
KFBB Radio Station
First National Bank Building
City

Dear Joe:

The writer has listened to Mr. Edward R. Murrow, over your station, for some time . . . . but his misinformation on the story of the C47 plane, convinces me . . . . that he has other inaccuracies in his broadcasts.

What I wish to learn, and hear, over the news broadcast are facts . . . . and reporting done based on facts, and not editorializing.

Yours very truly,

J. Flaherty

James J. Flaherty

JJF:md

Williams, G. M.

May 16, 1950

Dear Governor Williams:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of April 25th. I am grateful to you for sending me some Michigan navy beans, and appreciate your bringing National Bean Week to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Governor G. Mennen Williams
Lansing, Michigan

STATE OF MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

LANSING

EN WILLIAMS
VERNOR

April 25, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
National Broadcasting Company
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last year Michigan produced 540,000,000 pounds of navy beans or 92 per cent of the Nation's crop. That means three pounds of Michigan beans for every resident of the United States.

With other bean-producing areas, Michigan is observing the two weeks, April 27th to May 10th, as National Bean Week. To mark this occasion, I am sending you a two-pound package of Michigan navy beans. No food is more typically American, and nothing is better eating or more nutritious. After you taste this Michigan product, I think you will agree with me.

With every good wish, I am

Yours Sincerely,

G. Mennen Williams

Governor

Williams, J. D.

January 23, 1950

Dear Dr. Williams:

Please forgive this belated reply to your letter of December 16th.

I very much wish that I might accept your gracious invitation to deliver the commencement address at the University of Mississippi on May 29th, but unfortunately for me, the pressure of my broadcasting schedule will not permit me to do so.

I am sorry. Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. J. D. Williams
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

December 16, 1949

THE CHANCELLOR

Hold

No

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow

The student-faculty committee on commencement for 1950 unanimously recommended that you be invited to deliver the principal address on that occasion. I have great pleasure in extending to you the invitation.

As so many thousands of Americans, I feel that you are a member of our family. Your broadcasts have always been objective, informative, concise, balanced, and well spoken. We hope so much that you can make this trip to the Deep South and to one of the South's best universities.

We know that you are accustomed to receiving an honorarium for such appearances. In your reply, which I hope will be favorable, will you suggest the honorarium which is customary.

Our commencement exercises will be held on the campus on Monday, May 29, at 10 a. m. A University car will meet you at the airport or at the train station in Memphis. We hope if you stay overnight that you will be a guest in our home.

Sincerely yours

J. D. Williams

J. D. Williams
Chancellor

JDW:jl:bs

Wilson, Charles E.

September 19, 1951

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you for your letter of September 13.

I very much regret that a previous commitment here in New York prevents my attendance at the mobilization program meeting on September 25; however, some of my colleagues in Washington tell me that they will attend and have been good enough to say they will brief me.

I shall look forward to their reports and am indeed sorry not to be able to attend myself.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles E. Wilson
Office of Defense Mobilization
Washington 25, D.C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

E OF THE DIRECTOR

September 13, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Manly Fleischmann, Administrator of the Nation's production in our present emergency, Eric Johnston, Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency, and I believe that a face-to-face discussion of the mobilization programs with the group to whose comments the public turns for evaluation of national affairs would be mutually advantageous.

Accordingly, we have arranged for all of us who have a major responsibility for the administration of the program to devote a full day to such a meeting on Tuesday, September 25.

Mr. Fleischmann will head the morning discussion on military and civilian production and our plans to increase our ability to sustain a preparedness program over a long period if necessary. Participating with him will be Jack Small, head of the Munitions Board, and those responsible for defense electric power, transportation, and materials procurement.

In the afternoon, Mr. Johnston will lead a discussion of economic stabilization aspects of mobilization. Participating with him will be those responsible for price, wage, rent, and other controls.

For the most part the meeting will be on the record. Considerable time is being reserved for informal discussions after short background presentations.

I extend a cordial invitation for you to join us. Please let me know as soon as possible whether you will attend so that proper credentials and other information may be forwarded to you.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Wilson

Wilson, Elmo C.

ELMO C. WILSON JOSHUA B. POWERS ELMO ROPER

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH, INC.

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING · 350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

BRYANT 9-3220

February 10, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Seemed like old times! I'm already planning the German itinerary for July or August.

If your Lever Bros. pals exhibit any interest in the U. S. public opinion situation in connection with their current public relations problems, I'll be glad to be of service. In this connection, it might be of interest to note that our retainer clients include Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, an organization which learned the hard way some time ago the importance of keeping a weather eye on public sentiment.

Will call you on your return for that quiet soiree around the Wilson fireside.

Cordially,

Budd

Elmo C. Wilson
President

jk

Wilson, Elmo C.

January 30, 1950

Dear Budd:

Welcome back! Thanks for the note about Earhart. Unfortunately, I ain't got a copy of that book and don't know where one could be found. I imagine he will be able to bear up under the disappointment.

I am off to England on the 17th; any chance of our lunching before then?

As ever yours,

Mr. Elmo C. Wilson, President
International Public Opinion Research, Inc.
Empire State Building
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

ELMO C. WILSON JOSHUA B. POWERS ELMO ROPER

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH, INC.

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING · 350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

BRYANT 9-3220

January 23, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

While I was in Vienna this fall I ran into your old pal Earhart, our Minister to Austria. He mentioned past escapades with you in London and said he had been trying, without success, to get a copy of your book, "This is London." He is a nice old guy, if a bit garrulous, and I thought perhaps you might wish to send him an autographed copy if you still have any of them around.

Best wishes to you and Janet for the New Year.

Cordially,

Elmo

Elmo C. Wilson
President

jk

Wilson, H. G.

Member
NMHA
AHA
TRA
RMHA

50 ROOMS - 50 BATHS
AND
GRILL

..HOTEL..
MAYFIELD

CLAYTON, NEW MEXICO

LAWRENCE GEORGE
OWNER AND
OPERATOR

Wash
E

2-1-30

Dear Ed:

Thanks for the line, just received it. I consider being called Scatterbrained a compliment, coming from you. I do have my serious moments tho- I have a permanent P. O. Box #3064 in Denver Colo- and would like nothing better than to hear from you. Know you are full of ideas, let loose of some of em. Anxiously waiting-

Best of Everything,

H. G. "Pete" Wilson

P. O. Box 3064 - East Colfax Station.
Denver, Colorado.

"For Those Who Desire the Best in Service and Comfort"

Wilson, H. A.

January 27, 1950

MR. H. A. WILSON
C/O GENERAL DELIVERY
DALHART, TEXAS

YOU'RE SCATTERBRAINED AS USUAL. GIVE ME AN ADDRESS WHERE A LETTER WILL REACH YOU. LOVE.

ED MURROW

HOTEL CLOVIS

Operated By Clovis Hotel Company

CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO

1-11-50

Affiliated NATIONAL HOTELS

Alabama
Birmingham
HOTEL THOMAS JEFFERSON
Mobile
HOTEL ADMIRAL SEMMES

★

District of Columbia
Washington
HOTEL WASHINGTON

★

Indiana
Indianapolis
HOTEL CLAYPOOL

★

Louisiana
New Orleans
HOTEL JUNG
HOTEL DE SOTO

★

Mississippi
Meridian
HOTEL LAMAR

★

Nebraska
Omaha
HOTEL PAXTON

★

New Mexico
Clovis
HOTEL CLOVIS

★

Oklahoma
Wewoka
HOTEL ALDRIDGE

★

South Carolina
Columbia
HOTEL WADE HAMPTON

★

Texas
Austin
HOTEL STEPHEN F. AUSTIN
Beaumont
HOTEL EDSON
Brownwood
HOTEL BROWNWOOD
El Paso
HOTEL CORTEZ
Fort Worth
HOTEL TEXAS
Galveston
HOTEL BUCCANEER
HOTEL GALVEZ
HOTEL JEAN LAFITTE
CORONADO COURTS
JACK TAR COURT HOTEL
MIRAMAR COURT
HOTEL CAVALIER
Laredo
HOTEL PLAZA
Lubbock
HOTEL LUBBOCK
Marlin
HOTEL FALLS
San Angelo
HOTEL CACTUS
San Antonio
HOTEL MENGER
ANGELES COURTS

★

Virginia
Mountain Lake
HOTEL MOUNTAIN LAKE

★

Hello Ed:

Remember Pete Wilson: the former Banjo playing Pete Wilson, that once resided with you at 500 Cally. St. in Pullman Washington.

I just had an idea for a hilarious article, or material, could be used either way.

I travel the western states on my present job.

The idea is – take a pole on some question or questions – low or insane.

Within right the answers would supply the laughs, or data which Ezra Your or Yours could use.

Let me know what you think of the raw idea.

You would have to catch me on the fly, the best address I can give you for the next ahead – Dalhart Texas, Gen Delivery.

Good Luck,

N. A. "Pete" Wilson.

Winger, Earl W.

November 15, 1951

Dear Mr. Winger:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of November 8 and for your kind invitation to come to Chattanooga on December 14. I am sorry to have to tell you that it was necessary for me to decline Mr. Harper's invitation for the Kappa Sigma dinner. I have now undertaken to do a new Sunday afternoon TV show and this addition to my already heavy schedule will keep me pretty well tied to New York and Washington.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Earl W. Winger
WDOD Broadcasting Corporation
Chattanooga, Tennessee

WDOD BROADCASTING CORPORATION

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

WINGER

November 8, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The local chapter of Kappa Sigma here in Chattanooga is entertaining many of the high officials of our Fraternity in honor of Senator Estes Kefauver's being named MAN OF THE YEAR. I understand that you, too, have been invited to the dinner which is to be held December 14th.

Since I am also a Kappa Sig, I would like to extend to you a cordial invitation not only for the dinner but am offering the facilities of WDOD for your broadcast. We trust that you find it possible to come to Chattanooga and attend this outstanding event.

Here's hoping that we will have the honor of entertaining you.

Sincerely yours,

Earl

Earl W. Winger,
President

EWW/krs

Weisner, Percy

January 25, 1951

Dear Percy:

Unfortunately I don't know a good, liberal English journalist who might be interested in Unesco. The way I feel right now, I am tempted to ask if you would settle for a confused American broadcaster. If I can dredge up a man in the course of the next few weeks, I will leave you know.

I shall probably be in Europe again sometime in the spring, and I am delighted that we have re-established contact. I shall make you a signal.

As ever yours,

Mr. Percy Winner
3 Rue [illegible] Premier
Paris 8e
France

3 Rue François Premier
Paris 8e
28 December 1950

Dear Ed,

Do you happen to know a good,liberal English journalist who might be interested in a job at Unesco? The man would have to be experienced in directing a staff of writers,and to speak and read French. The job pays a bit more than $7,000 annually,taxfree,and a contract for two or three years goes with it.

And if you happen to come to Paris,please give me a ring either at Unesco,Kleber 52-00,or at my fine flat on the Seine,Elysee 21-37.

Sincerely,

Percy Winner

Winter, Tom

March 8, 1950

Dear Tom:

Many thanks for the note.

I'm sorry I missed seeing you this trip. I stopped in once or twice but my hours didn't seem to fit yours; I shall hope for better luck the next time.

As ever yours,

Mr. Tom Winter
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1, England

BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House, London, W.1
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

News-room

2. 3. 50.

Dear Ed.,

This is a brief salutation! I do hope you've recovered from your high temperature & that you did not forecast a Tory victory! (What would your sponsor say!)

We were all very touched by your remembering us at Xmas. Blessings on you & your wife. I suppose you will be back in the autumn? Regards

Tom Winter.

Wintringham, Mrs. Kitty

October 24, 1950

Dear Kitty Wintringham:

I have really no knowledge as to the practicability of your proposed program series, but out of the depths of my ignorance and bewilderment it seems to me an excellent idea.

I am just off on a swing through the middle west and hope that we may meet again upon my return.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Kitty Wintringham
Hotel Marlton
5 West 8th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

Hotel Marlton
5 West 8 Street
New York City
Gramercy 3-5886

October 8,1950

Dear Ed. Murrow,

Four years ago it was a heartwarming thing to know that you had always harboured the same pet notion as Tom and I that the world needed an international radio station, even though you had to tell us that it was not within the bounds of practical possibilities. ~~But~~So I took you seriously and went back to Britain and produced a child instead.

I know what a busy man you are these days and that the enclosed is probably right outside your field. But could you just quickly glance through it and tell me if it is equally impractical. You will know whether it is worthwhile trying to plug at such an idea or whether this country really is, as Howard K. Smith indicated to me last winter, in the state where it is uninterested in anything above the level of a soap opera.

What between the shock of Tom's death and the all too likely prospect of another war it is hard to keep one's optimism. The only thing I am clear about these days is that if I must carve myself out a job somewhere it had better be in connection with trying to help the young to be fit and capable of building a better world than our generation seems to have succeeded in doing.

I hope life is treating you well these days. You belonged to a silly private list of Tom's and mine of a few men of all nationalities and varied beliefs, who one saw but rarely, but just the fact that they exist made this world a better place. So one always hopes the world is treating them well.

very sincerely yours,

Kitty Witthingham

Mrs. Kitty Wintringham
Hotel Marlton
5 West 8 Street
New York City
Gramercy 3-5886

UNDER FIVES CLUB

There is wide public concern among parents, educationalists, etc. that television which could be a great educational medium is putting on few programmes suitable for children and many that are definitely harmful. Some attempts are being made to have some time, or some wavelengths reserved for educational purposes, but this is not likely to meet with much success. I believe greater results might be attained if a group of educational bodies approached the networks with a definitely thought-out program, which included aspects with a definite appeal to sponsors. The networks desire to raise television standards, but since present costs are prohibitive dare not prepare good programs unless they are practically certain that they will not have to carry them as a sustaining program for long.

What is proposed here is a morning program(preferably about 11.30 when small children grow fractious and busy mothers are trying to prepare a meal) designed ostensibly for children under 5 and their mothers, but which would also attract the great majority of listeners at that hour; invalids,old people, housewives, etc.

I will deal first with three suggestions which should make the program appeal to sponsors.

1. It would be easy to get an educational toy manufacturer to make a small plastic top, which would fit the open end of an empty can, which would convert the can into an educational block, which interlocks with the next block. Such blocks are one of the best educational toys for any child from 9 months to 5 years, since they can be used for anything from building to converting into trains. Listeners could write in for these conversion tops at a minimum cost. (Variations of this idea could be worked out for a sponsor whose product was not canned).
2. The usual commercial could be cut to a minimum at the beginning and end of the program. This should appeal to sponsors who are aware that people are tending more and more to turn off the sound during the commercial. Instead the commercial could run silently throughout most of the program without disturbing the action. For example sometimes children would be seen playing with these can-blocks, marvelous constructions could be made with them, tumbling over slowly to the delight of the toddler, or again they would emerge as trains.

   Secondly every sequence could be introduced by a little child pedalling his magic car, the whole story of the program would be built round the adventures of this child and his car. The car could be an enlarged tin on wheels, which would often stay on the set during the action.
3. Listeners should be asked to join the "Under Fives Club", which should not be confined to children or their parents, but should include any adult interested in spending a minimum of a few hours a week with a small child. Sponsors know the value of clubs, but they would also provide an excellent method for educational bodies to spread their knowledge. The basis of the Clubs would be the organisation of informal play school clubs by wives, high school girls, lonely people, old age pensioners (including men), anyone desiring contact with small children for some hours every week.

   In fact these clubs would give organisation to a development which is already occuring all over the country. Due to the shortage of nursery schools, every kind of formal and informal, good to very bad, type of play center is springing up. Sometimes it is a high school girl looking after a few children in a backyard in summer, sometimes wives joining together in a veterans housing estate, again an elderly motherly woman takes in about a dozen or so children for the morning or the day, or pensioners board tiny children often under most unsanitary conditions. With the increasing rise in the cost of living and the pressure for young women to go into armament production there will be a corresponding increase in the placing of small children in the hands of untrained people.

All these people would welcome help and guidance from educational bodies if they knew they existed or how to contact them. Mutual contact and organisation should make it possible to raise standards and improve conditions and enlist the help of public and welfare bodies in the poorer areas.

This educational aspect need not be stressed to listeners, who would be merely encouraged to form neighbourhood clubs in the park, or weekly. (They could be given a badge to recognise each other.) Those in isolated areas could be given people to write to, or arrange for country holidays for city dwellers. The clubs would be based on the idea of cooperative mutual help, bringing the lonely and the busy together and raising the standards of child care.

The sponsors would, of course, run contests between clubs, for suggestions, etc. with prizes in the form of nursery equipment and toys.

As to the programme itself it should be designed round two ideas: an animated cartoon addressed to the child and scenes from creches, nursery schools, etc. showing the right and wrong way of handling a child to achieve the greatest happiness for both child and mother. Advertisers state today that anything to do with babies is a bigger draw than lovelies, so many will start watching the program merely to watch the antics of the very small.

1. The cartoons should be simple and slowing moving based on illustrations and stories from the best modern books for very small children. Such themes as where the bath water goes, the adventures of the milk van, stop and go lights, all the familiar things a child sees about him and would include suggestions to mothers as to games they can play with the child when it is bored coming home from shopping or in the park, linked up to the cartoons.

2. Movie scenes from actual nursery schools, child psychology institutions, etc. with a running commentary showing the mother how in fact she will have an easier time herself, as well as a happier child if she tries certain methods. I would like to start with the simplest most practical things like changing diapers and simple tricks to distract and entertain a child of 6 months, when the mother wants to get on with her work. The whole of this side of the program should be worked out with the experts in child training and psychology but they should be made to adapt their ideas to the practicalities of life. For example, actual pictures showing the frazzled woman in a tiny city apartment how it is possible to let her child play with sand and water without destroying the whole apartment.

I believe that cartoons and movies are two of the cheapest methods of producing television programs. Much material in the child education field already exists which could be readily adapted to television. It should also be possible to obtain material from the B.B.C.s pre-school radio program, which is proving a great success in Britain.

Wise, James H.

November 8, 1951

Dear Mr. Wise:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of October 31. I, too, am sorry I had to miss the luncheon and I am indeed grateful to you for sending me the reprint of Dean Chamberlain's speech.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James DeCamp Wise
Columbia Associates
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

COLUMBIA ASSOCIATES

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

October 31, 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Columbia Associates were sorry that you could not attend their recent luncheon honoring Dean Chamberlain of Columbia College.

The Associates were impressed by the eloquence and timely import of Dean Chamberlain's remarks. Accordingly, with the Dean's kind consent, we have had the speech reprinted so that those whom we felt would have been particularly interested can have this permanent record and remembrance of the occasion.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to send you this reprint.

Very sincerely yours,

James DeCamp Wise
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

General Education in a Specialized World

AN ADDRESS BY LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN,

DEAN OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE

GIVEN AT

THE COLUMBIA ASSOCIATES LUNCHEON

OCTOBER 4, 1951

It would be foolish of me to attempt to expound a theory of education after having been in the Office of the Dean of Columbia College for only a little more than a year. I should like to say, however, that during the time I have been at the College, I have had a rare opportunity to learn about college education in general and the special needs of Columbia College from men who do know their way around in the educational world. I hope that I have learned something from them. I refer, of course, to Dean Emeritus Harry J. Carman and Dean of Students Nicholas McKnight.

I think one can assume that you gentlemen all have a deep interest in education that, is education in general as distinguished from specialized education, or you wouldn't be here. One may well ask, however, what is there to be said on this

subject that has not been said many times before? I think that two specific problems are particularly timely and it is these two aspects of education that I should like to consider with you today. First, is there a place, and if so, what is the place for the so-called liberal arts college today? And second, what bearing, if any, does this have upon Columbia University, specifically Columbia College?

Professional and technical schools have made notable progress in steadily expanding the frontiers of knowledge. They have been equally successful in increasing the efficiency with which this technical knowledge can be transmitted to others. This is a tribute to higher education in medicine, business, law, engineering, etc., and I have no desire to minimize this achievement. But most of the unhealthy conditions of society cannot be attributed to lack of technical competence. Nowhere do we find this fact more clearly recognized than by the responsible leaders among the heads of these technical and professional schools. Within recent weeks such outstanding figures as Dean Rappleye of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dean Donald K. David, of the Harvard School of Business, the President of Massachusetts Institute

of Technology and Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt of the New Jersey Supreme Court, have pointed out that no matter how excellent the technical training which is given at the professional level, all of this specialized skill will come to nought unless these schools are supplied with the right kind of human product. These men well know the futility and the danger in turning out highly skilled moral vacuums.

Yet the professional schools find it increasingly difficult to crowd their technical training into the three or four short years now available to them. The men who come to them must, therefore, have the essential moral and character qualifications. This, as I see it, is the strongest possible argument for the need of a liberal education.

The term liberal arts is a confusing one. Although it has been used for a great many years, few people have anything more than a vague understanding of just what is involved. I think the term general education is a better description of what a young man needs before he begins to specialize in the field of his choice. But whether we use the term liberal arts or general education, I should like to make clear that by these terms I do not mean just a lot of courses in English literature, foreign language,

history and philosophy, with a little smattering of music and art thrown in. Then what does it mean? What is its objective? Its purpose is to enable a young man or woman to capitalize upon the accumulated knowledge and experience of civilization in the development of his own intellectual and moral equipment. How is this to be achieved? Without going into detail, I should like to indicate briefly four general areas in which the student must necessarily work.

First, he must be brought into first-hand contact with the major intellectual ideas that have reflected and helped to shape the course of human events from antiquity to the present. In each successive era of man's historical development certain problems have persisted: man's relation to his fellowmen, to his God, to his government, to the rest of the world. Each era has faced these problems. Out of this recurring dilemma some ideas, theories, interpretations and solutions have endured and survived. Others have appeared, disappeared, only to reappear time and time again. The basic issues with which men have grappled are the same issues which confront us today and in our twentieth-century attempts to solve these problems for our time we cannot af-

ford not to avail ourselves of the experience of the past. This is not a matter of information, of facts concerning what was done at an earlier time. It is a matter of understanding the nature of human intercourse, the interaction of human nature, economic conditions, scientific discovery, political and religious influences. These things cannot be taught by mere lecture or dehydrated text book. Hand to hand struggle with the original materials in their appropriate historical setting is essential. The student must grapple with these ideas himself and through argument and discussion arrive at his own considered conclusion concerning what a sound operating premise is.

Second, the student must have a broader acquaintance with the rest of the world so that he will no longer make the mistake of attempting to judge, evaluate and estimate people, conditions and events across the world on the basis of that very small segment of the earth's surface with which he personally has already come in contact. If we are to live in a world of many peoples and enjoy mutual understanding and self-respect, we must cease to believe and act as if our own peculiar mores and traditions and our own modes of dress, eating and

amusement, are the only normal ones and all others are queer.

Third, he must learn to understand people, how they act and why they act that way. Human motivation frequently provides the key to successful human intercourse. He must understand his own motivations, his own strength and weaknesses as an individual in order that he can capitalize upon his strengths and minimize or offset his weaknesses.

Finally, he must master at least a minimum facility in the art of communication. In this day and age no matter how skilled or able a man may be, and this is true whatever his professional specialization, he will accomplish little unless he has mastered the art of communicating his knowledge, his thoughts, and his ideas to others. I think it is no exaggeration to say that in the mid-twentieth century the index of a man's effectiveness is his ability to communicate with others.

These, then, are the four areas which make up the four basic pillars of a general education. If you say that this is too ambitious a program for a college undergraduate, then my reply is that this is all the more evidence that there is a big job to be done and that the possible contribution

a general education cannot be underestimated. Furthermore, I shoud like to point out that this job is not being done elsewhere and to the best of my knowledge cannot be done elsewhere.

Perhaps even more important, the undergraduate period comes at the time in a young man's life when he is attempting to formulate and fix more or less permanently his operating principles, his value judgments, his adult decisions concerning what he stands for and what he stands against.

Now, very briefly, what bearing does this have upon Columbia University? Financial considerations have already seriously undermined the traditional distinction between privately supported and publicly supported colleges and universities. In the future this distinction is destined to disappear altogether. Actually today all of our institutions are publicly supported. One group is supported chiefly by voluntary gifts, the other through taxation. Everyone is compelled to support the latter. I believe that in the future people are not likely to be willing to continue to support the so-called private institution unless they are convinced that these institutions perform a function or render a service not already being performed by a tax-supported

institution. This means that the function of the traditional private institution must in the future be selective. It cannot hope to survive merely by duplicating or paralleling the job already being done by the tax-supported institution. This observation applies with equal force to all parts of Columbia University. We cannot hope to do everything either on the professional or graduate level or on the undergraduate level. Our job is to recognize that because of our background and our location, with our unique access to the finest material, intellectual and cultural resources in the world, we have an opportunity to exert an influence upon the moral and intellectual tone of every community in America. An undergraduate student body, small in numbers but made up of the finest young manhood drawn from all sections of the country, can be a positive force in supplying that leadership that makes democracy work. This is our opportunity. With the help of our community, it will become a reality.

Wisner, Harr

Phoned to Winn 4/25

RECEIVED
1950 APR 25 AM 11:47
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

VR1-12 CBS NY

THIS IS A
WESTERN UNION
MESSAGE

WU013 PD

FI DETROIT MICH APR 25 1008A

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

SINCERE GOOD WISHES FOR A WONDERFUL BIRTHDAY AND MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY. GOOD LUCK ALWAYS. CHEERFULLY

HARRY WISNER

1050A..

Withrow, Pat B.

June 1, 1951

Dear Brother Pat:

I am very sorry to tell you that I cannot undertake to come down on September 30. I don't know where I shall be at that time, and I am reluctant to make a commitment that I might not be able to fulfill. I am indeed sorry. Thank you for asking me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Pat B. Withrow
Union Mission, Inc.
P.O. Box 112
Charleston, West Virginia

UNION MISSION, Inc.

Pat B. Withrow, Founder and Superintendent

P. O. BOX 112

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

MAY 7 1951

May 4, 1951

16.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Brother Ed:

Could you give us Sunday afternoon, September 30, in the celebration of our fortieth anniversary of our work here? I want to arrange a week of outstanding laymen and I would like to have you for that Sunday afternoon. Don't turn me down. We will take care of you. We will arrange for you to come by plane and take you back and take care of you while you are here.

Praying His blessings upon you, I

Yours for others,

Brother Pat

Pat B. Withrow, Supt.
Union Mission

Wofford, Harris

FOUNDATION FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT
FIFTY-EIGHT PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 16

CABLE: LAWLEARN

STRINGFELLOW BARR
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE:
OREGON 9-4936

July 10, 1951

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed Murrow:

It is a long way from Student Federalists days, but I feel quite familiar with your thoughts, and your colds. I thought that you might be interested in the forthcoming visit of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, India's number two Socialist opposition leader. The enclosed stuff tells a little more about him. He was about our favorite Indian, when my wife and I were there a year ago. Now I am actually in law school, but my vacation chore, self-selected, is to help give Lohia a fair assessment of this country, in about six weeks.

Your advice would be appreciated on that. Further, I would like Lohia to meet and talk with you. Unfortunately, he has been delayed in Yugoslavia, so now is a week late on his schedule, which he will pick up in the South as soon as he arrives this Friday. We 'll be in Washington July 18 through 22, then in New York a couple of days, and back in N.Y.C. on August 1 and 2.

I will phone you Thursday to find out when you might see him, if you wish.

Also, you might have some ideas for radio or TV experience for Lohia. He will been on Town Meeting of the Air, but I think sometime while here he should be on T.V.

Sincerely,

Harris Wofford

Harris Wofford

100,000 Indians Make Nationalization Demand

NEW DELHI, India, June 3 (AP).—One hundred thousand Socialists marched on the home of President Rajendra Prasad today and presented a "people's charter" demanding nationalization of all key Indian industries.

It also called for abolition of absentee landlordism, redistribution of land, reduction of prices and formation of a land army to ease India's grain shortages.

Socialist volunteers drove away Communists who tried to enter the 10-mile parade.

The Washington Post

VISIT OF RAMMANOHAR LOHIA

INDIAN LEADER IN U.S.A. JULY 8 - AUGUST 25

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, one of India's independence 'heroes', now both the foreign policy and peasant leader of India's growing democratic Socialist opposition, is visiting America for the first time, July 8 - August 25, at the invitation of the Foundation for World Government.

Dr. Lohia, a friend and follower of Gandhi, was chairman of the spectacularly successful "People's Voice Day," June 3. (See inside.) Thousands, from all parts of India, followed Lohia and his colleague, Jaiprakash Narayan, in a peaceful procession from Gandhi's cremation ground through Old and New Delhi, reminiscent of the Mahatma's Salt March.

This was the culmination of Constructive Week, in which the Indian Socialists sought to build 1000 miles of roads and canals and 1,000,000 compost pits. "One hour a day, volunteer labor for the country," is the slogan Lohia is raising among the peasants, along with the program for village cooperatives and demand for land redistribution embodied in the 'People's Charter.'

Lohia is author of this charter and chief architect of the Gandhian Socialism emerging in his party. He champions the ideas of 'four-pillar state' — an unprecedented experiment in decentralization of power to the village, and 'small unit industrialization.'

The Foundation for World Government, which is primarily concerned with the 'Point Four' problem (as expressed in Stringfellow Barr's booklet Let's Join The Human Race), wishes to consult with Dr. Lohia on economic development in Asia.

Lohia was able to come now because this is the summer monsoon lull in Indian politics. On his return he will plunge into India's first general election campaign — when nearly 200,000,000 people will be asked to go to the polls in democracy's vastest experiment. The Indian Socialists are likely, at least, to emerge from this test as the country's major opposition party.

Since the Socialists, within a few years, may well come to power among one-fifth of the world's people, this visit by their chief policy maker has a wide significance. It is important for Americans to know Dr. Lohia — and for him to know the American people.

Although Lohia, like almost all Indian leaders, advocates the "Third Camp" in foreign policy, he is coming with a genuine sympathy for Americans, and a desire for a good assessment of America. The first purpose of his trip, he wrote, is "the joy of experiencing the youngest of the most vital people of this earth."

- continued on back page -

From the Indian Press

THE JANAVANI

The people's charter presented to President Rajendra Prasad demanded:—

1. Abolition of zamindari, stoppage of ejectments and resettlement; re-division of land with a maximum of 30 acres; surplus lands above the maximum to be equitably distributed among the landless and poor farmers; all incomes to be graded so as to conform to a ratio of 1: 10 and to provide a living wage.
2. Agricultural and industrial development by the state and construction of houses for the people; integrated programme of tool-making, particularly small machines, nationalisation of key industries; provision of work for every worker.
3. Formation of a food army, farming and dairying on new and eroded lands and development of forestry; food army later to convert into free and co-operative peasantry.
4. Establishment of a four-pillar state and achievement of functional democracy; workers' and consumers' share in management; village and district panchayats to administer subsidies and taqavis, procurement, supply, quotas and government development departments.
5. Relief to poor and middle classes by reducing prices, parity between agricultural and industrial prices, fair price shops.
6. Organisation of people's voluntary labour on the basis of one hour a day from every able-bodied person.—UPI.

National Herald, Lucknow

NEW DELHI, June 3.—President Rajendra Prasad today received the "Janavani" or the people's charter at Government House from Socialist Party representatives who had headed a spectacular demonstration of 20,000 processionists along a ten-mile route. The crowds which joined the procession swelled the number to 50,000 or more.

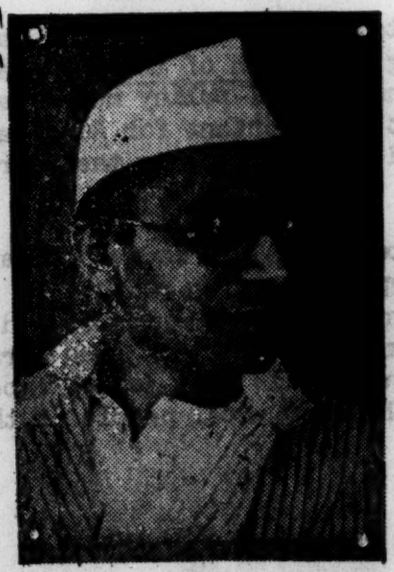
Dr. Lohia read out the 'people's charter' to the President. Other deputationists included Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Mr. Ramanandan Misra, Socialist kisan leader from Bihar, Mr. G. G. Mehta Socialist labour leader from Bombay, and Mr. Prem Bhasin, secretary of the Janavani Divas Committee, which led the demonstration.

The people's charter presented by the Socialist deputation, among other things, demanded abolition of zamindari, redistribution of land, reduction of the price-level and work for all.

Among the processionists, who held aloft the red flag of the Socialist Party, were men and women from every part of India, from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and from Assam to Bombay. They formed up at 5 a.m. on the banks of the Yamuna and reached Rajghat, the sacred samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi, at dawn. Here they took a solemn pledge, administered by Dr. Lohia, to devote themselves to constructive activity and resist injustice.

Some of the processionists placed wreaths at the samadhi.

The processionists, who had been silent until they took the pledge, began raising [illegible] when they had neared Rajghat. [illegible] raised



Dr. Lohia who presented the People's Charter to the President.

Top Left: A view of the march near Jama Masjid. Top Right: The Party leaders (R. to L.), Mr J. P. Narain and Dr R. M. Lohia, who led the march. Left: The Party flag was dipped in salute as the procession passed Mahatma Gandhi's 'Samadhi' at Rajghat.

The march began at 5 a.m. and ended at 12-15 p.m. at Great Place, near Parliament after a batch of Socialist leaders, headed by Dr Ram Manohar Lohia and Mr Jai Prakash Narain, had met Dr Rajendra Prasad and presented to him what they called a "People's Charter." With them were also Mr G. G. Mehta, general secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Party, Mr Ramnandan Misra, general secretary of the Hind Kisan Panchayat, and Mr Prem Bhasin.

The Socialists had called this day as *Janavani Divas* (the Day of the People's Voice) and were celebrating it so.

Socialist party squads came from many States, including token squads from Assam and Travancore. The bulk came from U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and Punjab. Among them was a batch of 400 men and women from Bhagalpur district, peasants who had marched most of the distance to Delhi on foot.

At 6 a.m the marchers passed by Rajghat and took the "people's pledge," administered by Dr Lohia. It said in part: "We resolve that we shall devote ourselves to constructive tasks. By all possible means we shall give expression to the people's urges through the people's vote, and wherever necessary, we shall resist injustice non-violently. To end the intolerable poverty of the people and injustice we shall carry on a peaceful revolution."

EW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1

75,000 Socialists Demonstrate Against 'Failure' of Nehru Ru

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW DELHI, India, June 3—The Indian Socialist party today staged one of the biggest political demonstrations seen in Delhi in recent times to protest against "the Nehru Government's utter failure to provide the people even with the barest requirements of food, clothing and houses."

The demonstration in which an estimated 75,000 peasants and workers participated appeared to be a reply to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's challenge in Parliament yesterday to prove there was real opposition in the country to his Government.

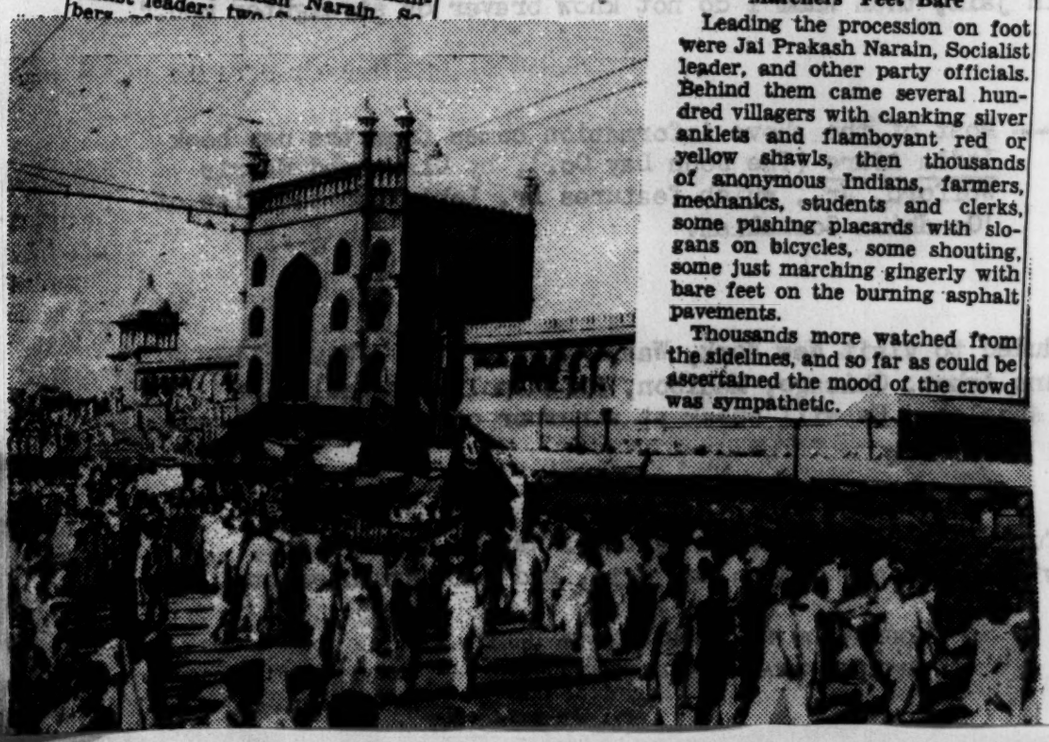
The impressive rally took the form of peacefully marching through the main streets of the two cities of Old and New Delhi. The bulk of the demonstrators had come from distant parts of the country. Many of them were barefooted and scantily clad. They walked for eight hours under a blazing sun and shouting slogans.

Carry Party's Banners

Flanked by party volunteers wearing Gandhi caps dyed red and dressed in red uniforms, the marchers carried red banners bearing the party's symbol of a wheel superimposed by a plough.

They shouted: "Jawaharlal Nehru has become the agent of the capitalists," "We have come to Delhi to change the present Government," and "Leaders who cannot check black marketeering and provide the people with work, food and shelter are unfit to hold office."

The rally, which covered a nine-mile route, was led by Wisconsin-educated Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist leader; two [illegible] bers [illegible]



25,000 Parade In New Delhi to Protest Hunger

Socialist Led Demonstration Against Government Is Biggest Staged in 4 Years

By Margaret Parton

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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NEW DELHI, India, June 3.—An assembly of 25,000 Socialist-led Indian peasants and workers marched for nine miles through the streets of New Delhi today in the largest anti-government demonstration this capital has seen since the present government came into power nearly four years ago.

Symptomatic of the economic discontent which is growing throughout India, the three-mile-long parade was held as a protest against government policies which Socialist leaders believe are responsible for the current acute shortages of food, clothing and housing. The paraders included delegations from all parts of India as well as thousands of peasants from remote villages who walked or rode on bullock carts for many miles in order to join in the demonstration.

The parade began at dawn, near Memorial Park, where the late Mohandas K. Gandhi was cremated after his assassination on Jan. 30, 1948, and wound up for hours through the narrow lanes of Old Delhi before coming into the wide avenues of New Delhi, where the Government Building is situated. Many marchers carried red flags emblazoned with the plow and cogwheel—the Indian Socialist flag—and shouted such slogans as "Give us clothes, food and houses!" and "The Freedom India has today is the freedom of the hungry and the naked."

Marchers' Feet Bare

Leading the procession on foot were Jai Prakash Narain, Socialist leader, and other party officials. Behind them came several hundred villagers with clanking silver anklets and flamboyant red or yellow shawls, then thousands of anonymous Indians, farmers, mechanics, students and clerks, some pushing placards with slogans on bicycles, some shouting, some just marching gingerly with bare feet on the burning asphalt pavements.

Thousands more watched from the sidelines, and so far as could be ascertained the mood of the crowd was sympathetic.

The New York Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1951.

POLITICAL TRENDS IN INDIA

The impressive parade of the Indian Socialist party in New Delhi on Sunday emphasizes a development in Indian politics that is worth watching. This comes hard upon the heels of a split in the ruling Congress party led by two members of the "Old Guard," Acharya Kripalani and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. The breakaway is still a spinter but it is a good-sized one, and it has been preceded by other fragmentations in the provinces.

Congress' normal evolution, surprising as it may seem in the light of its origins, is as a party of the Right. Its backbone in the upper ruling brackets is Brahman and big business—both naturally conservative elements. Jawaharlal Nehru's unquestionably sincere "socialism" never could take a practical, operative form. Even in the days when the British still ruled India, Nehru puzzled and worried the Socialist wing of Congress by his unwillingness to back them strongly in party councils. This was ascribed to the anti-Socialist sentiments of Gandhi. Once he became Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru found that the theories of socialism were difficult to put into practice. In British days he could say that after the British were driven out of the country all India's troubles would be solved, but when he himself had to deal with the problems of land, poverty, health, illiteracy, and in the process had to face the entrenched vested interests that control the wealth, business and land of the nation, it was naturally another matter.

Mr. Nehru cannot be blamed for not transforming India in a few years; where he and the Congress leaders are subject to criticism is in the slowness with which reforms are taking place. The validity of these criticisms is still open to question in the light of the magnitude of the problems involved. However, the growth of the Socialist party and the opposition that has developed within the Congress party would indicate that dissatisfaction is becoming widespread.

In a sense this is healthy because the Indian Dominion and Republic began as a one-party system under Congress, which is unhealthy in any country. If the opposition imposes necessary reforms, that, too, will be a sign of health. These developments will be watched with keen interest abroad for the obvious reason that the social, economic and political structure of India and her geographic position make her extraordinarily vulnerable to the same Communist onslaughts that have been so successful in China and elsewhere in the East.

Dr. Lohia's Visit to America, continued.

As a believer in the non-violent and democratic — but revolutionary — methods of Gandhi, Lohia has been a steady opponent of Communism. That same conviction now makes him oppose the policies of the present conservative Congress government.

He was an intimate associate of Nehru's during the independence struggle, and was asked by the Prime Minister to become the Secretary-General of the Congress Party. Instead Lohia chose to begin building a democratic opposition. Thus India has what China so desparately lacked — a democratic alternative.

Now Lohia is among the most outspoken critics of the Nehru government. During the recent Congressional food debate in the U.S., Lohia called on Nehru to stop "speaking out of turn and too much," and asked the American people to draw a distinction between Nehru and the people of India who were not talking but were hungry.

Dr. Lohia was a leader of last fall's sixty-three day textile strike of 200,000 Bombay workers, and was the first chairman of the Hind Kisan Panchayat, the Indian Peasant Movement, when it was formally organized last year.

He will not want to argue India's internal politics while in America — although his very coming will encourage American hopes for Indian democracy, since a two-party system is one American test for democratic vitality. But Americans will want him to discuss frankly the nature of the social revolution sweeping out of Asia.

If the Indian social revolution is led by Lohia and Jaiprakash Narayan, it will be in the hands of humane and highly intelligent men — unlike some regimes of violence and irrationality elsewhere. Jaiprakash, who is generally seen as Nehru's successor, studied for eight years in this country, at the Universities of Wisconsin, Ohio, and California. Lohia, a philosopher, took his Ph.D. at the University of Berlin. Both were trained in the school of Gandhi — and British jails.

In 1940 their imprisonment was a factor in deciding Gandhi to initiate the "Quit India" rebellion, in which Lohia and Jaiprakash later assumed the leadership. Gandhi said, on September 15, 1940: "I cannot sit still when I see Rammanohar Lohia and Jaiprakash Narayan in jail, than whom I do not know braver or straighter men."

— Most of the above information comes from the new book India Afire (The John Day Co.), by Clare and Harris Wofford, Jr., which features Dr. Lohia and the rise of 'Gandhian Socialism.'

Dr. Lohia is scheduled to visit New York, Washington, T.V.A., Nashville, Boston, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Chicago, Madison, Minneapolis-St.Paul, San Francisco and Los Angeles. He will speak at a number of church, labor and farm conferences.

For further information, contact Mr. Harris Wofford, Jr., who will accompany him on the trip, and make arrangements.

c/o FOUNDATION FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT
FIFTY-EIGHT PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16

By Harris Wofford Jr.

LOHIA: India's Other Face

AT DAWN on June 3, a little man in a white dhoti stood by the spot where Gandhi was cremated and administered the following "People's Pledge" to 20,000 silent Indian Socialists:

> "We resolve that we shall devote ourselves to constructive tasks. By all possible means we shall give expression to the people's urges through the people's vote, and wherever necessary we shall resist injustice non-violently. To end the intolerable poverty of the people we shall carry on a peaceful revolution."

Then this man, Rammanohar Lohia, chairman of the "People's Voice Day," accompanied by the Indian Socialist leader, Jaiprakash Narayan, started out on a nine-mile march to Delhi. Under a blazing sun, peasants and workers from all parts of India, many of them barefoot, followed them in a tumultuous procession through old Delhi to the new capital. By the time they reached the residence of President Rajendra Prasad of India, their ranks had swelled to 100,000.

President Prasad met them and listened to Lohia read:

> ". . . At such a time of grave national emergency the people of India have bestirred themselves out of their sloth and confusion and given unto themselves a People's Charter."

Lohia stressed that "all items of the Charter are interdependent, as for instance, nationalization of key industries with a decentralized, four-pillar state, or voluntary service for village reconstruction with redivision of land."

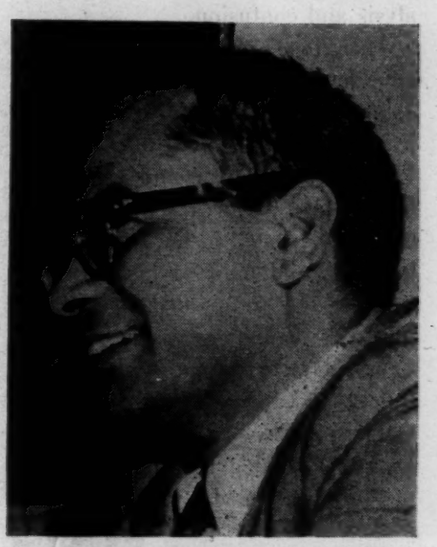
> "The Charter seeks to solve the main problem of Indian economy, that of capital formation, by the triple action of the small machine, the food army for uncultivated tracts and land volunteers for already cultivated areas. But this triple action is dependent on abolition of land-lordism and redivision of land, imposition of ceiling on all incomes and nationalization of key industries."

Some reports call this demonstration the most significant since Gandhi's historic Salt March. The press has termed it the greatest and most disciplined protest yet seen against the Nehru Government. When this writer was in India over a year ago, he saw the Socialists gathering force in the provinces. Now they have come to Delhi, previously their weakest point.

When the writer was in India, Lohia and Jaiprakash were seeking a synthesis between Gandhi and Socialism. Now, in action, they seem to be forging their program of Gandhian Socialism, which is neither the old way of purely parliamentary reformism, nor the older way of violent insurrection. Symbolically—and symbolism is the chief political language in India—the Socialists, according to the New York *Times* (June 4), wore "Gandhi caps dyed red."

Along the marchers' route, Communists, carrying hammer-and-sickle flags, tried to enter the procession but were driven away by Socialist volunteers who shouted, "We don't belong to either camp—we are going Gandhi's way."

Thus India has what China never had, a militant *democratic* alternative. It is likely that in the forthcoming first general election, when nearly 200,000,000 people, mostly illiterate, are called to the polls, Nehru's name will still hold enough magic to give the Congress party a majority. Yet Nehru's Congress is old, tired, full of contradictions, and failing on almost all fronts. It is hard to see how it can survive long in the face of mounting popular criticism. And after Nehru, the man whom most observers see taking over the stage is Socialist leader Jaiprakash Narayan.



LOHIA: GANDHIAN SOCIALIST

It is significant that one of Jaiprakash's right-hand men, Rammanohar Lohia, who is also foreign-policy chairman of the Socialist party, has decided to come to America at this time. Lohia, who was persuaded to come here by Jaiprakash—himself for eight years a student at the Universities of Wisconsin, Ohio and California—wants to get a good assessment of America and to establish contact with American labor and liberal leaders.

Lohia is the leader of the so-called "Third Camp," and as such will face a hornets' nest of criticism from many American quarters. Still, he and the Indian Socialists should be able to communicate with Americans

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

HARRIS WOFFORD JR. *is the co-author with his wife, Clare, of the recent book,* India Afire. *He studies law at Howard University, Washington, D.C.*

far better than Nehru and his colleagues.

For one thing, Lohia and the Socialists are firmly anti-Communist, whereas Nehru still clings, at least emotionally, to his Marxian dogmas and to his early romance with Soviet Russia. In some ways, Nehru is the epitome of the fellow traveler: He talks Communism, and helps it to that extent, but stops short of carrying it into action. Lohia considers "Nehru Communism" as a factor contributing to India's present paralysis and confusion.

Then, too, Lohia and the Socialists have few connections with Britain to complicate their relations with America. Lohia took his Ph.D. at the University of Berlin, and Jaiprakash is the only major Indian politician actually educated in the U. S. Nehru, however, and most of his close colleagues, are so wedded to England that they cannot quite overcome the Cambridge aristocrat's attitude of superiority toward American "immaturity." This, added to the Asian's almost inevitable resentment toward the new center of "white" Western power, makes it hard for Nehru to appreciate Americans—or be appreciated by them.

Lohia was an intimate associate of Nehru's. He lived with him in Lucknow for a considerable period as his closest co-worker. After independence, Nehru asked Lohia to become Secretary-General of the Congress party. But by then Lohia was convinced that Congress was the Indian equivalent of Tammany Hall, and that the time had come to build a clean, democratic opposition. He resigned from Congress, as Gandhi himself had done a few years earlier.

Since then, Lohia has spent his time continuously touring the towns and villages, combating injustice through non-violent means and showing the people how to start for themselves a program of local development.

Last fall, he was a leader in the 63-day textile strike of 200,000 Bombay workers. When the Hind Kisan Panchayat, the Indian Peasant Movement, was formally organized last year, Lohia was elected its chairman.

No one has so openly challenged the Prime Minister as Lohia. During the recent American Congressional debate on food to India, Lohia called on Nehru to stop "speaking out of turn and too much," and asked Americans to draw a distinction between Nehru and the people of India who were not talking but were hungry.

I was in Delhi in 1949, when Lohia first directly challenged the Nehru Government. Since it then looked as if Nehru would do nothing about the tyrannical regime in neighboring Nepal, Lohia announced he would lead a procession to the Nepalese Embassy to protest the imprisonment of Nepalese democrats. This was at a time when civil-liberty restrictions prevented public processions in Delhi. The Nehru cabinet met and decided to break up the march with force.

FROM NEHRU, MANGOES

Troops charged Lohia's 200 specially selected volunteers, but they held ranks and followed Lohia in sitting on the road in non-violent resistance. Then a dozen tear-gas bombs were exploded in their midst. Lohia and 46 others continued to sit, though blinded and severely blistered by the gas. Arrested, the marchers summoned Lohia's old friend Nehru as the only defense witness—to tell the Court about Gandhi's contribution to Anglo-Saxon law.

Nehru did not appear, but later his office sent mangoes to Lohia, who was sentenced to two months in jail . . . for violating the very ordinance which in British days it had been a sacred duty to resist.

All over India a protest went up. After all, people said, Lohia had been a "hero" of the underground in 1942. The imprisonment of Lohia and Jaiprakash in 1940 had been a factor in deciding Gandhi to launch the Quit India rebellion. Gandhi had said on September 15, 1940: "I cannot sit still when I see Rammanohar Lohia and Jaiprakash Narayan in jail, than whom I do not know braver or straighter men."

In 1949, many Indians could not sit still with Lohia again in jail. "Lohia Days" were held in city after city. Finally, the Government released its famous prisoner half way through his prison term. Soon afterward, in vindication of the Gandhian method of persuasion, civil-liberty restrictions began to be lifted.

Ironically, Lohia's trip here was nearly thwarted when, in mid-June, he was arrested in Mysore for leading 300 peasants in non-violent occupation of an absentee landlord's uncultivated land. But Mysore, fearing the consequences of sentencing Lohia, only expelled him.

Lohia comes to this country in the political lull of India's monsoon summer. He comes with a kind of sympathy for Americans unusual among visiting Indian "notables." "Everybody knows that the United States is today the clearing house for the world's ideas," he writes, "and although I am not presumptuous enough to imagine that I can gain an entry into it, I would like to make an effort."

When this little philosopher flies away to plunge into the forthcoming fateful years in Indian politics, he will carry with him the result of a seven weeks' survey of America. Americans should be interested in his assessment, not only because it might show us some fresh insights about ourselves, but because it is going to be listened to by millions of Indians. Americans would do well to switch their focus from futile bickering over the blame for China's "loss" to intelligent search of what can still be done in India, Asia's other giant twin. Now would be a good time to hear what Lohia has to say.

In the not-too-distant future, Rammanohar Lohia, with his memories of America, may be a decisive factor both among his own fifth of the world's people, and among the ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clad two-thirds of the human race who will look toward a Gandhian Socialist India.

Wofford, H

February 31st, 1950

Dear Mr. Wofford:

I must apologise for the long delay in answering your letter of November 22nd.

Since you wrote, the F.A.O. has considered and rejected the idea of a World Food Bank due primarily to the opposition of our government. However, it seems to me that the matter should not end there, and I would be ~~very glad~~ grateful for any information you can give me in response to your letter of November 21st.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harris Wofford, Jr.
366 Park Lane
South St. Paul, Minnesota

366 Park Lane
South St. Paul, Minnesota
November 22, 1949

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

My wife and I have just returned from a six month's research fellowship in India and brought back with us an idea we want to pass over to you. We are supposed to be concentrating on a book just now, but we find the burden of this idea is disturbing, after the misery we saw in India, and would like to hand it over to you for your consideration.

Our proposition is simple: let America declare that its food surplus, above a safe reserve level, is available to the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization for distribution in the name of the world organization to groups outside the present market, e. g. the children or the refugees in India today. The F. A. O. could either distribute freely to relief areas, or sell at concessional prices to non-market sources. Why let the food accumulate here while it is needed elsewhere? Why not use this opportunity to strengthen the hand of the world organization since world oganization alone can ultimately establish peace? Why wouldn't such an act on America's part be the kind of peace offensive which would really win the hearts of some of the people in the great "middle world" ?

Undoubtedly many people, including yourself, have considered this problem and the possibility we suggest. We would appreciate having your advice and thinking about the idea. To see what the general reaction is to this idea, we have sent the enclosed letter to a number of newspapers and friends around the country. We intend later to take it up with some of our friends in Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Harris Wofford

Harris Wofford, Jr.

366 Park Lane
So. St. Paul, Minnesota

Newsweek Magazine

November 21, 1949

To the Editor:

Indians are starving, while America's wheat surplus overflows storage space and America's merchant marine lies underemployed in port. This fantastic contradiction we read on our return home this Thanksgiving time after six months in India.

For lack of enough food, the hungry Indian people, especially the thin, undernourished children, lack the strength for long, useful lives. (An Indian's life-expectancy is about 25 years — an American's is over 65.) In their misery, the Indians will one day turn,-as the Chinese before them, to the Communists who promise a rapid, if ruthless, program to provide food, land andlonger lives.

Yet for lack of enough people with dollars to buy America's vast surplus of wheat, our government, which purchases the wheat to prevent a farm depression, is now spending more money to build great new storage depots. We hear that Victory Ships are being tugged down the Hudson River to be reconditioned at great expense as warehouses for unused wheat. But we cannot stockpile wheat like atombombs; wheat rots.

Is this a decent — or business-like — answer to a wheat surplusin a starving world? Cannot we work out some sensible way to send the wheat before it rots on our unused ships to the ill-fed children of India and other lands?

We spend billions of dollars arming ourselves and other governments; but the battle for democracy and peace will be won, not by atombombs, not on the battlefields, but by bread in the rice fields. The arms might not be so desparately called for, if the food were sent now.

India and the economically underdeveloped countries are unable to purchase our surplus food because they have no surplus dollars. They are trying to raise themselves by their own poor bootstraps out of poverty, away from violent revolution. Their race against starvation can be understood by two facts: if all Indians attempted to eat the amount of food that the United Nations considers the minimum for human beings, 115 million would have no food at all; yet five million more Indians are born every year than die.

Let us remember that the Indian continent represents about one-fifth of the human race. The Chinese fifth of mankind has already gone Communist. What happens to India — whether it grows democratic or totalitarian — may decide the future of us all. Yet American policy sticks to Western Europe, and India has seen none of our generosity, — no vast lendlease, no dollar loans, no UNRRA aid, no Marshall Plan.

Why not apply Christian principles to common sense and put our wheat to work forpeace in a better investment than a dozen battleships? Let Congress pote that our food surplus, above a safe reserve level, is available free to groups outside the regular market, such as the children or the ten million refugees in India.

Why not have this act of peace do double-duty and help to strengthen tworld organization as well as the democracy of India? Let the food be a direct contribution from America to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, for distribution in the name of mankind as a whole.

This is an issue for the people and their organizations — particularly the churches, women's and other civic groups. This is something our statesmen might like to do if they thought the people were behind them. We believe the people will be ahead of them.

Faithfully,

Clare and Harris Wofford Jr.

Wolf, Thos. H.

July 11, 1951

Dear Tom:

This is the first day of my vacation and literally my first opportunity to say my thanks for your generous and gracious note of November 29. This is a hell of a time to be doing it, but the long delay has perhaps caused my gratitude to be seasoned a little.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thomas H. Wolf
PATHE NEWS
625 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

PATHE NEWS
PRODUCED BY WARNER NEWS, INC.
625 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

18

November 29, 1950.

Dear Ed:

Just a note to say that you were fine last night as the voice of calm as opposed to the endless hysteria elsewhere available on the air.

Keep it up.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Wolf

Wolfers, Arnold.

YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN 11, CONNECTICUT

[redacted]
314 HALL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
[redacted]

March 6, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

We were sorry to have to postpone our get together and things have taken a turn for the worse since I have talked to Janet. We can't make it next week either because Doris' sister is returning to New Haven on the morning of the fifteenth for a very short visit before leaving for Europe. Thus I am afraid, much as we would have liked to see you both, we shall have to get in touch with you again early in April. Perhaps you will have had a chance to get a rest before that, and Doris may be out of the thick of blood collection.

With best wishes and kindest regards to both of you.

As ever,

Arnold

Arnold Wolfers

AW:fch

Woeff, G.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Wolff:

I am inclined to think that your suggestion for a humanized and rather informal news program has merit, but as you say, I am not a "television man". Therefore, I think the best thing for me to do is to pass your letter on to Bob Bendick who handles such matters for CBS Television. If he is interested in pursuing your suggestion I am sure he will communicate with you.

Sincerely yours,

E R Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. G. Wolff
Agence France - Presse
Suite 914 National Press Building
Washington 4, D.C.

cc: B.B - with letter

Wed. 10/30
10:00 AM
Vanderbilt.

Wood, Harold E.

Bob Frazier

HAROLD E. WOOD & COMPANY
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

October 6, 1951

Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Dear Madam:

You will undoubtedly recall that on November 25, 1950, I wrote Mr. Murrow in behalf of Charles New, whose present New York address is Apartment 11, 408 E. 72nd Street, New York City, and Mr. Murrow replied on July 11th of this year, suggesting that New come in to see you. As I wrote Mr. Murrow on July 17th, New was playing summer stock in Pennsylvania, and has just now returned to New York.

He will be calling on you shortly, and for identification, I am sending him one of my business cards with an introductory scrawl. Whatever you can do for him I would appreciate greatly.

As I wrote Mr. Murrow, all the young man wants is a chance. I have no way of knowing as to his abilities, but, as I set forth in my letter last November, he has one ambition in mind, and that is to be in the entertainment field. He has no family or friends to give him necessary introductions. He has lived from hand to mouth, doing whatever he could, as he tried to get auditions, or even the most modest jobs. If, and I mean this, he could get anything, however modest, in the radio or television field, I know he would grab it. He is ambitious and hard-working, believes in himself, and would take the chance that from the smallest acorn, something great would grow.

I have known so many people who made good when they had the chance. The only thing was to have the door opened, and I can assure you I would appreciate very much your opening the door. I shall be very much beholden to you.

Please remember me to Mr. Murrow.

Again thanks, and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold E. Wood

HEW:KC
cc: Mr. Charles New

Tues Wed Thurs
10/29 10:45
11:45
Interview
Singleton

HAROLD E. WOOD & COMPANY
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

July 17, 1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I did appreciate tremendously your letter of July 11th. I hadn't really expected you, in your terrific schedule, to acknowledge my plea of November 25th, but I did hope that you would see to it that Charles New had the opportunity presented to him to get into television. He is a fine boy and I always feel sympathetic to the efforts of those starting out, to get a hearing, whatever the field may be. I tell my own sons that it isn't disgraceful to get doors opened by older people. It simply gives them an opportunity to prove what they have in them, and if they "haven't got it" they will soon be out on their ear.

New is playing summer stock in Pennsylvania. However, I would appreciate it very much if your office could let me know whom he could see when he returns to New York City in the early fall. I want to reiterate that New is willing to do anything. He simply wants a chance.

I was in New York in early May and intended to call you, but instead I ended up in Lenox Hill for a very serious operation. Margaret flew East for the party. I was there a month and then came home under my own steam and am feeling fine again. You will be amused at my nurse's remark as she bathed me one day when I was feeling terribly low. She said, "I think you ought to know that Wendell Wilkie died in the next room".

When I get to New York again, which will be in the fall, I shall choose to call on you rather than a doctor.

Best to you always.

Sincerely,

HAROLD E. WOOD & COMPANY

President.

hew:sc

July 11, 1951

Dear Harold:

Shortly before your letter of November 25 arrived I undertook a full hour weekly news review from 9 to 10 on Friday night in addition to my regular program. The result is that your letter was simply buried and has only now come to light. I am deeply distressed, not because I would have been able to do anything for the young man in whom you were interested, but rather that I should have appeared so discourteous as not to answer your communication. I hope you will forgive me. If he is still about and would like to talk to our employment people, I should, of course, be delighted to arrange it. Just ask him to call my office.

Our summer plans are rather vague, but we may possibly be going abroad in August. I hope that we may meet one day when you are in New York in the Autumn.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harold E. Wood
First National Bank Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota

HAROLD E. WOOD & COMPANY
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

November 25, 1950

(9)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

A voice out of the past! You, however, are ever-constant. I read of you from time to time, hear more about you, but only regret that our paths never cross. I am seldom in New York for more than a day at a time, and when I am, I am somewhat reluctant to crash in on your busy schedule.

Now, I am writing you under the heading of what Margaret would call my "Do Good" complex. The boy for whom I am writing, has never asked me to write you or appeal to anyone else for anything, and he doesn't even know that I am writing, and won't, unless your offices answer this request affirmatively. I am writing with the same candor as I hope you will respond. If I don't hear from you, I will understand, and if I do hear from you, and you say "nothing doing", I also will understand.

Two years ago now I was flying Eastern Airlines to Miami for an Investment Bankers Convention. The plane was practically empty and grounded for some hours. On board was a young steward who was giving us remarkably good service, and to kill the time of day I began talking with him, only to find that he was saving his money to attempt to get into the entertainment game. Approximately six months later he did quit his job, and attempted to work up, with a friend, a night club or vaudeville routine (I would describe it as singing and chatter), without success. Then this summer he went with a musical stock company in western Pennsylvania, the details of which I do not know, and now he is back in New York, practically starving to death, and making the rounds, in the hope of getting some kind of a break somewhere.

I have seen him twice since the flight. In New York, during the period that he was attempting to work out a routine, I took him to dinner, and another night went to his room to listen to the routine, which was God-awful to my way of thinking, which had been written by some (I would guess) cheap professionals who had gotten their hooks into the two boys, and bled them white financially, with promises, the cost of the script, etc. I also was not impressed with his partner, or the people who were attempting to help him.

I did nothing about it; in fact, thought nothing about it.

However, he has written me from time to time, and simply reported factually (but not in a way which was begging for anything) that he had broken with these friends, was completely on his own, practically starving to death, and living in a dump, but making the rounds in the hope he could get something. In his latest letter he mentioned that he had had a chance to go on the road with some children's theater, but he hoped some way to get a chance in radio or any other amusement field, so he turned the offer down.

These are the things I know about him. As I recall it, he graduated from High School in Atlanta, Georgia, was in the Service for several years; came out, and wanted to break into the amusement field, but went to work for Eastern Airlines. He is tall, rather good looking, but on the effeminate side, with a twinkle (I don't know how smart he is), ambitious, very hardworking, with guts if anyone ever had them, of the right kind; and the utmost integrity. The latter is what I stress. It is the thing that has impressed me so much that I finally felt that I would write you. He has never asked for a nickel, although I am sure that he must have been desperate from time to time, and he has never asked that any doors be opened, even though I could open any. However, sentimentally, I always think of the people, totally unknown, and struggling, for whom they have been opened by some unexpected friend, and that's why, this letter to you.

I am extremely ignorant about the radio game, but I do know that if that boy could even get a chance to sweep floors or dust chairs in the CBS offices, against the hope that someone might notice him someday, or even have the very humblest bits in any kind of a show, if no more than the nightengale in the "Pines of Rome", I know he would jump at it! Money means nothing to him, and the most modest opportunity I am sure he would welcome with open arms.

Honestly, I see no point in your meeting him, but if you have some sort of an employment manager, who could give him a chance, if he would let me know, I would get in touch with New.

I put this as objectively as I can. Forgive me for coming to you.

My very best, in which Margaret would join if she knew I were writing.

Sincerely,

Harold E. Wood

HEW:KC
AIR MAIL

Woodyatt, Philip

November 6, 1951

Dear Mr. Champlain:

I have not worked directly with Mr. Philip C. Woodyatt for a number of years, but I would have no doubt as to his initiative and his ability to work independently; and unless his character has altered considerably, he has both the manner and flexibility to work effectively with Army personnel.

I have never had any reason to doubt or question his loyalty to the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. P. Champlain
Operations Research Office
The Johns Hopkins University
6410 Connecticut Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland

October 30, 1951

Dear Mr. Champlain:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 27 in Mr. Murrow's absence in Europe. It will of course be brought to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Cammarota

Nancy Cammarota
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. W. P. Champlain
The John Hopkins University
Operations Research Office
6410 Connecticut Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
6410 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND

OPERATING UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

TELEPHONE OLIVER 4200

OCT 27 1951

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the course of our consideration of Mr. Philip C. Woodyatt as a prospective member of the professional staff of this Office, your name has been furnished as a reference. We are interested in knowing your opinion as to whether Mr. Woodyatt has such an attitude of mind as will enable him to analyze a broad problem and identify researchable components for further study. Since research investigations might be under little direct supervision, initiative and ability to work independently are most desirable.

Because the problems to be studied have to do with Army operations, there is frequently a requirement to integrate data drawn from among several fields or disciplines -- hence, the ability to synthesize from available data becomes an important attribute in assignments of the type being considered for Mr. Woodyatt. There will be, also, much contact with Army officials and other persons, so that a demonstrated ability to work harmoniously with others is essential.

Due to the nature of the work, I would ask for your frank opinion of Mr. Woodyatt's character and of his loyalty to the United States.

A candid evaluation of Mr. Woodyatt on the points mentioned above, together with such comments as you may care to make on any other aspects of his personality, experience, training and accomplishments will be appreciated. Your reply, of course, will be treated in strict confidence. Please address it to the attention of the undersigned.

Sincerely,

W. P. Champlain

W. P. CHAMPLAIN
Assistant for Personnel

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Woolton, Lord.

June 13, 1950

Dear Lord Woolton:

Here's a list of the people who will be attending our small dinner tomorrow night.

As ever yours,

The Rt. Hon. Lord Woolton
Hotel Pierre
Fifth Avenue and 61st Street
New York 21, New York

Lord Woolton

Mr. Murrow

Roger Marquis

Marshall Field
Publisher

Raymond Swing
News broadcaster

William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Geoffrey Parsons
New York Herald Tribune

Joseph Barnes
Newspaper Editor

Ralph Colin
Rosenman, Goldmark, Colin & Kaye

Laurence Lesueur, News broadcaster
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Waldorf-Pierre - Tu 8-8000

11 people

Mr. M.
G. Y. I.

GUEST LIST

DINNER FOR LORD WOOLTON, JUNE 14

CENTURY CLUB, 8:30 pm

Yes 41 William S. Paley
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

No Hamilton Fish Armstrong
Council on Foreign Relations
The Harold Pratt House
58 East 68th Street
New York 21

No Elmo Roper
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York

Yes Joseph Barnes
430 West 22nd Street
New York

No Milo Perkins
Ring Building
Washington, D.C.

No Arthur Hays Sulzberger
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
NewYork

Yes Geoffrey Parsons
The Herald Tribune
New York, NewYork

No ~~Yes?~~ Bernard Baruch
597 Madison Avenue
New York

No Robert E. Kintner
American Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Yes Laurence Lesueur
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
Columbia University
New York

Yes Ralph Colin
Rosenman, Goldmark, Colin & Kaye
165 Broadway
New York

Yes Marshall Field

Yes Hon. Roger Marquis

~~Yes~~ No J. S. Ream

Yes Raymond Swing

Lord Woolton

E R. Murrow

May 22, 1950

Dear Bill:

On June 14 I am giving a small dinner for Lord Woolton, Britain's wartime Minister of Food and now chairman of the Conservative Party. I hope you can come. The place, The Century Club, 7 West 43rd Street; time, 8:30; dress, informal.

As ever yours,

Mr. William S. Paley
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

68, Brook Street,
London,
W.1.
Tel. Mayfair 0161

18th April, 1950.

My dear Ed,

I confirm the cablegram I sent to you this afternoon, reading :

OUR CABLES CROSSED BURGESS AND TRAPHAGEN
HAVE JOINED BERKLEY THOMAS WHICH IN VIEW BURGESS
ASSOCIATION WITH TREASURY GREATLY EASES SITUATION
STOP HAVE TOLD THOMAS WILLING SPEAK NEWYORK
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON WASHINGTON ONLY HOPE YOU
THINK THIS ALL RIGHT STOP RECEIVING HONORARY
DEGREE HAMILTON 11th JUNE STOP WOULD BROADCAST
IF YOU WISH STOP POSTING PROPOSED SCHEDULE

I enclose the schedule herewith, together with copy of a letter I have sent by this post to Berkley Thomas, which I hope makes the position clear. I am deeply grateful to you for your help

Yours sincerely,

Woolton

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, NEW YORK.

18th April, 1950.

Dear Mr. Berkley Thomas,

I'm afraid that I'm being a little difficult, and I regret it. The schedule that I propose to you is as follows :

I shall arrive on either 26th or 27th May and go straight to the Pierre, where I have booked accommodation. I propose to stay in New York until Saturday, 3rd June, and will speak at either a luncheon or a dinner at your convenience, but I would like you to avoid a date on which Mr. Benjamin Strong is giving a dinner party for my wife and me.

During that week I am willing to go to Philadelphia to speak at a lunch.

I propose to go to Boston for the week-end

on Saturday, 3rd June, and, if you wish, will speak at a luncheon there on Monday, June 5th. I propose to leave Boston on the Monday evening for New York, and the next morning go through to Washington. There I shall be subject to the British Ambassador, but I think, if you wish it, I could speak at a luncheon.

I want to return to New York on the 8th, and on the 9th I understand that I am to be the guest of Mr. Benjamin Strong at a private luncheon of bankers, at which Mr. Burgess and Mr. Traphagen will probably be present.

Mr. Clark Minor has telephoned to me, asking me to accept an honorary degree at the University of Hamilton on the 11th June. I presume he will probably be making arrangements, because he suggested that my son and daughter-in-law should go with us to that ceremony.

I propose to return to New York at the earliest possible moment after the ceremony is over, and remain there until I leave by the QUEEN ELIZABETH on the 16th.

This means that as far as your organisation is concerned, I am prepared to speak for you in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington. I could not undertake the tour that you suggest- it would indeed be

too exhausting: no man could produce worth-while speeches day after day, and I want to give you of my best.

Regarding finance, you have made many generous suggestions. I don't want to make money out of the trip, but my wife, my son and my daughter-in-law are coming with me: my son will be coming for his own business, and have a business allowance. If you give me, as an honorarium in dollars, the cost of transport for my wife and me (which will have been paid for on this side), and if you will pay for my transportation to the various places in which I am going to speak for you, you might consider that a reasonable sum. On the other hand, if you prefer just to give me some round figure that will be agreeable to me.

Mr. Ed. Murrow, of Columbia Broadcasting System, very kindly offered, when I told him I was coming to America, to act as my agent there (unpaid). Perhaps you will be good enough to talk to him about the financial arrangements.

In accordance with your letter of 14th,

I enclose two photographs for reproduction, and I will send you an 'action' picture in a few days' time.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Berkley A. Thomas,
The Institute of Fiscal and Political Education,
122 East 42nd Street,
NEW YORK 17.

68 Brook Street,
LONDON, W. 1.

THE RT. HON. LORD WOOLTON.
PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR AMERICAN VISIT
May/June 1950.

RC2/C1/PC
RH752/TL36/U577
LC COLUMBIA UNIV
PRO MURROW
STOP PARA
SHORT WAVING
CFM/RH
BOBAMEST

19th May	Sail from Liverpool "BRITANNIC"
26/27 May	Arrive New York
27 May/ 2 June	NEW YORK (speak in New York and Philadelphia)
3 June	Arrive ~~Boston~~ Washington
5 June	Speak in ~~Boston~~ Washington
5 June (evening)	Leave for New York and ~~Washington~~ Boston
6 June	Arrive ~~Washington~~ Boston (speak there)
8 June	Return to New York
9 June	Royal lunch in New York
10 June	Leave New York for Hamilton
11 June	Honorary Degree ceremony at Hamilton
11 or 12 June	Leave Hamilton for New York
16th June	Sail from New York QUEEN ELIZABETH

RECEIVED

1950 MAY 17 AM 9:12

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

RC2/CI/PCG

RN752/TL56/US773/OPH417 UL LONDON 33 17 1121

LC COLOMBIA NEWYORK (DY)

PRO MURROW WOOLTON

PRO MURROW WOLLTON CONFIRMS JUNE FOURTEEN FOR BROADCAST AND DINNER

STOP PARA UNABLE RELAY FOREIGN MINISTERS PROCEEDINGS LIVE BUT BBC

SHORT WAVING RECORDED EXCERPTS 1900 1915 GMT 5/18 REGARDS

REGARDSMITH

SMITH

SOSAMEST

FORM 10

CEM/RN752 LC COLOMBIA BBC 1900 1915 GMT 5/18

SOSAMEST

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

RECEIVED
1950 MAY 17 AM 9:12
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

RC1/DI/PCG

USW277/LPH219/AB LONDON 43 16 1510

NLT COLUMBIA NEWYORK

PRO MURROW WOOLTON AGREES SAYS THANKS YOUR SUGGESTION BROADCAST AND PARTY STOP SUGGESTS JUNE FOURTEEN LIKELY BEST DAY FOR BROADCAST FOLLOWED BY DINNER BUT HE AWAITING CONFIRMATION OF DATE PHILADELPHIA ENGAGEMENT THAT WEEK AND WILL ADVISE DEFINITELY LATER

REGARDS

SMITH

BOSAMEST

FORM 101 PW-C

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

MAY 15, 1950

COLUMBIA LONDON

PLEASE TELL WOOLTON I GOING BERLIN MAY TWENTY FIVE RETURNING JUNE THIRD

THEREFORE SUGGEST WE DO BROADCAST ANY EVENING CONVENIENT TO HIM DURING

LAST WEEK HIS VISIT STOP WOULD LIKE TO DO LIVE AS INTERVIEW PRIMARILY

BRITISH POLITICS AND HIS IMPRESSIONS THIS COUNTRY STOP WOULD ALSO LIKE

XXXX ARRANGE SMALL PRIVATE LUNCHEON OR DINNER FOR HIM ANYTIME THAT

WEEK PLEASE ADVISE REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

phoned Wm
5/12

RECEIVED
1950 MAY 12 AM 10:23
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

FORM 101 PW-C

TCM1 1

RC1/D1:PCG

PCG/RC1 2

US314 OPH1722

US1487 OPH955 LONDON 41/40 12 1504

COLUMBIA NTW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

CHURCH PROMURROW

CHESTER PROMURROW WOOLTON ANXIOUS KNOW WHENS BROADCAST

RE BROADCAST RI

CAN HE RECORD OR DO YOU WANT IT LIVE AND ABOUT WHAT

SMITH

QUERY INFORMATIVELY HE LEAVES HERE MAY 19TH ON SLOW

BOAT WHICH NARROWS TIME YOU BE NEWYORK TOGETHER

SMITH

CPM 19TH

1236PMEST

AI

V R11 3

R1.

(0919AESTZG)..

R1

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

RECEIVED
1950 MAY 15 PM 1:39
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

TCMU 1

RC1/DI:PCG
PCG/RC1 7
US314 OPH1722 LONDON 14 15 1810
US1487 OPH855 1
COLUMBIA NEWYORK
COLUMBIA BROADC
FORM 101 PW-C
CHURCH PROMURROW WALTON PRESSING FOR ANSWERS HIS QUERIES
CHESTER PROMURRO
RE BROADCAST REGARDS
CAN WE RECORD
SMITH
QUERY INFORMATION
BOAT WHICH MARRONS
CFM 19TH
1236PMEST

AI
V R11 3
R1.
[illegible]

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

phoned
W.
4/24

APR 21 1950

CAML903 GK377

LONDONPO 51 21 1620

NLT E D MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

485 MADISONAVE NEWYORK22

YES PLEASE NEGOTIATE THOMAS LINES OF MY LETTER 18 APRIL DELIGHTED BROADCAST WITH YOU AND LUNCH OR DINE RADIO NEWSPAPERMEN AS SUGGESTED STOP PLEASE CHANGE ITINERARY REVERSING WASHINGTON BOSTON READ NOW WASHINGTON 3RD TO 5TH BOSTON 6TH TO 8TH

FRED WOOLTON

E D 485 22 18 3RD 5TH 6TH 8TH

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
Via Commercial
Via Mackay Radio
All America Cables and Radio
American Cable & Radio System
67 BROAD ST. N.Y. BOWLING GREEN 9-3800

the account of CBS NEWS $

SERVICE DESIRED			
		CABLE	
		ORDINARY	
LETTER		URGENT RATE	
		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

APRIL 19, 1950

LORD FREDERICK WOOLTON
68 BROOK STREET
LONDON W 1, ENGLAND

WITH
HAVE CANCELLED TENTATIVE PLANS ~~FOR~~ COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU STOP
SO FAR UNABLE REACH BERKLEY THOMAS DO YOU DESIRE ME CONFIRM OR
NEGOTIATE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS STOP DEFINITELY WANT YOU
BROADCAST WITH ME SHORTLY AFTER YOUR ARRIVAL STOP ALSO WOULD
LIKE ARRANGE SMALL LUNCHEON OR DINNER EITHER NEW YORK OR WASHINGTON
FOR INFLUENTIALIST RADIO NEWSPAPER MEN REGARDS

ED MURROW

cc: Miss Green.

M

phoned Wm. 4/19

Ay

APR 18 1950

CAML261 GK240

LONDON PO 64 18 1500

NLT MURROW COLOMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM 485 MADISONAVE
NEWYORK22

OUR CABLES CROSSED BURGESS AND TRAPHAGEN HAVE JOINED
BERKELEY THOMAS WHICH IN VIEW BURGESS ASSOCIATION
WITH TREASURY GREATLY EASES SITUATION STOP HAVE TOLD
THOMAS WILLING SPEAK NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BOSTON
WASHINGTON ONLY HOPE YOU THINK THIS ALRIGHT STOP
RECEIVING HONORARY DEGREE HAMILTON 11TH JUNE STOP WOULD
BROADCAST IF YOU WISH STOP POSTING PROPOSED SCHEDULE
FRED WOOLTON

485 22 11TH

RECEIVED
1950 APR 13 AM 9:09
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

phoned to Wm. 4/13 AP

T

PCG/ RC ONE ZZ USW292 GK209 LONDON PO 52 12 1310

NLT EDWARD MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM 485 MADISONAVE NEWYORK22

ON AMBASSADORS ADVICE HAVE CABLED BERKLEY THOMAS SAYING WILLING COME THEIR GUEST AND SPEAK NEWYORK BOSTON AND WASHINGTON STOP WILL YOU PLEASE MAKE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THEM AND ADVISE ME STOP HAVE BOOKED ACCOMMODATION PIERRE STOP MOST GRATEFUL FOR YOUR HELP

FRED WOOLTON

485 NEWYORK22

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
FORM 101 PW-C

...the account of CBS News $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
TELEGRAM		CABLE	
DAY LETTER		ORDINARY	
NIGHT LETTER		URGENT RATE	
		DEFERRED	
		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 12, 1950

PCG/ RO CH

LORD FREDERICK WOOLTON
68 BROOK STREET
LONDON W1 ENGLAND

NEW YORK 22

ON ARRIVAL

I AM INFORMED INSTITUTE OF FISCAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION IS ULTRA CONSERVATIVE GROUP WITH PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF LOWERING TAXES STOP THE COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU XX SMALL BUT REPUTABLE EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION SAYS THAT THEY COULD ARRANGE FOUR TO SIX LECTURES FOR YOU PROBABLY BEFORE BUSINESSMENS ORGANIZATIONS FOR WHICH YOUR FEE WOULD BE BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS PER LECTURE NET STOP IF YOU DESIRE THEM MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOU IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THEM TO PROCEED IMMEDIATELY PLEASE ADVISE STOP JANET AND I MUCH ANTICIPATE SEEING YOU BOTH AGAIN REGARDS

BOOKED AT

FOR YOUR INFO

FRED WOOLTON

ED MURROW CBS WASHINGTON DC

68, Brook Street,
London,
W.1.
Tel. Mayfair 0161

1st April, 1950.

My dear Ed.

You were good enough to say that if I came to America, you would be glad to act as unofficial agent for me. I have had a pressing invitation from Mr. Berkley A. Thomas of The Institute of Fiscal and Political Education to speak to his group. I have been holding it up for some time because I didn't know anything about them, but they seem to be extremely generous with their money!

I told Mr. Thomas that I would consult the American Embassy, because of course I didn't want to find myself landed under the wrong auspices. The Ambassador happened to be in America at the time: Berkley Thomas saw him. Unfortunately the Ambassador had to go to Rome almost immediately, which upset things a good deal, and I saw Mr. Julius Holmes, the Minister, who spoke well of these people.

I am seeing the Ambassador on Wednesday, but through his private secretary. I gather that he used a phrase about it being "scarcely worth my while", which leaves me a little in the air.

I send you a copy of their correspondence, from which you will see that

Mr. Berkley Thomas seems to be slightly emotional. If I am coming to him I should like him to be tied up on the financial issues. You will observe that he offers to pay for passages for my wife and me, he will entertain us, and provide an honorarium - which all seems to me very extravagant for one speech !

What I should like to do is to make a speech in New York and one in Boston - and if it isn't too hot perhaps one in Washington. There's such a thing as scarcity value!

I have invited my daughter-in-law to come with me, because my son will be coming on his own business, so I shall have to earn enough money to keep my wife and daughter-in-law as well as myself. Perhaps I could do a little preliminary writing, and have the dollars waiting for me in New York. But this is all speculation on my part, and I really don't know anything about the best way of doing it - whilst you were good enough to say that you did and you thought it would not be difficult. I should be most grateful for your advice.

My plans are to come by the BRITANNIC sailing from here on 19th May, returning by the QUEEN ELIZABETH on 16th June.

Yours sincerely,

Fred Woolton

COPY

THE INSTITUTE OF FISCAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION
122 East 42nd Street, New York, 17.

March 1 1950

Lord Frederick James Woolton, P.C., C.H.
68 Brook Street,
London W 1 England.

My dear Sir,

You may not know it but we, here in New York were all - at least we conservatives - tremendously interested in the fine fight you have so successfully led and our ears were glued to our radios on your election day. Many of us tallied-up the returns with almost as much excitement as we would have had on an election day here.

We are very, very happy over your so-near complete victory and believe that the trembling cause of conservatives in America owes you, Churchill and the other conservative leaders in England a debt of deep gratitude.

Some of our leading businessmen have suggested that it would be a fine thing for us to hear from you not only how you did your job but what some of the things are that have been done or, more to the point, left undone in England until it became too late and made it necessary for you to go through the battle from which you have so gloriously emerged.

For God's sake, help us, if you can, avoid the emergency you have are facing !

Would you be willing and able to come to America, at the expense of the Institute, sometime in late April or early May as the guest of honor at a dinner in one of our better clubs - the Union or University - and give us a straight-from-the-shoulder, down-to-earth, talk on what

R1.

brought England to its present state politically and necessitated the shedding of so much blood, sweat and tears.

I assure you that the affair would be suitably sponsored and that the group, of approximately 100 to 150 you will meet will be of the top and most worthwhile leadership of business, banking and professional life of New York and its environs.

Would it be possible for you to cable us at an early date with what we hope will be an acceptance of such an engagement ? We shall, of course, meet the expense of your coming here and your entertainment while in America and would appreciate your letting us know what ~~the~~ honorarium you might think suitable.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) BERKLEY A. THOMAS

Acting President

COPY OF CABLE 1950 Mar. 8

LORD FREDERICK WOOLTON 68 BROOK STREET LDN.

Congratulations heard inspiring interview with Morrow was hoping you would tell Morrow you already had American invitiation as speaker for dinner group outstanding industrialists per our letter of March first earnestly hope for cabled acceptance

Berkely Thomas
122 E 42nd St. NY

Copy of Cable

Berkley Thomas

122 East 42nd Street,

NEW YORK U.S.A. 10 3.1950

Am discussing invitation with your Embassy here

No dates possible before end of May

Woolton

Copy of Cable 11 Mar 1950.

LORD WOOLTON 68 BROOK ST. LONDON W

Your cable most encouraging assure you eager popular reception hope learn soom monetary details my letter and specific date hope Lady Woolton can come what friends should we contact for enhancement your pleasure would you fly do you prefer hotel or club can you extend visit to take in California Thomas

COPY OF CABLE 13 Mar 1950

LORD WOOLTON 68 BROOK ST. LN.

Delivered information concerning institute Douglas

who sailed Saturday Elizabeth regard

BERKLEY THOMAS

THE INSTITUTE OF FISCAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

122 East 42nd Street, New York 17

March 24 1950

Lord Frederick James Woolton, P.C., C.H.
68 Brook Street,
London W1 England.

Dear Sir,

You will appreciate, I am sure, the importance of our having the earliest possible acceptance of our invitation of March 1st. I know that you must be an exceedingly busy man and I would not wish you to feel that we are crowding you unduly. I know you will understand the nature of the planning we must do to make your visit pleasant and satisfactory in all respects.

You must, of course, fit this visit to us into your more important preoccupations in England, but I wanted you to know that we are anxiously awaiting favourable word from you.

There is intense interest here in the prospect of your coming over and I can assure you again of a fine reception and an interesting tour of the country to any extent that your time will permit.

If you could let us know soon the approximate date of your visit and give us some idea of the possible length of your stay, it would aid us greatly in making tentative plans.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, I am,
Sincerely yours,
(Sgd) BERKLEY THOMAS.

COPY OF CABLE

BERKLEY THOMAS 122 EAST 42nd STREET NEWYORK 17

GREATLY REGRET DELAY REPLYING CANNOT MEET YOUR AMBASSADOR BEFORE WEDNESDAY WILL THEN REPLY

WOOLTON

31.3.1950

Woolton, Fred

68, Brook Street,
London,
W.1.
Tel. Mayfair 0161

9th March, 1950.

My dear Ed,

Thank you very much for your cable.

It gave me much pleasure to be associated with you in the broadcast.

Ever yours sincerely,

Fred Woolton

WOOLTON

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Woolton, Lord

MARCH 7, 1950

LORD WOOLTON
68 BROOK STREET
LONDON, ENGLAND

AGAIN MY THANKS FOR YESTERDAY'S BROADCAST STOP

RECEPTION HERE EXCELLENT AND RESPONSE ENTHUSIASTIC. REGARDS

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

Wright, Paul

July 10, 1951

Dear Paul:

I gather from the daily prints that the festival is going very well and this gives me great pleasure. I didn't encounter your friend Andy Hewitt.

At the moment we are on vacation at our country place in Dutchess County but are talking late in the evening about the possibility of coming to London sometime in August. I don't know whether it will materialize or not, but if it does we shall of course make you a signal. We left much of our youth and a great deal of our hearts there and would like to come again.

Please give our love to Babs and if they don't knight you when this show is over we will counsel Casey not to accept the British citizenship when he reaches the age of 21.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Wright
2 Savoy Court
Waterloo, London

8

Festival of Britain 1951

2 SAVOY COURT LONDON WC2 WATERLOO 1951

March 7th 1951

PERSONAL

My dear Ed,

It seems a long time since we had news of you and Janet, but I hope that, unlike your professional capacity, where your private life is concerned, no news is good news.

I hope that as a result of Gerald's efforts and the fairly big campaign which we have been screwing up in the States people are beginning to hoist aboard the fact that we are having a Festival this year. For your own information the whole project looks extremely healthy now and if there are no further serious international alarums we ought to be set fair for an exciting and successful summer.

I believe that Andy Hewitt, a mutual friend of ours, is about to get in touch with you about some promotional project or other and I need hardly say that if you can do anything to help them push Britain across, as a place to visit this summer, and indeed as a country which isn't doing a bad job under the circumstances, it will be a tremendous help to us all.

Best love to Janet and Casey.

Yours ever,

Paul

(Paul Wright)

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Wright, Paul

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

Personal

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

April 11, 1950

My dear Ed,

I arrive in Washington on Saturday midday and I am wondering if you and Janet will be around on Sunday, in which case there will be a foregathering.

Babs and the two children arrive on the following Monday and they are, I know, very anxious to see you.

You can expect a call from brother Paul any time after midday Saturday; he is looking forward very much to seeing you and Janet.

Yours ever,

Paul.

Paul Wright

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Radio Station WTOP
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

PW/gs

Wynn, Ea

December 18, 1951

Dear Earl Wynn:

I am deeply embarrassed. The fact of the matter is that I have not yet had an opportunity to listen to the recordings you were good enough to send me. The combination of television and radio has me working almost literally an eight-day week. I shall get at them at the first possible moment and give you my estimate for what it's worth. Please forgive this unconscionable delay.

As ever yours,

Mr. Earl Wynn
The University of North Carolina
Central Office
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE COLLEGE THE UNIVERSITY THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Communication Center

CENTRAL OFFICE

CHAPEL HILL

8

November 6, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

under reading stand

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the carton to which this letter was attached is a transcription of the initial program of a series we are extremely interested in developing at the University of North Carolina. Programs two through thirteen are indicated in broad area on the enclosed sheet. We would want, of course, through tape recordings to capture as much realism as is humanly possible.

Our problem, though at present insoluble, is a single one--we need $7500 to research, write, and produce the series.

With the help of Dr. L. O. Kattsoff, who originated the idea of "Thought Defense", and his colleagues, we have the informational, philosophical and technical know-how to do the series. Our only problem, therefore, is one of finances.

I am writing this letter for two reasons: (1) I would like very much to have your personal estimate of the proposed series and (2) I wonder if you could suggest a possible source of funds. The idea has occurred to me, for instance, that provided you feel the idea of the series important, CBS might be willing to finance its production for later use by them as a sustaining series.

I shall be most grateful if, at your convenience, you will listen to this recording and give us the benefit of your thinking.

My very best personal wishes,

Sincerely,

Earl Wynn

Earl Wynn
Director

Encl.

P. S.: I do hope that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you in Chapel Hill again the week-end of the Notre Dame game.

1. What Is The Struggle
2. Why Fight
3. The Tiger's Stripes
4. What Is A Man
5. What Do You Mean By Freedom
6. In The Land of The Blind
7. Turn Back the Clock
8. What We Are For
9. Man's Struggle
10. What We Believe About Man
11. Corner Stones of Our Democratic System
12. Communist Strategy
13. What We Can Do

Young, Owen D.

December 20, 1951

Dear Mr. Young:

I send you my best thanks for your gracious and generous letter about "See It Now". I'm hopeful that as the weeks pass we will learn something about this new medium and be able to improve the program. Essentially I suppose television news is in the nature of a pictorial supplement. I am discovering that it is exceedingly difficult to deal with ideas and that there is some danger of having editorial judgment warped merely as the result of the availability of good pictures. I am learning too that there is some danger of the novice editorializing with the camera without really being aware of what he's doing. Your comments are most reassuring and we will hope to continue to deserve your confidence.

I have frequently shared your apprehensions about the whole system of broadcasting in this country. All too often the licensee has abdicated his legal and moral responsibility in favor of an advertising agency or a sponser. In some areas of entertainment this may be necessary and not be dangerous but I am persuaded that in the field of news the ultimate responsibility must rest squarely upon the broadcasting or televising organization. For that reason when I came back from the war and became one of a crew or clutch of vice presidents here, I insisted that everyone doing news on the network should be employed by the network rather than by an agency or by a sponsor.

Again my deep gratitude to you for writing as you did. That sort of letter is much more encouraging than even you can know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Owen D. Young
Washington Oaks
St. Augustine, Florida

WASHINGTON OAKS - ST. AUGUSTINE - FLORIDA

December 11, 1951.

12

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Before I left Van Hornesville, I read one or two very complimentary notices on your "See It Now." Unfortunately, our house there is in a deep ravine which has thus far baffled both the General Electric Company and the Radio Corporation in providing Television service. It was not until I came to Florida recently that I was able to see that most interesting and outstanding program.

My oldest son, Charles, who has been in the research laboratory of the Radio Corporation ever since I organized it, has persuaded the Radio Corporation to provide me very satisfactory service here down in the forest some 60 miles south of Jacksonville. Your program comes through marvelously well and, in addition to the high quality of the program (for which you are responsible), I may say that you are pleasingly photogenic (if that be the correct term). For this latter qualification, I will give you no particular credit. That must belong to many generations ahead of you.

Last night I was very proud to be quoted in "My Word for Today." Having listened to you regularly during the summer in Van Hornesville, I am able to express particularly my thanks for being included in the distinguished company from whom you quote at the end of your radio programs. You are certainly setting on both programs an outstanding example of how broadcasting should be used.

In 1921 I had a heated and, indeed, somewhat acrimonious discussion with Godfrey Isaacs about the sponsorship of broadcasting. He maintained that there was no solution in England except with Government aid and consequent tax assistance. To that I was violently opposed and said that in this country, at least, we would try the experiment of providing support through advertising.

I confess that at that time I was scared lest we fail. One point that Isaacs made was that advertising would merely provide programs which the people wanted. If a government agency did it, like BBC, they could provide programs which the people ought to hear. I confess again that during these past five years I have felt a rising resentment against the domination of the advertising agencies and have wondered at times whether Godfrey wasn't right. Your radio programs and, in addition, your TV program, are helping to revive my confidence in my original position.

With best wishes always, believe me to be

Very sincerely yours,

Owen D. Young

ODY:mrc

Rec'd Omaha
Wi. 8-7-0306

Young, Owen

January 24, 1951

Dear Mr. Young:

I wish to thank you for your gracious letter of January 6. Encouragement such as your is perhaps more important than you appreciate. Having been trained as a historian, I frequently feel that those of us who use this medium so casually fail to appreciate the contribution that men like yourself made to its beginnings. I feel that your early position was correct and that the abuses that have developed in this medium are an accurate reflection of this materialistic, mechanized civilization in which we live.

I recall with pleasure our brief conversation at Winter Park and wish that we might have an opportunity to pursue it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Owen D. Young
Washington Oaks
St. Augustine, Florida

ASHINGTON OAKS - ST. AUGUSTINE - FLORIDA

6th January 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Down in the woods where I live we listen to you every night with gratitude and pride in your accomplishment. Your "Challenge of the '50s", I think, is one of the most impressive and distinctive programs I have ever listened to on the air. On the one side I feel keen disappointment in the prostitution of radio and on the other I get great satisfaction from many of its services, of which I regard yours among the most helpful.

I recall so frequently my original talks with Godfrey Isaacs in 1921 when he was saying that broadcasting could only be handled through a Government agency and supported by the Government tax. I was saying that we would not in this country submit to Government control of such a powerful agency unless there was no other way out and that we would try to see whether advertising could support it. The contrast between the two systems now is, of course, very marked. I still feel that we were right, but I have some reservations both about the taste and the ingenuity of these highly competitive and very profitable advertising agencies.

This letter is merely to express my appreciation to you and calls for no reply.

Very sincerely yours,

Owen D. Young

Owen D. Young

ODY:mrc

Younge, G. M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

August 5, 1947

Dear G. M.

This must be a hasty reply to your last letter as we are just off for a brief holiday.

Since you won't come over here, we have decided to come to you. I have quit this job and am going back to doing a regular series of broadcasts at the end of September. Janet and I are flying to London for one week - November 15th to November 22nd - and we must somehow arrange a meeting. Will you be in London during that week? I shall be working fairly hard with a broadcast each night so it probably won't be possible for me to come down to the country.

I can't tell you how much we are both looking forward to seeing you again.

As ever yours,

Mr. G. M. Younge
The Old Guyard
Cave, Marlborough
Wilts, England

Younge, G. M.

TELEGRAMS:-
OARE, WILTS.
STATION: PEWSEY.

THE OLD OXYARD,
OARE,
MARLBOROUGH,
WILTS.

July 1. 47.

My dear B.

(1) Drowning men catch at straws:
(2) Hungry dogs eat dirty puddings:

and the Marshall plan, which is no plan, is rather like the Versailles peace, which was no peace. That is the answer.

We are frightened. I remember June 31. A friend said to me "What would be your take of the situation?" I said "For the first time in my life, I am really afraid." He said – But what about March 1918? I replied "Then we knew the worst that could happen. Now we don't." And we don't today.

So I find most people are thinking from hand to mouth. Either we shall starve or we shan't. If we do – well, that is that. If we don't, well, we shall be all the better off for having gone on with our work while waiting. I find it rather restful, having spent so much time and brain tissue writing and talking on administration and education and legislation and this and that,

not to be bothered anymore. Do you remember Edgar's story of the man who went down with the macaroni, and the relief it was to give up hope? I feel rather like that. It is quite on the cards that I shall die of cold and hunger next winter. So, having nothing to reserve myself for, I am as busy as a bee over the archives of Wiltshire, the Polish embroidery at a museum, the right person to give for a first vase, the right man for a Regius Professorship and so on. And that is what we are all doing, I think, so far as we are allowed. All – except the women, or those picks to all defence.

Let me be gay. I gave a party for Mr. Lewis Douglas and it went with a swing and a roar. She is a most attractive body and I think she will have a happy time here. Red Indian blood? I guessed so. And this morning all England, fagged of cold and wet (and a most unpromising harvest) is dancing to the Prince Girl meets Boy. A Royal engagement is everybody's own love affair all over again.

Not to be bothered anymore. Do you remember Edgar's story of the man who went down with the macaroni, and the relief it was to give up hope? I feel rather like that. It is quite on the cards that I shall die of cold and hunger next winter. So, having nothing to reserve myself for, I am as busy as a bee over the archives of Wiltshire, the Polish embroidery at a museum, the right person to give for a first vase, the right man for a Regius Professorship and so on. And that is what we are all doing, I think, so far as we are allowed. All – except the women, or those picks to all defence.

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but know nothing but of what is happening on this side. Our papers are so stupefied from that they have no room for any so trivial gossip as intelligence. Sometimes if any skill struggling society can be made to make his life intelligible: Still certainly get in touch with the Foreign Office. Yours F. J. and F. C. Dawson

Younge, G. M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 2, 1947

Dear G.M.:

About every fortnight when there happens to be a little good conversation at our dinner table, Janet and I remark that it would be very nice if G.M. was present. We are still hopeful of making some kind of an intrigue that would involve your coming over for a visit. There is a slight chance that we may be in London in the autumn, but I fear it will only be a week or ten days.

I confess to considerable amusement at what appears to be the European reaction to the so-called Marshall Plan. In the first place, there is no plan; merely a most attractive formula. In the second place, it seems to me that the formula is unacceptable because it must, in the nature of things, be denied either by this country or by the Soviet Union. If the Russians should agree to participate in the development of an all-Europe plan, then I would doubt very much that this Congress could be persuaded to appropriate the necessary funds.

tentative

We are continuing to travel the road towards reaction and the wool bill is only a small sign of it. The Taft-Hartley labor bill is bound to create continuing industrial unrest and lengthy litigation. The language of the bill is unbelievably clumsy, and it may well be that trade unions will be prevented from making any political comments in their publications. Under one interpretation they may not be allowed even to publish the voting record of senators and representatives. The objective of the Republican majority was primarily political, being an effort to embarrass the President in the 1948 elections. The result of this miserable piece of legislation may well be just the opposite. It surely would be if Mr. Truman possessed only a few of the qualifications for leadership.

E. R. M.
F. 1135

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Our Red scare continues. Only the other day ten members of the State Department staff were dismissed without the the right of appeal and without a hearing, merely on the grounds that they were "unsafe". What is in danger in this country is not, I think, the constitutional rights of a handful of Communists--it is the right of dissent that is in jeopardy.

I keep wondering if there are not books or other material that I should be sending you. If you suggested anything in the listings that would be of interest, I instruct you to let me know. A telephone call to our London office would produce whatever you require in the shortest possible time.

I offer you my best salute and convey fondest greetings from Janet and Gaby.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. G. M. Younge
The Old Guyard
Cove
Northbrough
Wilts

dm

E. R. M.
F. 1155

THE OLD OXYARD,
OARE,
MARLBOROUGH,
WILTS.

My dear Janet and Ed:

It is always a delight to hear from you, and Carey is backed in the frame of my favourite landscape. The village believes him to be an unrecorded poundor. Bless him.

Just at this moment, 5 pm May 7th, I am sitting in the shadow at Pechlade on the Thames, and feeling warm for the first time since last July. We have had an awful time: and having beaten all record for fog, frost and flood, we had a sunless March and April. I don't know if we look grey, but grey is what we all feel.

Let us be cheerful. I am a Trustee of the British Museum, which I have always thought of as the Garter: and it is wonderfully soothing to have no ambitions left to gratify (and nobody to be jealous of). I have delivered the Annual Shakespeare Lecture to the British Academy (a gutter got stopped up and I had to shout as if I was steering boats back). I am a member of the Royal Commission on the Press (which promises to be entertaining if not edifying). So between my dear country, and my much dearer County, I am cheerfully busy, and don't think too much or too frequently of greater matters:

which matters come down to this — here are 45,000,000 people dangling on one chain, which is food; and kept alive by one charitable benefactor, the United States of America. If the chain breaks or the benefactor gets tired, what happens next? I don't know — and I doubt if anyone does. But it will be jolly.

Instead of bowing ourselves off the stage to make way for the next performers, we have fallen into the orchestra, and we don't yet know how many bones have been broken. But we shall never do the High Kick again.

Great at all is the future of the Little Houses. The Great Houses had served their purpose and could go. What kept our civilization together was domestic service: on which we built a cheap and highly effective system of frequent visits and much light hospitality. Nat was how Public Opinion was made — you dropped in to tea, invited yourself to lunch, and talked affairs and characters all through the week-end. Last year, I had one friend to lunch in the country: I don't suppose I shall ever have another. The rustics still call me Sir: but the civilization to which I belonged has been atomized — because there are no servants to run it. A curious end to what was a great social achievement, and those who are yelping with glee at it don't know how

most the familiar idea of what it replaced. Some people say — a mandarinal bureaucracy of Splash. Life no common culture at all. Well, my dear friend, we'll talk the other day. "I am glad I am not middle-aged". Write again, dear children.

P.M.G.

Younge, G. M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 11, 1947

Dear G. M.:

For the last month I have had an increasing appetite to come back to Britain. As you can imagine a lot of broadcaster and journalists are now holding a wake for the British Empire. Some of them are even discovering that it had some virtues. The whole affair reminds me a little of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray".

I have no idea when I shall be back in London again, but have some sort of vague plans for sometime in the early autumn. Meanwhile, I should like to do whatever I can to revive my old intrigue about getting you to this country. We are now established in a house here in New York and would be able to put you up. I wouldn't recommend this city in the summer time, but during the autumn or winter I think you might enjoy it. Would there be any possibility of your doing a lecture or two?

I am finding that good conversation is hard to find in this town, and I long for another long evening with you and Harold Laski.

As ever yours,

Mr. G. M. Young
The Old Cayard
Cave, Marlborough
Wilts, England

THE OLD OXYARD,
OARE,
MARLBOROUGH,
WILTS.

STATIONERY PENSEY.

Feb 22 07

My dear Janet and Ed.

I hope by now you are in a real home of your own and are taking up your pens to write to us. This, meanwhile, to ship you up to think of me. Carey is tucked in the frame of my favourite landscape. She looks to me like a boy after my own heart - pretty clear as to what he wants, and quite sure of getting it. I have just got the only thing I ever really wanted - to be a Trustee of the British Museum, so I probably look like that too! Bless him.

Your papers will have told you that we are having a stiffer frost. Just at this moment the world is looking so lovely under a cloudless sky that we are almost cheerful. But it has been a grim time and it is not yet over. The Lord Chancellor has bidden the Judges to hear cases by candle-light.

I think that ought to go down in history as the Zero hour of the Common Law.

I wear two overcoats indoors, and, thanks to a peat stack, I contrive to keep two fires going. Of course the cold is nothing, by the standards of New England, but Old England has been living on its nerves for eight years, and those nerves are frayed and raw. In some ways 1946 was rather like the Twilight Year — uncomfortable, but nothing like so bad as we expected. Now, in 1947, it is rather like the fall of France and the first Blitz. We have suddenly found out that it is more than uncomfortable: it is dangerous. We may fall too. But what does falling mean? There are forty million people dangling on one rope — coal. If the rope breaks .....? No drink, no tobacco, no films. That will keep us going for a while. Not a very long while! And the last-ditch in the crisis is — no food. A vita — but the consoling thing is that our people really have been brought to look down it.

The next thing to be thankful for is that Labour is in office. My Conservative

THE OLD OXYARD,
OARE,
MARLBOROUGH,
WILTS.

friends are hard put to it in these days — they have to look solemn while they grin, and try to imagine the scenes inside the cabinet room. But being without a leader, and (so far as I can see) a policy, it's a wait as well they are outside.

Finally, if anybody now asks "Can we afford to do it?" anybody is such an idiot as to reply "Can we afford not to do it?"

In short, after promising all the children a pound of sweets (and letting them have 500,000 electric stoves), we realize that we are short of sugar, and that we have to burn candles. All very healthy if unpleasant. In fact, as one of the villagers said to me this morning, "this weather does keep the air clean." Enough.

Do you believe in poltergeists? Last Sunday night something set me thinking about City Companies and their Halls. I was playing patience over the fire, before going to bed. I heard what sounded like a letter dropped in my box. At Eleven in this weather? Hardly. I went

out to see. A stout, sailor-built, lock cabinet where I keep odds and ends, had sprung open, and on the floor was a paper of 1812, signed by my great-grandfather as a freeman of the Coachmen's Company of London. I was alone. All doors and windows shut, and a dead calm. The door of the cabinet is rather stiff. Baldwin once said of me "You are the sort of person to whom such odd things happen. That I believe every word you say." Could this have been one of the oddest.

So- then you also, my children.

G.M.

Yause, Bob

January 11, 1951

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for yours of the first. I do indeed remember you, and it has been good to hear from you again.

You are very generous in your comments about the broadcasts. I'm grateful for your kind words and hope that succeeding programs will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob Yause
Radio Station WHAY
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Do remember me to Ed. from Ed. Grateful for kind words / for his signature

Jan 1. 1951

Dear Ed.:

Perhaps you don't remember me too well, but I went to W.S.C. with you way back when. This is something I have never done. Write a letter to someone in the same business. Yes, I'm still in radio. This the morning man at W.B.R.K. in Pittsfield, Mass.

However, your program tonight was one of which you should be highly complimented. The statements from the wounded G.I's from Korea, only echoed

the sentiments of the boys in the last little effort that was made for the cause of freedom & democracy.

Shortly after seeing you in Roanoke Va. in 1942, I enlisted (and you were largely instrumental, after the grand talk you made there) and spent four years in the service. Three of them were overseas. At the present time, I hold a reserve commission, and altho I am 43, I'm still waiting for Uncle to call. I won't like it, but I'll go with pleasure, if

[illegible] Cliff. In the last war, I started fighting in Sicily with the 45th Div & was finally knocked out of combat on the 25th of March in '44 at Anzio. I don't know how many times, I have heard the same remarks made over & over again, as I heard on your program tonight. Ed, if you could bring more programs of the same type to this selfish country of ours, what a world of good it would do. That will be

the only way, that you can shake the people of this country out of their apathy. Its strange how the people of so great a country of ours can be so self-centered. But thats how we are, isn't it?

God bless you Ed, for the wonderful job you are doing in trying to awake the sleeping giant, which is this great country of ours.

Incidentally, your new brain child on C.B.S. from 9 to 10. Friday nights is top. We wouldn't miss

to do anything.

I hope that this letter passes the desk of your secretary & reaches you. I would like to hear a hello from you just for old times sake.

If you would care to take the time to answer this, you can address the letter to — Bob. YOUSE, W B.R.K., PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Surely, you could squeeze a minute or two out of your busy schedule. Keep up the wonderful work Ed.

Sincerely
Bob Yousse

Ziebarth, E. W.

December 21, 1951

Dear Easy:

First of all my thanks to you for doing a first class script for "This I Believe".

Secondly my thanks for letting me know about Leon Schlosser.

When can we hope to see you in the East again.

As ever yours,

Mr. E. W. Ziebarth
WCCO
625 Second Avenue So.
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

WCCO
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
625 SECOND AVENUE SO. MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.
MAIN 1202

November 29, 1951

19

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Some months ago you wrote to Gene Wilkey and to me about a young man at CBS New York who was coming to the University of Minnesota to do graduate work in international relations. His name is Leon Schlosser ~~and you recommended~~ him highly. I would like you to know that we did find employment for him at KUOM, the University of Minnesota station, and he is now doing a brief background-of-the-news program there. His academic work seems to be going smoothly, and all in all, we are very glad to have him out here.

Congratulations on "See It Now"!

Sincerely yours,

"Zieb"

E. W. Ziebarth
Consultant in Education, CBS

EWZ:EB

Ziebarth, E. W.

July 7, 1950

Dear Ray:

As usual I'm late in answering my correspondence. You are now somewhere in the middle east and I am leaving for Korea. I hope to see you when we both get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. E. W. Ziebarth
Columbia Broadcasting System
625 Second Avenue So.
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

WCCO
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
625 SECOND AVENUE SO., MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.
MAIN 1202

June 12, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a quick note to tell you that I am taking another hop to Sweden and Finland, then down the continent and into the middle east, with a couple of weeks in Iraq and Iran. I hope to get into Azerbaijan province, although that is difficult to arrange as you know.

If there is anything I can possibly do for you in any of these areas please let me know.

I expect to leave New York on the 22nd of June and return about the first of August.

Most cordially,

Ed

E. W. Ziebarth
Consultant in Education, CBS

EWZ:EB

0566

Zook, George F. Dr.

July 6, 1950

Dear Dr. Zook:

Honesty compels me to confess that I have had no opportunity to study, revise or rewrite the casual comments I made at Chicago. However, if you want to print them, split infinitives and all, on your head be it. I am returning the manuscript with a few corrections; I would spend some time polishing the piece if it weren't for the fact that I am off to Korea at the end of next week.

Please forgive the delay in returning it to you.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. George F. Zook, President
American Council on Education
744 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D.C.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

June 28, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Upon my return from the International Conference of UNESCO in Italy, my attention has been drawn to the plans for publishing the proceedings of our Annual Meeting. I hope very much that you are going to permit us to publish your address given informally at the luncheon session of the meeting, revised, of course, in any way you choose. Miss Hurley tells me that she has sent to you a copy of the statement as it was transcribed on May 6.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

George F. Zook

George F. Zook
President

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

May 26, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have had a considerable number of requests for copies of the remarks you made at the luncheon session of the recent annual meeting of the American Council on Education in Chicago. Before replying to these requests we wish to send you a copy of the stenotyped transcript of your address in order that you may edit them if you wish. It may be that you will not wish your statements mimeographed and distributed in response to requests. We should appreciate it very much if you will let us know (1) whether it is agreeable to you to have us mimeograph and distribute your remarks in their unedited form; (2) whether you wish to edit them for distribution; (3) whether, in the event they may be distributed, you wish the question and answer period included or omitted. We shall be glad to follow your wishes in the matter.

As you probably know Doctor Zook is in Florence, attending the UNESCO Conference. He will return to the office about the middle of June.

Yours very sincerely,

Helen C. Hurley

Assistant to the President

May 6 - Chicago

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

~~Upcoming Eng.~~

Eng. Pack.

April 6, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very pleased indeed that you are going to find it possible to participate in the Annual Meeting of the American Council on Education. It was necessary for us to send copy to the printer for the preliminary program shortly after I talked with you by long distance. I, therefore, gave you a subject for your address as follows: "The World Crisis -- Our Way Out". You may, however, wish to change the wording of the subject for the final copy of the program which will go to the printer at a later date. If so, please give me your revised topic.

As I told you over the phone, the general theme of our meeting relates to the present world crisis and the part which education should have in bringing about a solution. As you will note from the enclosed preliminary program, we are asking representatives of the Social Sciences, the Natural Sciences, the Humanities and Education to give addresses from the point of view of their respective disciplines. We had in mind that your concluding address should be along somewhat more general lines relating perhaps to the diplomatic situation, American foreign policy and incidental references to the effectiveness of the various world organizations, including UNESCO, in this situation.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

George F. Zook

George F. Zook
President

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM FOR 1950

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1950
Morning Session

REGISTRATION—8:15 to 9:45 o'clock

10 o'clock
Red Lacquer Room, Palmer House

Presiding, JAMES B. CONANT, *President, Harvard University; Chairman, American Council on Education, 1949-50*

Minutes of the Thirty-second Annual Meeting
EUGENE B. ELLIOTT, *President, Michigan State Normal College; Secretary, American Council on Education, 1949-50*

The Report of the President of the American Council on Education
GEORGE F. ZOOK

American Education Faces the World Crisis

In the Social Sciences
WALTER JOHNSON, *Assistant Professor of American History, University of Chicago*

Discussion

Afternoon Session
2:30 o'clock

Presiding, MARTHA B. LUCAS, *President, Sweet Briar College; Second Vice-Chairman, American Council on Education, 1949-50*

American Education Faces the World Crisis

In the Humanities
CHARLES E. ODEGAARD, *Executive Director, American Council of Learned Societies*

In the Natural Sciences
DETLEV W. BRONK, *President, Johns Hopkins University*

In Education
HAROLD BENJAMIN, *Dean, College of Education, University of Maryland*

Discussion

Dinner Session
(*Dinner Dress Optional*)
7 o'clock
Grand Ballroom, Palmer House

Toastmaster, DAVID D. HENRY, *President, Wayne University; First Vice-Chairman, American Council on Education, 1949-50*

The Chairman's Address
JAMES B. CONANT, *President, Harvard University*

Address
GEORGE D. STODDARD, *President, University of Illinois*

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1950
Morning Session
9:30 o'clock

The morning session on Saturday, May 6, 1950, will be devoted to conference discussions designed to explore further the subjects presented at the sessions on Friday, May 5. The locations of the conference sections are listed below. The conference sections will convene at 9:30 A.M. and continue until noon. Those attending the meeting are urged to participate in the section or sections in which they have the greatest interest.

American Education Faces the World Crisis

PRIVATE DINING ROOM 17

In the Humanities
Discussion Leader, HAYWARD KENISTON, *Professor of Romance Languages, and Dean of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, University of Michigan*

CRYSTAL ROOM

In the Social Sciences
Discussion Leader, KIMBALL YOUNG, *Chairman, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University*

GRAND BALLROOM

In the Natural Sciences
Discussion Leader, RALPH W. GERARD, M.D., *Professor of Physiology, University of Chicago*

PRIVATE DINING ROOM 18

In Education
Discussion Leader, THOMAS R. MCCONNELL, *Dean, College of Science, Literature and the Arts, University of Minnesota*

12:00 Noon
Business Meeting

Presiding, JAMES B. CONANT, *Chairman, American Council on Education*

Election of Officers and Committee Members

Election of the President of the American Council on Education

Budgets, 1950-51 New Business

Luncheon Session
1:00 o'clock
Grand Ballroom, Palmer House

Presiding, JAMES B. CONANT, *Chairman, American Council on Education*

The World Crisis—Our Way Out
EDWARD R. MURROW, *Vice-President and Director of Public Affairs, Columbia Broadcasting System*

Adjournment

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

1949-50

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First Vice-Chairman: David D. Henry, President, Wayne University, representing the Association of Urban Universities

Second Vice-Chairman: Martha B. Lucas, President, Sweet Briar College

Secretary: Eugene B. Elliott, President, Michigan State Normal College

Treasurer: Frederick H. P. Siddons, Vice-President, American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D.C.

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Until May 1952: Herold C. Hunt, General Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, representing the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Charles J. Turck, President, Macalester College

Until May 1951: Harold W. Dodds, President, Princeton University; Virgil M. Hancher, President, State University of Iowa

Until May 1950: Russell M. Grumman, Director, Extension Division, University of North Carolina, representing the National University Extension Association; William P. Tolley, Chancellor, Syracuse University, representing the Association of American Colleges

Ex Officio: James B. Conant, Chairman, American Council on Education; Eugene B. Elliott, Secretary, American Council on Education; George F. Zook, President, American Council on Education; Earl J. McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education

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George F. Zook, President
A. J. Brumbaugh, Vice-President
Francis J. Brown, Staff Associate
Robert Quick, Manager of Publications
Grace R. Ontrich, Chief Accountant
Helen C. Hurley, Assistant to the President
Mary Irwin, Editor

Offices

744 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Preliminary Program

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

May 5-6, 1950

PALMER HOUSE
Chicago, Illinois

The sessions of the annual meeting of the American Council on Education are open to the public, and a cordial invitation is extended to any person interested in education. There is no registration fee. The constitution of the American Council on Education provides that, in voting, constituent members shall be entitled to three representatives each, voting as a unit, and institutional members to one representative each.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

National
5691 COPY
SENT FOR THE INFORMATION OF

Washington Office

Called 4/18

April 6, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very pleased indeed that you are going to find it possible to participate in the Annual Meeting of the American Council on Education. It was necessary for us to send copy to the printer for the preliminary program shortly after I talked with you by long distance. I, therefore, gave you a subject for your address as follows: "The World Crisis - Our Way Out". You may, however, wish to change the wording of the subject for the final copy of the program which will go to the printer at a later date. If so, please give me your revised topic.

As I told you over the phone, the general theme of our meeting relates to the present world crisis and the part which education should have in bringing about a solution. As you will note from the enclosed preliminary program, we are asking representatives of the Social Sciences , the Natural Sciences, the Humanities and Education to give addresses from the point of view of their respective disciplines. We had in mind that your concluding address should be along somewhat more general lines relating perhaps to the diplomatic situation, American foreign policy and incidental references to the effectiveness of the various world organizations, including UNESCO, in this situation.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

George F. Zook
President

Luncheon, Sat.
May 6, 1:00
Speak.
(Miss Zuelke)

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.
April 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of April 13.

I am sorry to have to tell you that it will not be possible to send you a copy of Mr. Murrow's address for May 6 for the reason that he will talk extemporaneously as he must always do on such occasions.

Mr. Murrow very much regrets that he is unable to comply with your request, and hopes you will understand that under his present broadcasting schedule, he must write a 15-minute news program five days a week and the pressure of such a schedule just does not allow time for putting extra-curricular talks down on paper.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Francis J. Brown
American Council on Education
744 Jackson Place
Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

COPY

SENT FOR THE INFORMATION OF

April 13, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. George F. Zook has asked me to handle the publicity for the Council's 1950 Annual Meeting. This year's program is especially significant, and we are extremely anxious to have all of the papers sent to me in time to have them duplicated prior to the meeting, in order that they may be available for distribution after delivery.

Would it therefore be possible for you to send me a copy of your address for mimeographing? Also, it is planned to have copies of all of the major addresses at the meeting bound in book form, as a surprise gift to Dr. Zook.

I realize the difficulty involved in preparing papers in advance, but I know also that we can count on your cooperation. May I have the copy of your paper not later than Monday, April 24th?

With my cordial thanks for your assistance,

Yours very sincerely,

F J Brown

Francis J. Brown
Staff Associate

No

CC: Washington Office

Adams, Cedric

November 5, 1953

Dear Cedric:

Thanks for your generous wire of October 16, but something must have got crossed up. Much as I would enjoy a visit to the Twin Cities, I have no such plans at the moment.

I'm sorry to have missed seeing you on my last couple of trips and will make you a signal when I'm coming out again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Cedric Adams
Radio Station WCCO
Minneapolis, Minnesota

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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1953 OCT 16 AM 3 47

[illegible] 4 [illegible]RA=MINNEAPOLIS MINN 15

[illegible] COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM=

[illegible] MADISON AVE NYK=

[illegible] GEARED IN THAT YOU MAY BE ARRIVING IN THE

A[illegible] FOR A CHAPTER HERE YOUR PERSON TO PERSON

[illegible] I WOULD LIKE TO OFFER YOU WHAT FACILITIES

[illegible] THAT MAY ESSIST YOU. I HAVE A CAR AND A

[illegible] FOR YOUR STAY. A STAFF A GORJEEZUS

[illegible] A QUIET OFFICE WITH AMPLE WRITING AND MEDITATING

[illegible] YOU MAY USE. I HAVE MISSED YOU SO OFTEN

[illegible] AIRPORT STOPS HERE RECENTLY THAT I HOPE WE

[illegible] FOR IT DURING YOUR COMING VISIT. IF THERE IS

[illegible] HAVE HERE THAT WILL ASSIST YOU IN YOUR

[illegible] OF THE LOCAL ANGLE, BY ALL MEANS, CALL ON US.

[illegible] HAPPY

[illegible] ADAMS WCCO RADIO WCCO-TV MINNEAPOLIS STAR

[illegible]

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

alcine, Bill

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Nickelsen

from: Mr. Murrow

May 7, 1952

I saw this guy a week or so ago while you were away and took the liberty of suggesting that he telephone you the beginning of this month for an appointment.

Bill Alcine F
referred by Miss
La Haye.

E.R.M.

1137

Alexander, Steve

Cable: UNIWORFILM

Telephone TRafalgar 6-5200

1445 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 29, N. Y.

March 19, 1953

Miss Dorothy McDonough
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss McDonough: rec'd. + returned 3/23

As per our telephone conversation, I am forwarding to you a work print and cued script of "Disaster on Main Street" for Mr. Murrow's inspection and approval.

I should appreciate it if the print were returned as soon as Mr. Murrow is through with it so that we can construct our music and effects tracts for it.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen Alexander

SA:jm

16mm Distributors of
Universal-International
and J. Arthur Rank Productions

Producers of
8mm CASTLE FILMS 16mm

Altschul, Fran

December 15, 1953

Dear Frank:

Many thanks for your nice letter and kind comment about the SEE IT NOW of November 24th. I am glad you liked the show.

I am forwarding your check for $100.00 to the priest in Indianapolis, whose name is Victor Goossens.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank Altschul
730 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

rh

Altschul, Frank

FRANK ALTSCHUL
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

ROOM 1701
TEL. JUDSON 6-5526

November 25, 1953

File

Dear Ed.,

Last night's show was superb, and I thought that Harold Talbot acquitted himself admirably.

Beyond this, it was a real delight to hear the priest from the church in Indianapolis. I am enclosing a check for $100 which I would thank you to transmit to him as a contribution to the parish Christmas Fund or for whatever other purpose he wishes to use it, as a modest but practical expression of my appreciation for the noble sentiments he voiced so eloquently.

Yours sincerely,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Altschul, Frank

FRANK ALTSCHUL
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

ROOM 1701
TEL. JUDSON 6-5526

No ans

November 10, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. Altschul has asked me to send you the enclosed copy of a letter from Senator McCarthy to Mr. O'Hara, which appeared in the "Harvard Alumni Bulletin" of September 26, 1953.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

C
O
P
Y

Dear Mr. O'Hara:

In regard to your questions about Nathan Pusey, who has recently been selected as president of Harvard: It is rather hard to describe him.

Perhaps the best description of Pusey is that he is a man who has considerable intellectual possibilities, but who has neither learned nor forgotten anything since he was a freshman in College.

He appears to hide a combination of bigotry and intolerance behind a cloak of phoney, hypocritical liberalism.

I do not think that Pusey is or has been a member of the Communist Party. However, while he professes a sincere dislike for Communism his hatred and contempt appear to be infinitely greater for those who effectively expose Communists and injure the Communist cause.

His activities could well be compared to the undercover Communist who slaps at the Communist Party in general terms, cusses out the thoroughly well known Communist, and then directs his energy toward attempting to destroy those who are really hurting the Communist Party by digging out the dangerous under cover members of the Party, who parade as loyal to the country which their conspiracy is attempting to destroy.

What motivates Pusey I have no way of knowing. He is what could be best described as a rabid anti anti-Communist.

You perhaps should keep in mind that I may not be entirely unbiased in my analysis of Pusey. In Wisconsin he endorsed and lent his support to libelous smear campaign material. His legacy to Wisconsin was to help bring campaigning in that state to an all-time low in dishonesty, mud-slinging, and smear. This gives you an idea of the intellectual integrity of Pusey.

I am very happy that he has left my home town of Appleton. Regardless of who takes his place, it will be an improvement. In other words Harvard's loss is Wisconsin's gain.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McCarthy

<u>Source</u>: Harvard Alumni Bulletin, September 26, 1953, p. 12-
Letter from Senator McCarthy in reply to a query by Mr. O'Hara, Boston "Traveler" columnist, who wanted to know what the Senator thought of Harvard's new President.

Altschul, Frank

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65th STREET - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REgent 4-8083

Reply,

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HONORARY MEMBERS
MRS. WOODROW WILSON
MRS. ELEANOR WILSON MCADOO

THE HANOVER BANK, *Treasurer*

September 22, 1953

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

not rec'd.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Murrow:

Two weeks ago we sent you, as a former Director of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, an invitation to attend a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, on October first, to make the presentation of the Woodrow Wilson Award for Distinguished Service to Mr. Dean Acheson. On this occasion Mr. Acheson is going to make his first major address since retiring as Secretary of State.

As we have had no reply to our invitation, I am wondering whether it either went astray or was overlooked in the volume of mail reaching you immediately after Labor Day. In any event, this is to express the hope that you may wish to join with us in paying tribute to Mr. Acheson.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Altschul

Frank Altschul, President
Woodrow Wilson Foundation

Am. Friends Service Com.

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
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American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

November 24, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is simply to thank you for receiving us the other day and for your consent to speak at the dinner of the Fellowship Commission in March.

Your comments about the state of civil liberties were most heartening to me, not because you give promise of an early relaxation of present pressures but because of the depth of concern which you show. I believe that you can depend upon the audience which will greet you in Philadelphia welcoming as frank a statement as you can possibly make on this matter.

We look forward with great satisfaction to your coming to us.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Pickett

Clarence E. Pickett

Mr. Edward R. Murrow November 23, 1953

maintain and strengthen life in America against all totalitarian attacks, whether Communist, Fascist, racist, anti-semitic, etc.

You are, of course, completely free to present your views as frankly and as fully as you wish. We assure you that the people of Philadelphia deeply respect and admire you for the major contribution you are making to informed and objective discussion of public affairs and that all of us look forward eagerly to having you with us.

Sincerely,

Maury Fagan

MAURICE B. FAGAN
Executive Director

MBF:gb

cc: Hon. Joseph S. Clark, Jr.

Ames, Mr. Winthrop

June 17, 1952

Dear Mrs. Ames:

Many months ago you very graciously sent me a copy of Emerson's Essays and I am most distressed and embarrassed to discover that I have not said you my thanks.

I hope you will forgive me for not having done so before now.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Winthrop Ames
Colony Club
Park at 62nd Street
New York, New York

mas

Anderson, John

Ans. 3/14

March 11, 1952

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Mr. Murrow is in California and will return on Friday of this week. He has asked me to tell you that he was sorry to miss you when last you were in New York and will be delighted to see you next week if he is here himself. At the moment he has tentative plans to be in Texas and they will not be definite until he returns from the Coast.

Would you call him when you arrive in town, and if he is going to be here next week we shall arrange a meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Anderson
c/o Mr. Douglas H. Batson
Division of Exchange of Persons
Department of State
1201 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

TELEPHONE:
BLACKFRIARS 2345
TELEGRAMS:
GUARDIAN MANCHESTER

LONDON OFFICE:
43, FLEET STREET,
E.C.4.

Yes

The Manchester Guardian
PROPRIETORS THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN AND EVENING NEWS LTD.
GUARDIAN BUILDING
MANCHESTER

Henry Hudson Hotel.
New York.
February 21 1952

Dear Ed. Murrow.

I don't know if your mind goes back to the days of SHAEF in London and Paris, or if so much has happened in the world since then that the SHAEF era seems to belong to a different historical period. But if you do recall SHAEF you may perhaps remember me when I was working for the "Manchester Guardian" there. I have always remembered you, and promised rightly that if I ever came to the U.S. I would try to see you again.

I am now one of two Assistant Editors of the "Guardian" and I am on a visit to the U.S.A. I arrived this morning and telephoned your office this afternoon, but unhappily you were away. I am leaving New York tomorrow morning for a pretty rapid tour of the country, but expect to be back in New York about March 14. I should love to see you again

and if you have any chance of being free perhaps we could meet after March 14 before I go back to England about a week later. If there is any chance of our meeting, perhaps you could send me a note c/o Mr. Douglas N. Batson
Division of Exchange of Persons
Department of State.
1201 Connecticut Avenue
N.W. Washington 25 D.C.

I shall be in Washington about March 9.

I hope all is well with you and hope I may have a chance of seeing you.

Yours sincerely
John Anderson.

Andrews, George

GEORGE CLINTON ANDREWS, M.D.
ANTHONY N. DOMONKOS, M.D.
115 EAST 61ST STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
TEMPLETON 8-8430

October 27, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Noana.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you and Mrs. Murrow for helping me get to Governor Dewey the request to name the new bridge between Tarrytown and Nyack the Governor George Clinton bridge.

I have recently received an acknowledgment from Mr. Bixby, his secretary. The New York Historical Society along with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Town Board of Tarrytown have sent letters to Governor Dewey and Mr. Tallamy, Chairman of the New York State Thruway Authority, as per enclosed photostats.

I am very grateful to Mrs. Roberta Castleman who gave some of the material to Mrs. Murrow.

With much appreciation for your help in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

George C. Andrews.

George C. Andrews

Armstrong & Hamfish

November 13, 1953

Dear Dick:

Here is a follow-up on the cable we sent you yesterday about Kurt Conrad. Just thought you might be interested to see it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dick Hottelet
CBS Radio Division
Hicog, Bonn
APO 80, New York

rh

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

58 EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

November 12, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Since I wrote you yesterday the only bit of description about Kurt Conrad that we have turned up is the following, from an article by Theodore H. White in The New York Times Magazine, November 23, 1952:

"Easy, nasty words roll around the Saar in whispers - 'puppet,' 'turncoat,' 'traitor,' 'Nazi' - with no one sure who is patriot and who is not. Is Kurt Conrad a turncoat or a patriot? In 1947 Kurt Conrad was a Socialist Deputy, and pro-French; he had once even suggested that the French snip off several more slivers from Germany and add them to the Saar; he had signed a petition to that effect. But he has changed since; now he insists the Saar must go back to Germany.

"A thin, slight man of 41, with dark blond hair and horn-rimmed glasses, he harangues an audience in the beerhall of the Buergerhof in the town of Hamburg. It is mid-afternoon, the beer tables are crowded with heavy, healthy citizens, the room is full of smoke and the smell of damp clothes. Conrad stands under the elk horns by the bar and winds up his oration: 'We are Germans * * * we are not an ersatz Morocco or an ersatz Tunisia for French domination,' and the hall rumbles with approval."

This indicates that he is an interesting, controversial figure, but I'd hesitate to invite him to write for us without either seeing and talking with him or getting several more lines on him. This I'll try to do.

Thanks again!

Yours sincerely,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong

Armstrong, Hamil

PRESS

NOVEMBER 12, 1953

COLBROSYS
PRESSEHAUS BONN

HOTTELET INFORMATIVELY HAMFISH ARMSTRONG
WILL ADVISE LATER WHETHER INTERESTED
SUGGESTED ARTICLE BY KURT CONRAD.
REGARDS.

ED MURROW

1-43

Armstrong, Hamilton Fish

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

58 EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

November 11, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks ever so much for the suggestion that Kurt Conrad, the Saar leader, might be a possible contributor to Foreign Affairs. It is a most interesting idea, and I'll look into it and let you know if I think we ought to approach him. I don't know anything about current personalities in the Saar dispute, and must inform myself a bit.

Thanks again for your interest and offer of help.

Yours sincerely,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong

Armstrong, Hamilton Fish

November 4, 1953

Dear Ham:

I have had a query from Dick Hottelet, our correspondent in Germany, as to whether you would be interested in a good solid analysis of the Saar problem by Kurt Conrad, Chairman of the unrecognized Social Democratic Party in the Saar Region. Hottelet worked with Conrad on a program we did recently and Dick found him to be, he says, a most civilized reasonable gent who is capable of scholarly and dispassionate presentation of the viewpoint of the Saar industrial worker which has thus far hardly been heard. Hottelet says further that Conrad is most intimately acquainted with all local aspects of the Saar problem.

I have no idea of whether this is of interest to you, but if it is let me know.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong
50 East 68 Street
New York 21, New York

rh

File X - Two
Austal

RECEIVED
1953 OCT 31 AM 7:00
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

DPW1 VIA PREWI

FN426

BONN PRESSEHAUS 69 31 1225 VIA PREWI TRAFACC

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

CHURCH FOR MURROW COULD YOU INQUIRE WHETHER HAMFISH ARMSTRONG WOULD INTERESTED GOOD SOLID ANALYSIS SAAR PROBLEM BY KURT CONRAD CHAIRMAN OF UNRECOGNIZED SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY SAAR STOP WE USED CONRAD OUR SAAR SIND STOP HE MOST CIVILIZED REASONABLE GENT WHO CAPABLE SCHOLARLY DISPASSIONATE PRESENTATION VIEWPOINT SAAR

work Chris

PAGE/2/19

INDUSTRIAL WORKER WHICH THUSFAR HARDLY BEEN HEARD STOP HE MOST INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED ALL LOCAL ASPECTS SAAR PROBLEM REGARDS

HOTTELET

652A

Ashley, Charl

December 2, 1952

Dear Mr. Currie:

I regret that we were unable to communicate by telephone. I understand you desire a character reference for my colleague Charles Ashley. I have known him for many years; he is a young man of absolute integrity, unfailing good manners, a keen sense of humor, and an unusual ability to get on with people.

If you desire further information I shall be more than glad to supply it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stuart Currie
Room 1059
35 Congress Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Atwood, William

April 4, 1952

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for yours of February 20.

I'm glad to hear all is going well with you. Things are pretty hectic here; our TV venture seems to be enjoying some measure of success but it involves more work than I had anticipated.

I don't know what chance there is of my getting to Europe this summer but in any event I shall hope to see you while you are in New York in June.

Sincerely,

Mr. William Atwood
Look Magazine
231, Rue Saint-Honore
Paris (1er) France

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

nic

LOOK MAGAZINE

231, RUE SAINT-HONORÉ, PARIS (1er) — Tél. : OPÉra 96-36 & 17-65 — Câbles : LOOKMAG PARIS

February 20, 1952

Dear Ed:

This note is a little late in coming. When we were talking about the television possibilities of foreign news reporting last November (just before the opening of your new show), I promised to write you about what Bob Shaplen and I were planning to do after pulling out of the Collier's and Dateline Your World projects.

Shortly afterwards, I joined Look as european editor, and Shaplen settled down to write a novel. My job has turned out very well; it's a good outfit and the work has been interesting. But I haven't given up the notion of eventually working via the television medium, in one way or the other, and I hope to discuss it with you again now that you know the "See It Now" kind of show can be successful. (This trip to Rome prevented me from seeing Dave Schoenbrun's program of your shows in Paris, but all the comment I've heard has been very favorable.)

I'll probably be coming home for a brief visit in June and may have a chance to see you then. Meanwhile, if you come through Paris, I hope we can get together for a drink or a meal, though I imagine the campaign will keep you pretty close to the home office. If nothing else can stop Taft, TV will. Good luck.

Best regards,

Bill Attwood

Paper made in Docelles

Auberjonois, Fernand

FERNAND AUBERJONOIS
SOUTH MOUNTAIN ROAD
NEW CITY, NEW YORK

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22,NY

November 15,1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was nice of you to answer my note. I appreciate it all the more since I know how busy you are. I haven't contacted Mr.Church yet,although I had promised to do so,because I haven't made final arrangements for my trip to Indochina. It seems that I may have to go to Paris first,probably within the next ten days. Yes I would like to avail myself of your invitation to drop in before I go - if it were only to tell you how much hope and courage I derive from your work.

Sincerely yours,

Fernand Auberjonois

November 6, 1953

Dear Mr. Auberjonois:

I have your letter of October 23rd and note that Charles Collingwood suggested that you get in touch with me. I wish that I could produce some useful suggestions for you, but unfortunately at the moment there seems to be no way in which I can help you. I have no openings on my own staff and so far as I know there are no immediate prospects with CBS Radio or Television News. It might, perhaps, be helpful for you to talk to Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio, but I expect Charles has already suggested this to you. In the meantime, if anything opens up I shall of course be glad to let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Fernand Auberjonois
South Mountain Road
New City, New York

rh

Mr Larson added
penned note - come
see me when in N.Y.

FERNAND AUBERJONOIS
SOUTH MOUNTAIN ROAD
NEW CITY, NEW YORK

October 23,1953

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, NYC, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow,

While writing a book and doing a column for a small but respectable Swiss newspaper,"La Gazette de Lausanne", I have given some thought to the possibility of going back to work for a domestic broadcasting station,either abroad or at home.

I talked briefly to Charles Collingwood about this and he suggested that I get in touch with you. If I have not done so it is because I felt that anyone with as many shows on his hands as you have should not be annoyed by job seekers.

Yet I dislike the thought of leaving the fields in which I have been active for fifteen years,namely international journalism and radio. As a broadcaster I believe I have done practically every type of work,both editorial and technical. This includes sweeping studios,teaching Berbers how to splice tape,producing,and (alas) being Assistant Policy Adviser to the "Voice".

I was not fired by the present Administration,nor was it suggested that I resign. I am proud of my record in private enterprise,with the US Army and with the government. This paragraph may sound irrelevant but I have found out that without it a letter such as this is not complete nowadays.

I would be most grateful if you had a moment for me but,please,rest assured that if you cannot spare the time or feel that such a meeting would be useless I shall understand it very well.

Very sincerely yours,

Fernand Auberjonois

Auslander, Joseph

November 17, 1953

Dear Mr. Auslander:

Many thanks for your letter and kind comments. I regret to say that I cannot be of assistance to you concerning your idea for a Christmas theme for YOU ARE THERE. Since I am no longer a Vice President of CBS I have no authority or control over programs other than my own. I suggest that you contact Mr. William Dozier the Executive Producer of YOU ARE THERE and tell him what you have in mind.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph Auslander
The Royalton
44 West 44th Street
New York 18, New York

rh

The Royalton
44 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

November 13, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C B S,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because I happen to care a great deal about YOU ARE THERE, (and, incidentally, because I admire you and your brilliant work, this side idolatry, as much as any man), I write this letter.

I wish I might see you for a few minutes to tell you of a theme for the Christmas program of YOU ARE THERE, which is not only exciting and important as history, but is also tremendously vital and pertinent to our own time.

To be sure, I realize that you have little time, if any, to spare from a tight schedule; and it may well be that, even if you could spare the time, it is already too late to do anything about it. But I feel that I should try in any event. Whatever happens, I shall have enjoyed the opportunity of thanking you for an immeasurable enrichment of mind and enlargement of spirit over the years. Believe me

Most sincerely yours,

Joseph Auslander

Joseph Auslander

Ayer, Fred W.

November 24, 1953

PERSONAL

Dear Fred:

You were good enough to hand me the enclosed while I was in Washington. I think it should be returned for your files.

I hope that we meet again soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frederick Ayer, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, 25, D.C.

dm

Baird, Thomas

October 21, 1953

Dear Mr. Baird:

Many thanks for sending me the United Nations Day Trailer. Since I cannot unfortunately use this on either of my own television programs, I am passing it along to CBS Television News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas Baird
Film Distribution Officer
United Nations
New York, New York

rh

cc: Mr. Dallas Townsend

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE NO.

14 October 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

United Nations Day Trailer

I am sending you now a short 30-second film clip designed to draw attention to United Nations Day, which will be celebrated on a world-wide basis on October 24th 1953.

We hope that you will find it convenient to include this trailer in your programmes during the week preceding United Nations Day.

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS BAIRD
Film Distribution Officer.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS-TV,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Baldwin, Wm H.

September 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

Thank you for your letter inviting me to become a member of the Public Relations Committee of the United Community Defense Services. I regret very much to have to tell you that I cannot accept, because the pressure of my broadcasting schedule this season is such that I cannot undertake any extracurricular activities. I am sorry about this, because yours is a worthwhile project and something in which I would enjoy participating.

I wish you all success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William H. Baldwin
Baldwin and Mersey
205 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

ERM:ml

BALDWIN AND MERMEY

PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL

MURRAY HILL 4-4540

205 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17

September 10, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is not an appeal for funds, as the project in question is financed by the nation's Community Chests. Rather, it is an invitation to participate in a most challenging public relations operation.

Specifically, Louis B. Seltzer, Editor of the Cleveland Press, joins me in hoping that you will accept membership on the Public Relations Committee of the United Community Defense Services. He is president of UCDS and has appointed me chairman of the committee. It will meet about once every two months to

1. Consider the overall public relations problems of UCDS and make appropriate recommendations to the Board;

2. Supervise the operations of the public relations staff;

3. Give, when and where possible, individual backing to that staff in carrying out specific phases of the public relations program.

UCDS is that component of the United Defense Fund, which is concerned with the problems created by the sudden and hammer-blow impacts of industrial mobilization on our population pattern. The equivalent of cities (but without even the basic municipal facilities and services) have sprung up in recent corn or cotton fields. Trailers cluster by the thousands in sun-blazed "parks" where TV antennae provide the only shade, and the receiving sets the only recreation. Established towns and even cities are bursting at the seams with the influx of migrant workers and the young families of service men. Everywhere there is frustration on the part of the decent citizens whose established organizations are submerged in this tidal wave of men, women and children.

Here is where the UCDS comes in with its experts to provide immediate help in emergency situations and to counsel local leaders in organizing to bring some degree of order out of chaos. And the stakes are, obviously, the welfare of several millions of Americans, and efficiency in the many billions of dollars which are being poured into construction and production for the cold war.

A copy of our basic pamphlet -- "The Nation's Strength" -- is being mailed you separately. Enclosed are copies of some pertinent editorials. The challenge to sound public relations leadership is implicit in the situation. Louis Seltzer and I very much hope you will join us in meeting that challenge. It will call for the best that is in us.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Baldwin

William H. Baldwin

WB/jm
Encl.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1953.

DEFENSE SERVICES

Despite the truce in Korea, millions of our young men and women will still be called upon to serve in the armed forces here and abroad, far from their families and friends. Millions of persons still will be on the move as a result of the demands of the national security. Hundreds of communities, confronted with a mushrooming growth resulting from defense activities, will be striving to bring some sort of order out of chaos.

There will, it is true, be an absence of casualty lists, and for that we can be thankful. But, as citizens concerned with our country's welfare at a time of continuing crisis, we must go on giving whole-hearted support to those organizations, such as the United Defense Fund, which are playing their part by serving our men in uniform and helping to meet the needs of defense workers, their families and the communities into which they have crowded. The United Defense Fund office here in New York is at 8 West Fortieth Street.

A valuable participant in the United Defense Fund is the United Community Defense Services, Inc., 129 East Fifty-second Street. Last year the U. C. D. S. helped 400 defense communities with the problems of health, welfare, recreation and public planning. Another organization allied with these is the United Service Organizations. Financial aid to those groups not only will enable them to continue their important work but also will help the National Administration to maintain the country-wide unity we so desperately need in the face of continuing international tensions.

The Pittsburgh Press

.... A Member of the Family

A Scripps-Howard Newspaper

Published Daily and Sunday by The Pittsburgh Press Co.
Established June 23, 1884

W. W. Forster, Editor

Frank G. Morrison, *President & Business Manager*—Harold E. Neave, *Secretary & Treasurer*

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1953

No Time to Relax

THE truce in Korea may look like peace to some observers. It takes some of the sharpness out of the cold war, by stopping the shooting and killing. To those who have boys in the fighting zone, it is a welcome relief from tension.

But this isn't peace and we're suckers if we fall for the idea that we now can afford to relax. The threat of international warfare remains, and the hot spots in the world are just as numerous as before—including even that same Korean scene where the guns were stilled last Monday.

We still must maintain an army in Korea to guard the shaky truce achieved after two years of haggling with a callous, calculating foe.

And there are many other things we still have to do.

★ ★ ★

Our teen-age boys still must look forward to the draft or some form of voluntary military service. And, in the state the world is in, most of them can look forward to intensive combat training.

We'll still have to pour forth our taxes to maintain the pace and effectiveness of our defense program. The Eisenhower administration and Congress have done hard work on cutting down the cost, but it's still inescapably high.

There are other things we, as citizens, must do to keep our guard high. We must continue to give our support and effort to those civil defense programs which require volunteers, and to plan and drill against the possibility of a sudden attack.

One of our readers recently visited a sky-watchers' post in Pittsburgh. He found it manned and was briefed on its operation. But he learned that the post is badly in need of volunteers to serve their turns as plane spotters.

Our friend points out that the strength of air defense depends on such volunteers and that Pittsburgh, with its huge industries, is a tempting and vulnerable target for air attack.

★ ★ ★

In other ways, we've got to keep our guard up and accept some inconvenience or sacrifice for the sake of national security.

We must continue to support the United Defense Fund, for the work of the member agencies of that fund is as important as ever.

We still have communities which, because of the defense effort, have experienced sudden growth and thereby taken on many community problems which require outside help.

The United Community Defense Services, one of the United Defense Fund agencies, last year helped some 400 communities with problems of health, welfare, recreation and public planning. Its work will be no less necessary next year.

These are just some of the things we, as Americans, can do to maintain our national unity and protect our defense in a world in which military might has attained such frightening potentialities. Our defense will be the stronger for united effort.

COLUMBIA BASIN CBH HERALD

Editorial

The Better, Fuller Life in Moses Lake

THINGS HAVE BEEN happening lately in Moses Lake, things that can't be measured in building permits and population head-counts.

There's been a meeting of minds among welfare agencies to avoid duplication and to weed out the "professional" alms seekers. A start has been made toward an over-all recreation program, with the city, the schools and the various volunteer groups cooperating hand in glove. The Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls are working together, even planning joint training for their leaders.

The Cascade valley park, which had been merely a conversation piece for several years, all of a sudden is becoming a reality. A directory of all the organizations in the area has been pulled together for the first time. And at long last a constructive and sensible program for teen-agers is being hatched.

These things haven't happened by accident. They're the direct result of the presence in Moses Lake since last January of Miss Lois Buell, a highly competent field worker for United Community Defense Services. She came as the result of a request for help from the Moses Lake Chamber of Commerce.

Few people realize the scope of Lois Buell's accomplishments in the five months she has been in Moses Lake. And that, too, is no accident, for she goes about her work in such a self-effacing way that she rarely gets any credit. When she finally made a report one night last week to representatives of the various groups she has helped, they were amazed. Each was familiar with how she had helped his or her particular group or program, but had no idea how many others had been similary benefitted.

* * *

WHAT IS United Community Defense Services and why was Lois Buell sent to Moses Lake? UCDS is the cold war counterpart of USO. Where USO was set up to handle temporary human needs during all-out war, UCDS is a continuing organization to help communities adjust themselves to the new way of life brought on by our permanent defense buildup.

The UCDS job is to furnish trained help to communities like Moses Lake which are directly affected by defense activity. The method is to promote coordination among existing groups, agencies and facilities so the community can better adjust to its new way of life.

UCDS is made up of 15 well established national social and welfare organizations. To name a few, there are the American Social Hygiene association, the National Travelers Aid association, the National Recreation association, the national board of the YWCA, the Child Welfare League of America, the National Catholic Community Service and the National League for Nursing.

Each of these agencies assigns trained people to do UCDS work. Miss Buell comes from the National Federation of Settlements & Neighborhood Centers, another member agency.

* * *

FOR A JOB such as Lois Buell is doing in Moses Lake, UCDS assigns the cream of its professional crop because getting the program started from scratch is no chore for an amateur. Miss Buell is a veteran of 18 years in social work. She is a graduate of Columbia university's New York School of Social Work. She has been a teacher and field instructor at Western Reserve university in Cleveland. For five years she introduced creative dramatics into settlements for the Cleveland Junior League. She set up and directed a summer playground program in Shelburne Falls, Mass., her home town. During the war she was with USO in North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Texas. Prior to her Moses Lake assignment she had spent five years as director of the adult program for the Cleveland YWCA, with a staff of 30 professionals under her.

The point to the whole thing is best expressed by Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press, who is national president of UCDS: "We must bear in mind that defense is not an end in itself, but merely a means to the end. And that end, in keeping with the American promise which has warmed men's souls for nearly two centuries, is the always increasing opportunity for a better, fuller life for all."

Through Lois Buell, UCDS is helping to bring that better, fuller life to Moses Lake.

Thursday, May 21, 1953

Bane, Frank

March 28, 1952

Dear Frank:

Thanks for yours of the 29th.

It ain't me - it's the local station and I can't do anything about it.

Many thanks also for sending me a copy of "Book of the States". It will indeed make a useful addition on my reference shelf.

Love,

Mr. Frank Bane
The Council of State Governments
1313 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

nis

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

February 29, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

What the hell! I'm agin' it, and insofar as me and mine is concerned, we ain't going to put up with it.

What do you mean by letting them push you around the way they do, and furthermore, I go to bed every night by 9:30 so --- Get back on your 6:45 Chicago time and let the advertisers have that 10:30 spot.

Sho nuff now!

Very sincerely,

Frank

Frank Bane
Executive Director

FB:ah

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

February 18, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We are sending you, under separate cover, complimentary copy of the 1952-53 Book of the States. We hope you will find it helpful, from time to time, as well as interesting.

Very sincerely,

Frank

Frank Bane
Executive Director

FB:LLW

Barnes, Joe

June 10, 1953

Dear Joe:

Sorry to be so long in saying my thanks for yours of May 4, and for forwarding Leon Shimkin's invitation. I wish I could say yes, but unfortunately for me, my radio and television acceptances for the next year are such that I shall have no opportunity for extracurricular speaking engagements.

Please extend my thanks for Mr. Shimkin.

Hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph Barnes
Simon & Schuster, Incorporated
Rockefeller Center
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

nic

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May 4, 1953

Dear Ed:

The attached explains itself, except for the fact that LS is Leon Shimkin, head of Pocket-books and one of my superiors.

You know me well enough to know that I would never needle you on a thing like this, but in this particular case I am required to submit it to you and to convey whatever answer you want to make.

Sincerely,

Joseph Barnes

JB:tab
Encl.

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

to: Joe Barnes (S&S) 4-28-53

From: LS

You may recall that some time ago I asked you in behalf of the Larchmont Forum for Public Opinion to see if you could get Edward R. Murrow to appear. At the time he was in Korea.

I have been asked again whether we could help get Murrow - this time for an October meeting. Attached is a description of the background of the Forum. Would you be kind enough to check with Edward Murrow on this.

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The Larchmont Forum for Public Opinion

Larchmont, N. Y.

The Larchmont Forum for Public Opinion provides a unique opportunity for speakers to determine public reaction to important new views. Unlike most localities with their regional audiences, the Larchmont community offers an audience of business and professional executives who have come from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries. The active participation of these thought leaders in Larchmont Forum discussions since 1942, has proved most rewarding to the distinguished speakers who have participated.

The Larchmont community is the suburban home of a large number of leading New York executives, many of whom, from time to time, serve on the Board of Directors of the Larchmont Forum for Public Opinion. Among these are President-General Telephone Company; Treasurer-Irving Trust Company; Director of Education-International Business Machines Corp.; Treasurer-Simon & Schuster; Economist-California Texas Oil Company; Circulation Executive-Time magazine; Editor-Haire Publications; an editor of Harpers; Director-Radio Projects for Columbia University; Professor of Government-Long Island University; Treasurer-Brockway Motors; Vice-President-Carl Byoir & Associates.

Forum meetings are well publicized and fully reported in the local press. Broader coverage throughout Westchester County and over the wire services depends upon noteworthy values and timeliness of the subject.

Speakers at the monthly meetings of the Forum have included: Sir Norman Angell, Thurmond Arnold, Lyman Bryson, Leo Cherne, Rev. Henry Darlington, D.D., George Fielding Eliot, Clifton Fadiman, Arthur Garfield Hays, Max Lerner, Margaret Mead, Cord Meyer, Jr., James G. McDonald, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Dr. Charles Francis Potter, James B. Reston, Victor Riesel, Eleanor Roosevelt, Rex Stout, Michael Straight, Clarence K. Streit, James P. Warburg, Capt. M. M. Witherspoon, USN.

Bartlett, Vernon

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12th March, 1952

My dear Ed,

I have today given a letter of introduction to you to a certain Mr. Foster Bailey, who runs an international uplift movement which I think is quite genuine and which has none of the shortcomings of Frank Buckman and his buddies. The original founder of the movement was a Mrs. Alice Bailey (I think his wife) who must have been a most remarkable and genuine person. A former secretary of mine, who worked with me for ten years or so and whom I greatly respect, is now one of the more enthusiastic members of Bailey's organisation, and it is partly for that reason that I could not refuse his request for a letter of introduction to you.

I send you this private note about him, not in order to discourage you from seeing him (because I honestly think you might find him quite interesting) but because I know that you must be frightfully busy and I don't want you to feel under any particular obligation to give up a lot of your time merely on the strength of an introductory letter from me. Foster Bailey, incidentally, is an American.

I hope that all goes well with you. I thought I might see you in Lisbon which, quite erroneously, attracted so many well-known radio commentators and newspaper men. In the belief that Mike Pearson was going to get the job of Secretary-General, I prepared a feature article on the N.A.T.O. publicity arrangements and I venture to send you a copy of it since the subject matter might interest you. (I've marked the part that matters)

I wish I could see the opportunity of getting over to the States to see you and your country. It is difficult and dangerous to

Vernon Bartlett

have to write or lecture about America unless one goes there for a few days every two years or so.

Yours ever,

Vernon Bartlett

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City,
U.S.A.

n Bartlett

An Open Letter to Lester Pearson

Dear Mike,

I begin thus familiarly this letter of congratulation and complaint, not in order to claim exceptional friendship with a man who has become one of the world's most important Civil Servants, but in order to emphasise your jovial lack of conceit. Mike Pearson sounds better than Lester Bowles Pearson.

Congratulation and complaint. Congratulation because your new job is temporarily even more important than that of Trygve Lie himself. Under your control thousands of millions of pounds will be spent on European defence because there appears to be no other way to avoid the cowardices and surrenders of "appeasement". You will have a perhaps even greater responsibility than that of the American President himself, in advising when the moment has arrived "to negotiate from strength", and my congratulations go not only to you personally but also to the rest of us because your opening speech in Lisbon again underlined your understanding that Western civilisation is doomed if it is united solely by fear.

Since we were together in Geneva, when you were on the Canadian delegation at the Disarmament Conference, you have had a spectacular career. You have collected honorary degrees at eight universities. You have become Canadian Foreign Minister. Above all, you have retained your youthful zest, your infectious chuckle which enchants many while perhaps leading them to underestimate your determination. It is invaluable that N.A.T.O. should have

a Secretary-General who, as a Canadian, has the fullest cooperative understanding with the United States but also, as a man who studied at Oxford and has lived for many years on this side of the Atlantic, knows when to stand up for European traditions.

Now for my complaint. N.A.T.O. has brought to Lisbon an immense collection of delegates and journalists. The first contact of the latter with the former was your own Press Conference, which should surely be the normal unsensational procedure. But you were subjected to five spotlights, eight Press photographers and other adjuncts of modern publicity ballyhoo. The object of this is excellent - to increase public interest in N.A.T.O. - and I would be the last to criticise the enthusiasm of your Information Department and its admirable spokesman, Geoffrey Parsons. But the results are disastrous. It impedes cooperation between the Press and even so friendly an individual as yourself.

This is important because the tendency is more and more to put delegates on one side of a barrier and the rest of the world on the other. The journalists at Lisbon are not allowed even to enter the building where the Conference is held, and are not able to visit their own delegations' offices except under escort. It is improbable that the delegates will enter the lions' den of the Press building unless - to change my metaphor - they have unworthy axes to grind.

Remembering the genuine cooperation between delegations and the public as represented by the Press at Geneva, I believe you will deplore this

tendency to confine Press contacts to "hand-outs" and the occasional appearance of some delegate before the cameras, microphones and spotlights at a Press Conference.

United Nations delegates remain human. They are not exalted, like dictators, but mix with journalists. And if I urge the abolition of N.A.T.O's excessive preoccupation with security it is not, believe me, for personal reasons but because this remoteness, this condescension on the part of delegates, leads towards dictatorship. I have seen so many dictatorships in which journalists are limited to copying down statements from official spokesmen. Also I have seen democracy kept alive in Britain by the freest discussion even during the darkest days of the war. My congratulations are therefore tinged with complaint because it is wrong that the organisation you will have the honour to control - an organisation which exists to preserve freedom - should encourage the belief that the world is divided into two classes, namely the masses and the rulers, with the Press as sycophantic purveyors of such snippets of information and such platitudes as the rulers consider good for them. That way lies dictatorship, and dictatorships are our enemy, yours and mine.

By the memory of the little restaurants in Geneva where we planned a better world when we were both young and such words as "democracy", "liberty" and "ideals" were as yet uncorrupted by dictators and demagogues - by such memories I appeal to you to retain or restore humanity to the organisation which controls such a large section of the human race. And good luck, Mike!

Vernon

Baruch, Bernard

May 15, 1952

Dear Mr. Baruch:

Just thanks for your gracious telephone call today.

Just to prove that my anatomy is not always misplaced, here's a copy of last night's piece.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bernard Baruch
597 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Bashaw, Thomas P.

September 22, 1953

Dear Mr. Bashaw:

In Mr. Murrow's absence abroad I am answering your letter of September 15th.

We have experimented with a number of minitapes and have achieved the best results with the Magnemite. This machine is manufactured by the Amplifying Corporation of America, and their address is 398 Broadway, New York City.

The Magnemite normally is furnished with a crystal microphone which gives a satisfactory performance, but we prefer to use the dynamic microphone which is well worth the additional ten or fifteen dollars it costs. The price of a machine is slightly below $300.00.

We can honestly recommend the Magnemite; indeed, we like it so much that we have shipped them to all of our foreign correspondents for use in the field.

If we can be of further assistance to you in this matter, be sure to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Mr. Thomas P. Bashaw
Program Director
Radio Station KFH
Wichita, Kansas

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September 15, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

For some time now we have been thinking about purchasing one or more minute tapes for our News and Special Events Departments. We are at present operating with a Magnecorder and Ekotape which are unsatisfactory for on the spot news pick-ups. Knowing the mass of material that you have to tape and edit in your shows, I thought perhaps you may be able to give me an idea as to whether minute tapes would be the wise choice on our part. Frankly, we have heard a great many pros and cons about minute tapes and now that there has been introduced several new spring device tapes without the use of batteries, we are seeking your expert opinion.

We would greatly appreciate your early response.

Kindest personal regards,

Tom

Thomas P. Bashaw
Program Director

TPB/mf

cc Mr. Fred Friendly
Mr. Webb

Bender, Wm. J

May 15, 1952

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your of April 30.

I'm intrigued by the Hydraulic Engineering Department project, but I am afraid we won't have a chance to come out and inspect it until sometime in the fall. The program is going off the air for two months during July and August, but sometime later on, I would certainly like to send someone out to have a look at the project.

Herman is still in Tokyo and seems to be flourishing.

As ever yours,

Mr. William Bender, Jr.
Radio Station WUOM
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

WAS

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

WALDO ABBOT, DIRECTOR OF BROADCASTING — E. G. BURROWS, PROGRAM DIRECTOR

20

30 April 1952

Mr. E. R. Murrow
C.B.S.
Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Have a call in to you this afternoon, but don't know whether we'll connect. In any event, I want to send you this supplementary material.

When I saw you, on my return from "Wild Bill" Nuckols' shop in FEAF, you suggested I keep on the lookout for items of TV interest here at the university. I've dug up two that might bear looking into:

1. A direct tie-in with the flood and erosion problems which are besetting the whole Mid-west. Prof. Ernest E. Brater of the Hydraulic Engineering Dept. is a much sought-after specialist in these matters. He and his assistants have an indoor lake in which they study specific problems, recommend solutions. The story would be tied to the staggering land-loss resulting from erosion--- a matter which has Michigan and other Great Lake states pretty much on the ropes right now. I'm enclosing one cut on this lake.

2. I'm enclosing also a rather complete, though somewhat uninspired article about Prof. H.R. Blackwell and his work on Vision Research. Any number of practical results are beginning to come out of this; recently Wright-Patterson AFB began re-designing runway lights on the strength of Blackwell's work. A lot a material is applicable to low-visibility aircraft landings. Blackwell is studying the physics of the atmosphere, outdoor detection, etc.

If you want to send someone out to look into these items for feature-coverage, let me know. I'll be glad to show him around and help him get the story.

Regards,

Bill Bender

William Bender, Jr.

What do you hear from Geo Herman? Still in Tokyo?

and of graduate students. Research

ity is Conducting Research
ow Human Eyes Do Their Work

The functioning of the human eye—how the human being uses his eyes—is the focus of an inquiry underway for several years at the University through the Vision Research Laboratory.

Main tool of the Vision Laboratory, which is located in the West Medical Building, is an ingenious machine affectionately known to its operators as "the ape." The name is derived from the initials of the proper title, which is Automatic Presentation Equipment.

H. Richard Blackwell, assistant professor of psychology and director of the Vision Research Laboratory, explains that the underlying purpose of his work is to develop theoretical knowledge concerning human vision. This involves knowledge of the optics of the eye, the physiology and neurology of the visual system, and the way the brain uses information received from the eyes.

While theoretical knowledge is the primary goal, there are many immediate and practical applications of the findings of this research project. It is because of the usefulness of these applications that the military services have taken a keen interest in the work and have contributed much of its financial support, Professor Blackwell says.

One of the aspects of eye functioning to which the Laboratory has given special attention is that of "visual detection"—the identification of differences in intensity of light. A question which the Navy and the Air Force have asked and which the Vision Laboratory is working on concerns how far the pilot of a jet aircraft, flying at 40,000 feet, can see another jet aircraft. Preliminary findings seem to indicate that the human eye is the best detector in this situation.

Another problem solved by the vision research project *(continued on page 4)*

This is not a screen but a deep vision-box

Vision Research

(continued from page 1)

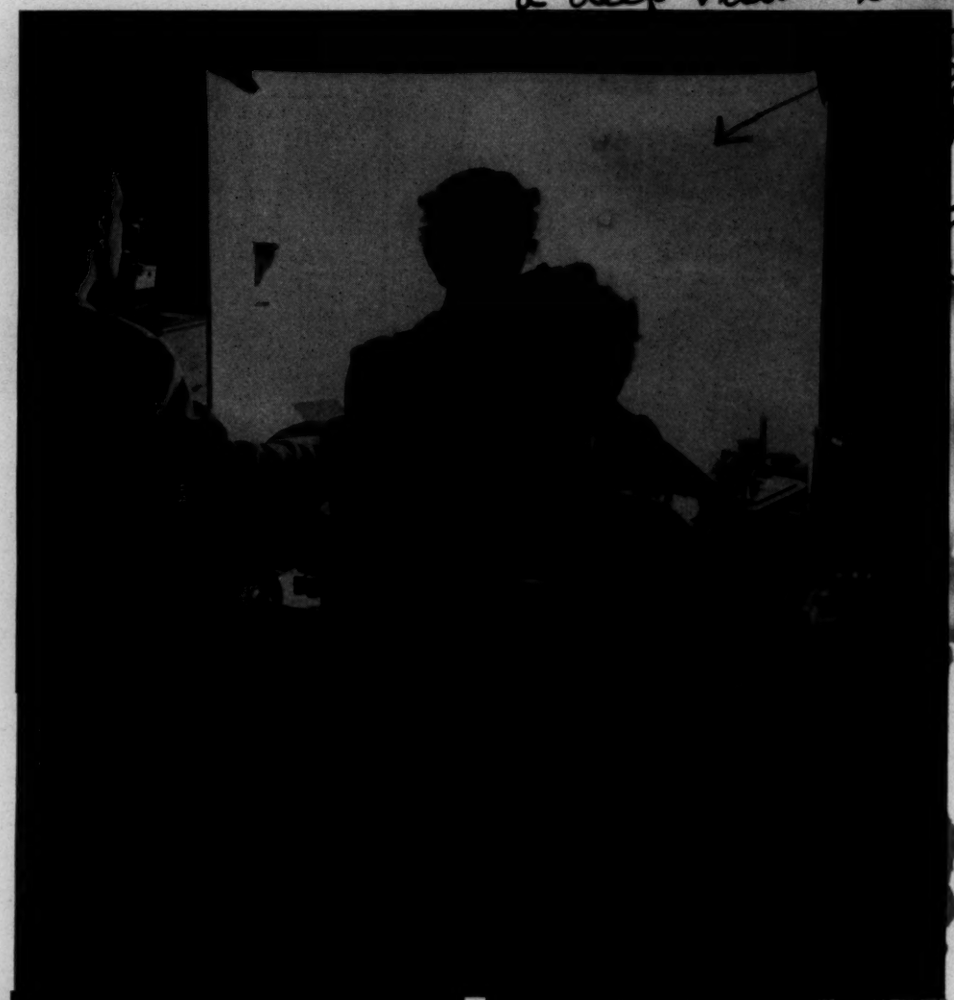
concerned the design of landing field lights. Specifications for such lights were re-written about four years ago as a result of the Laboratory's finding that the eye responds best to a given amount of light when it is concentrated in a small area. Previously, the notion had been that the bigger the area of the lights, the better they could be seen, even though the total amount of light, or energy, was the same.

Closer home, perhaps, is the interest of illumination engineers in the vision project. The Illuminating Engineering Society Research Fund has supported some of the Laboratory's work in order to learn how much light is needed for reading or other close work. A preliminary report on this study is now being prepared, Professor Blackwell reveals, and it is probable that additional studies will be carried on.

Professor Blackwell began his vision research during the war. When he came to the University of Michigan in 1945, he continued his interest in this field and a year later was able to renew his research. At present, he is executive secretary of the Armed Forces-National Research Council Vision Committee, as well as director of the Laboratory here. The Committee consists of both scientists and military representatives. Its main function is to advise the military forces on problems of human vision.

The Laboratory conducts its research by using human "subjects" who record their observations of visual phenomena. What this means is that the subjects sit looking at a screen on which various light phenomena—variations in light intensity, spots of light and color—are presented to them by the automatic equipment. This presentation board is the "ape" previously referred to. The subjects record, by pushing buttons, their recognition of changes in intensity or other visual effects placed before them.

These observations are made rapidly, at the rate of 1,000 by four observers during each observation period of two hours. The equipment has been designed so that insofar as possible, the reactions of the subjects are almost automatic, without conscious thought entering the person's recording of what he saw. This insures the validity of the findings, Professor Blackwell explains. If the subject is allowed to ponder over what he sees and whether he ought or ought not to see it, the responses will be considerably less accurate, the researchers have found.



The presentation board and other equipment were designed and built by the Laboratory's engineer, James G. Ohmart. John H. Taylor, research associate who recently completed his Ph.D. work on this project, supervises the day-to-day experiments. Also on the staff is W. H. Kincaid, research mathematician.

Several graduate students have completed doctoral thesis problems and others are still working on them in the Vision Laboratory. These students and others assist as subjects in making the observations. Two full-time research assistants also participate in

(Continued on next page)

VISION RESEARCH (concluded)
the observations and also analyze the statistical data. They are Mrs. Anne Moldauer and Mrs. Lois Patton.

Mrs. Patricia F. Brown is staff secretary for both the Vision Committee and the Vision Research Laboratory.

Party will make its fifth attempt to stop the New Deal-Fair Deal set-up that has been in the saddle for 20 years. Will the Republican Party be successful?

As things look now the Republican nominee will be either TAFT or Eisenhower. Which of these two men is the better qualified, the better man for President, the one that has the better chance to win, the one who can and will do the kind of job that must be done after he has been elected?

BOB TAFT is a Republican, an honest, straightforward, uncompromising man of great ability and recognized integrity. Because of these qualities he has become known as "Mr. Republican," a term denoting his acceptance as the leader of the Republican Party, the one man that possesses the qualities needed today in the White House.

But BOB TAFT is said to lack "public appeal," "glamour," a "fireside-chat radio voice." That may be true, but are not our Nation's troubles today largely the result of Roosevelt's "glamour," Roosevelt's "public appeal," Roosevelt's prima-donna complex, Roosevelt's radio voice that persuaded the listener that black was white?

TAFT's record is on the board for all to see. His platform is clear, direct, and squares with his record. No one needs to wonder where TAFT stands on domestic issues or on foreign issues. And BOB TAFT can win.

General Eisenhower has recently said he is available; he will run if nominated; and he has stated that he is a Republican. That makes him a candidate for the nomination.

General Eisenhower has captured the imagination and mind of a large segment of our people. That is where Eisenhower's strength lies. His strength rests upon the American people's tendency to hero worship, to be captivated by glamour, color, a charming personality.

Mr. Speaker, to support General Eisenhower in preference to BOB TAFT is to gamble on a completely unknown quantity in so far as our domestic program is concerned, and to approve the Roosevelt-Truman foreign program, because the general has been and still is an active and important part of that foreign program.

Senator TAFT has an intimate, first-hand, working knowledge of our administrative system and government. He knows how it operates, what makes it tick, wherein lies its strength and its weakness. He is the Moses that can lead us out of the Truman wilderness.

Eisenhower has had no experience in government affairs, he has no first-hand knowledge of our administrative system. His entire life has been devoted to military affairs. He has no political record and has announced no platform. If one supports Eisenhower in preference to TAFT, he must do it on the word of Ike's backers—Governor Dewey, Senator Duff, and Senator Lodge—men with personal axes to grind. The general, if elected President, would have to lean heavily upon these men because he is unfamiliar with the affairs of state. That means the Washington merry-go-round would be kept whirling as it has been under Truman.

Mr. Speaker, do we want a man for President that knows at first hand the problems that confront us, a man with the know-how to solve them, or a man unfamiliar with the problems of government, one who will have to lean upon others for guidance and advice? As Arthur Sears Henning, the Dean of American newspaper men, puts it, "the choice confronting Republicans today is between TAFT's brains and Eisenhower's glamour." Which will it be? Which do you choose?

Mr. Speaker, our former colleague, Bruce Barton, has a very effective way of putting things. He has said what I have been trying to say today. I quote his words in conclusion:

> Everybody says that BOB TAFT is strong and wise and honest, but he can't be elected. The women won't vote for him; the young folks won't go for him; he has no charm.
>
> If I were TAFT I'd meet that issue head-on. I would say: "I don't take a good picture. My voice has no "umph." But if you will elect me I will lower your taxes; I will drive out of Government not only the crooks, but the fools, failures, and fanatics, who often are more dangerous than crooks. My foreign policy will be the United States first. And there will not be any more Koreas.
>
> "If this is what you want from your next President, then I'm your man. But I can't be charming, and I'm not going to try. Charm can be a dangerous and very costly thing."

JOINT COMMITTEE ON POSTAL SERVICE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 13, Public Law 283, Eighty-second Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on Postal Service the following members on the part of the House: Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, Mr. MORRISON, and Mr. REES of Kansas.

BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 816, Eightieth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. BAILEY, Mr. YATES, Mr. SCRIVNER, and Mr. DEVEREUX.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 14, section 194, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. RIBICOFF and Mr. SEELY-BROWN.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 46, section 1126c, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. KEOGH and Mr. LATHAM.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to sec. provisions of Public Law 814, Eightieth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. BRAGGFENRIED, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, and Mr. MILLER of Maryland.

ANNA ROSENBERG

(Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to address the House minute.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, not of us had the foresight of picking country for our place of birth. Americans were born abroad, but learned the price of freedom, vigilance, and by the bonds of tion and oppression. They freedom and they treasure the freedom and the liberties Americans as all of us should. person was Anna Rosenberg. us could follow her teachings less about foreign birth, but lessons of freedom, this would and a better place to live. like Anna Rosenberg, had earned the medal of freedom, the medal for merit, and the award of the American and Colleges Association. I think too, would preach Americanism like to preach it here in these Congress.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] is recognized for 15 minutes.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, a number of Members of Congress join me today in the introduction and sponsorship of a bill which would bring about greater direct participation by the American people in the selection of their Nation's leaders. The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to enter into agreements with the several States to conduct presidential primaries for suggesting candidates for President and Vice President to each political party which polled a popular vote of more than 10,000,000 in the last preceding election.

Sec. 2. The Attorney General is hereby authorized to compensate each State for use of its facilities and services, but such compensation shall not exceed in any State 50 cents for each vote cast in any such presidential primary.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a candidate for nomination in a preference primary under this act unless there shall have filed with the Attorney General a petition signed by not less than half of his candidacy signed by not less than qualified voters in each of the 26 States.

Sec. 4. The Attorney General shall by regulation specify the date on which such petitions shall be filed, the dates of such preference primaries, and other details necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act, but no such preference primary may be held later than July 1 of any presidential election year.

From U.S. News
I have heard this is not [illegible]

Sec. 5. Whenever the Attorney General shall receive a petition which appears to qualify the name of a candidate for President or Vice President, he shall forthwith notify the prospective candidate by the most expeditious means of communication and shall advise such prospective candidate that unless he withdraws his name from the ballot within 10 days after receipt of such notice, his name will appear on the ballot of his party at such presidential preference primary. If a candidate signifies his desire to withdraw his name within the above time limit, the Attorney General shall not print his name on the ballot.

Sec. 7. As used in this act, the term "States" means the several States, Puerto Rico, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

Sec. 8. The Attorney General may, in his discretion, conduct preferential primaries in other areas under the jurisdiction of the [illegible] of the United States, either independently or in conjunction with local [illegible].

[illegible] There is hereby authorized to be appropriated in each presidential election year [illegible] not exceed the sum of $10,000,000 to carry [illegible] purposes of this act.

Joining me in the sponsorship of this legislation are Congressmen EARL WILSON, THRUSTON B. MORTON, WALTER GRANGER, CHARLES B. DEANE, BILL LANTAFF, WILLIAM H. AYRES, A. S. HERLONG, JR., MIKE MANSFIELD, ELIZABETH KEE, HAROLD C. HAGEN, USHER L. BURDICK, E. C. GATHINGS, BOB SIKES, GARDNER R. WITHROW, NORRIS POULSON, RICHARD W. HOFFMAN, CHESTER B. MCMULLEN, and C. M. HOSLEY.

Congressman JOHN W. HESELTON expects to introduce a bill which is almost identical.

During the growth and progress of our country, there have been a number of changes which have made our Government more democratic. I cannot feel that any of these events were mistakes; and few Americans, if any, would feel that the changes should be undone. Slavery was abolished. Senators ceased to be chosen by legislatures and are now elected by direct vote of the people. Women vote. In many States there are provisions for referendums and recalls. Unreasonable property restrictions among the qualifications for voting have been removed. The poll tax is gone in almost every State and is but a trifling sum in the few States where it remains. Almost from the beginning of our country, the electoral college never took very seriously its power to choose the President and Vice President preferred by its members; but, instead, it merely reflects the popular vote of the electorate and automatically records what the people have already decided as between the candidates for these offices.

But the change in the method of functioning of the electoral college has still failed to make the selection of the President as democratic a process as it should be. This is so because, as a practical matter, the people do not choose the nominees of the two parties. The most charitable statement on the present method of nomination would be to say that the nominees are chosen in party conventions. Actually, this is just more or less so, as is indicated by the recent open statement of one candidate's supporters that he already has enough convention votes to be nominated when, as a matter of fact, not a single delegate to his national convention has yet been chosen. None will be chosen until the New Hampshire elections on March 11.

Although the conventions do play the final role in the selection of the nominees, the conventions are not very democratic nor even very representative of the desires of the party members. In practice, they are usually more nearly representative of the big politicians, office holders or not; and that is the reason why votes can be counted fairly accurately before the delegates are even selected. The people who select them, the big politicians, know whom they are going to back for President and they choose the delegates to the convention with that in mind. About half of the delegates to conventions are chosen through a State convention system. Even in the 16 States where the voters choose the delegates there is little popular control of the actions of the delegates; for in 14 of these States the delegates can quit the candidate chosen by the voters whenever the delegates desire to do so.

At best, conventions would be composed of elected delegates who would try to pick the best candidates; but the abandonment of the free choice by the electoral college has already demonstrated that the people would rather speak directly in such matters. Today, with the ample news coverages, in press, radio, and television, it would seem that there is no obstacle to the people themselves making proper choices of nominees for President and Vice President.

There has long been a considerable sentiment favoring nomination of Presidential candidates by primaries. Beginning in 1911, a number of presidential primary bills were introduced in Congress. These proposals did not fail for lack of support for their objective among our country's leaders. The idea has been endorsed by President Woodrow Wilson, Senator Hiram Johnson, Gen. Leonard Wood, Prof. Charles Merriam, and other eminent statesmen and political scientists. Just last Thursday President Truman endorsed it in his news conference. Nor has it failed for lack of support among the people. It has failed because of constitutional difficulties and the apparent unwillingness of its supporters to take a first practical step by promptly putting into law what can be done on this question short of constitutional amendment.

In introducing this bill, Mr. Speaker, we believe that we have avoided the constitutional difficulties. We have recognized the unconstitutionality of an attempt to establish a presidential primary system which would prevent nomination by the convention system and bind the parties in their choice of nominees. To avoid this constitutional problem, our bill provides for primaries which would suggest candidates for convention nomination. While there can be no compulsion on the delegates to accept the primary choice, we anticipate that the results would be of extremely persuasive effect. Working on the analogy of the actions of presidential electors, we see that only in isolated and few occasions have any individual electors ever failed to vote the desires of the people who elected them. If the bill before us is enacted, I feel sure that the voice of the voters will determine the nominees. This is so because a party could hardly fail to comply with the wishes of its members when popularly expressed. If it failed to do so, this would place on any candidates who were unpopularly chosen a burden which could hardly do otherwise than drag the party to defeat.

Constitutional amendments have been introduced in this Congress by Congressmen BURDICK and HERLONG. My best wishes go to these proposals. However, I hope that the legislation which I have introduced today can accomplish many of the objectives of the proposed amendments while the amendments themselves are experiencing the lengthy legislative processes which are required in changing the Constitution. Moreover, actual practice under this proposed legislation may reveal either that this legislation will be entirely sufficient for the purposes sought or may reveal pitfalls which the constitutional amendments should avoid.

This proposal can be and, we hope, will be adopted in time for the 1952 nominations. If ever we needed to be certain that the President we elect will have the confidence of the people, it is now. Without this confidence he might not be able to call for the tremendous sacrifices that may be needed during the coming 4 years. Without such confidence he might not be able to help establish the unity of purpose which could possibly evade the necessity for such sacrifice. Without this confidence, he will not be able to represent us with assurance in his difficult and delicate dealings with other countries. With this confidence, he can mobilize the incomparable spiritual and material strength of our people to lead the world into a time of peace.

But even if our proposal is not adopted in time for use this year, its enactment for use at a later date would remove a serious defect in our political system in future elections. Surely, there will never be a time when any country can afford to do other than use the best possible system to choose its leader. I have confidence in the American people and I believe that a Presidential primary will help them to select the best person to be our President.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I gladly yield to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I want to congratulate the gentleman on the very sincere approach he has made on this subject. I think his proposal has much merit and is certainly worthy of consideration. However, the other day I received an advance copy of the gentleman's bill and read it over. In his bill, if I interpret it correctly, the gentleman provides that a party which failed to receive 10,000,000 or more votes in a previous election would not be permitted to place a name on this ticket. Is that correct?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. No party which in a previous election failed to receive 10,000,000 votes would be represented in the primary system set up in this bill. That does not mean that others cannot hold a primary of their own; it does not mean that they are not a party. This is the usual procedure in most of the States, if my recollection is correct, and I have studied a good number of election laws. It is usual to put in some limitation to avoid the encouragement of splinter parties which would destroy our present political system.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If this proposal is accepted and that limitation should be put in, then the people of Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana would not have anywhere to go next time, assuming, of course, that they found themselves in the same predicament as in 1948?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. They would have a place to go as they have now; they would not be cut off from anything they now have.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Would they be forced to choose between the two major political parties or would they have the right to express their own desires as they were forced to do last time to set up their own slate of candidates?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Why, of course, they could set up anybody they wanted to. This does not prohibit anybody from running for President. The gentleman could run for President himself if he desired to do so. It does not prohibit any party or any candidate.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Should it be necessary for the South again to set up an independent slate of electors with its own candidates would it be possible for the people in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other States to vote for our candidates in preferential primaries as well as for the candidates or the nominees of the Democratic and Republican Parties?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. It would be just as possible as it is at the present time under the law we now have.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WICKERSHAM). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER] is recognized for 10 minutes.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, last Monday President Truman's message was received in the Congress calling for immediate action on the St. Lawrence seaway and power project and endeavored to substantiate the necessity for the United States Government to cooperate with Canada in the construction of this project.

In January 1951, the Public Works Committee was called to the White House for a briefing on this project. The President and his administrators endeavored to convince the committee that this project was urgent, in order to support the defense effort, in that iron ore from Labrador could be shipped into the Great Lakes area where the steel industry is largely concentrated.

After 2 months of hearings and a personal inspection of the Mesabi iron range and the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence area, I believe that its importance as such was pretty well blasted. Military officers testifying before the committee, pointed out that this concentration of transportation would make the seaway a prime target for enemy bombers. From information emanating from our Air Force officials—that we could stop only about 30 percent of air invasion—it is only logical that an enemy would endeavor to knock out this seaway if it had the importance attached to it that was claimed. Destruction of but one lock in the series which is contemplated, would render the seaway useless.

I consider my duties as a Congressman as likened to a director of a corporation, and endeavor to get information that will help me in making a decision as to whether the proposed plan was the most economical for the stockholders of the greatest corporation in the world—the taxpayers of America.

On February 23, 1951, Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, Administrator of the Maritime Commission, Department of Commerce, was testifying before our Committee on Public Works. The chairman called on me for observations or questions and I stated then, in part:

The stress is being laid here entirely on the method of building the canal for the economy of our country. As I listen to the testimony, I am wondering if that factor is not being used as a cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the development of the power empire that has been built up in this country by the bureau.

My discussion with Admiral Cochrane at that time, centered on the economic feasibility of encouraging Canada to develop the seaway. I do not think it is in keeping with good international relations to interfere with Canada's own plan for developing the canal, and deriving full revenue therefrom.

At this point, I would like to insert testimony on this subject as appearing on portions of pages 157, 158, and 159 of part I, St. Lawrence seaway hearings before the Public Works Committee:

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. SCUDDER?

Mr. SCUDDER. Admiral, I am a new member of this committee and a relatively new Member in Congress. I have heard the statements made here and replies developed that there were proponents and opponents of this measure, both on the committee and off the committee. From the testimony I have heard and the questions and answers, without a doubt that is a fact. It is evident there are opponents of this project because it has been turned down on various times when it has been before the Congress.

The stress is being laid here entirely on the method of building the canal for the economy of our country. As I listen to the testimony, I am wondering if that factor is not being used as a cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the development of the power empire that has been built up in this country by the Bureau.

Now, the testimony as to the amount of tonnage that can be shipped over the present Canadian canal has been represented, and I would like to have that developed further from whatever source it might come. One of the arguments that has been brought forth here on numerous occasions has been that if we do not build this canal that the Canadians will and are in a position to do so. Now, I have been in Canada a great number of times, from one seaboard to the other, and it is hard for me to think of the Canadians as foreigners. I feel they are very closely related to us and a part of our American economy. And if they have the resources and can provide the money to construct this canal, I believe it would be a good neighbor policy to permit them to do so and it is not necessary for us to engage in this project.

I have gone through the treaty agreements with Canada on our crops exchanges last year. Last year we bought a lot of wheat when we were storing wheat and giving it away and had no place to store it. We encouraged importation of potatoes from Canada while we were dumping them in piles and letting them rot in order to support the Canadian economy.

Would it not be a practical thing for us to encourage Canada to go ahead and build this canal and let us pay our tribute to Canada in the form of tolls in order to support their economy? We are bringing lumber and materials into our country in competition with our industries in order to help them out.

Now, it seems to me that we should pay more attention to encouraging the Canadians to go ahead with the construction of the project rather than for us to be arguing about whether we are going to be smart enough to try to cheat them out of that potential revenue that they might get from the operation of the canal.

* * * * *

Personally, I am against the Federal Government going into the power program. If the possibilities are only that we must cooperate with Canada and we cannot change the laws to provide for the development of power, then possibly the Government should go into it. But I think that we should keep those two separate and talk about one rather than the two.

Admiral COCHRANE. Well, you have been viewing this project from the point of view of international relations.

Mr. SCUDDER. That is right.

Admiral COCHRANE. International economics.

Mr. SCUDDER. And sound investment—whether it is a good investment for us to go into and take the project away from Canada when they are willing, able, and ready to go ahead and do it themselves.

Admiral COCHRANE. I would have to admit that phase of the thing is not one in which I am by any means qualified to testify. I share your view of our relationships with the Canadians. I recognize likewise, of course, that Canada is not a nation at all comparable to our own in its economic resources.

Mr. SCUDDER. That is right. We should help them.

Admiral COCHRANE. As to what has been the background of the present plan I am not versed, and I cannot give you any testimony at all as to the propriety or relative propriety of throwing this into a Canadian project exclusively. I am sure so far as the power output is concerned that there are areas in our own country that look with a great deal of interest to getting a share of that power, but I am not prepared to testify to whether I think it is good or bad. I have no opinion on that subject. I have no opinion on the desirability of having this become a Canadian waterway versus an American or international waterway. I am interested in its effect on ships and on the practicability of oceangoing ships making the passage.

Mr. SCUDDER. But it would be just as practical for Canada to build the canal, would it not, as for the United States?

Admiral COCHRANE. I think there are very few ships that could recognize whether the locks were operated by Americans or Canadians.

Bennett, Charles E.

BENNETT
MEMBER
DISTRICT, FLORIDA

WILLIAM NORMAN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

SECRETARIES:
AUDREY W. STRINGFELLOW
ALICE L. HESTON
GENE HOOPER

February 2, 1952

no a

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you to thank you for the tremendous help which you are giving to the proposed Presidential primary. I heard your broadcast a week or so ago and also the other night, and your first broadcast was a very substantial part of the inspiration which I had to get busy on this. I sincerely hope that the thing can work out as I think that it is very important. Enclosed herein is a copy of the speech which I made yesterday afternoon upon introducing the legislation.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Charles E. Bennett, M.C.

CEB:jp
Enclosure

Bennett, Lt Col. Donald

October 27, 1953

Dear Mr. Dysart:

Your letter of October 22nd has been turned over to me for reply. I regret very much to have to tell you that it is impossible for us to trace the transcript of the broadcast you mentioned with the little information you have available. All recordings and scripts of our wartime broadcasts have long ago been sent for storage in one of our warehouses. It takes several weeks to get any of them out again, and since you are unable to give us with any certainty the name of the commentator who interviewed Lt. Col. Bennett it is doubtful if we could ever trace the transcript in question. We made many broadcasts every day during the pre-invasion period, and there were at least a dozen different commentators involved.

I am extremely sorry about this because naturally we would like to do anything possible to help Mrs. Bennett, but unless you can provide us with more exact information I fear we cannot be very helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mr. George D. Dysart
c/o Bonneville Power Administration
P. O. Box 3537
Portland 8, Oregon

rh

c/o Bonneville Power Administration
P. O. Box No. 3537
Portland 8, Oregon
October 22, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am endeavoring, if possible, to obtain a copy of a wartime broadcast of an interview with my wife's brother. I realize that it is extremely doubtful that transcriptions of this nature are retained. I wrote to the British Broadcasting Corporation to ask if, by chance, they retained copies of such broadcasts and they replied that the only suggestion which they could offer would be for me to write directly to you, inasmuch as you did record interviews of this type during the war and apparently retained at least some of them from which you drew material for your album "I Can Hear it Now."

The broadcast in question was made on May 19, 1944. It was a recorded interview from England with Lt. Col. Donald K. Bennett, U. S. Army Air Force, a Thunderbolt Fighter Bomber Group Commander of the United States Ninth Air Force. The interview had to do with the development of a new type of strafe bombing technique for which Col. Bennett was largely responsible. About the only information I have with respect to the broadcast, other than the date on which it was released in the United States, was that it was made in connection with a regular news commentator's news broadcast and was released nation-wide in this country.

Two days after the broadcast, Col. Bennett was shot down during the great pre "D" day fighter sweep of May 21. His mother has always regretted that she did not hear that broadcast and that she never tried to obtain a copy of it at the time.

I know that the above is very sketchy. I am not even sure that the interview was in connection with one of your broadcasts. However, if a transcription of this broadcast does still exist, and if it is possible to locate it, I would like very much to have a copy made for presentation to Mrs. Bennett

I would appreciate any assistance that you could give me or any suggestions which you may have in regard to this endeavor. If such a transcription can be located, can you tell me how much it would cost for me to obtain a copy?

Very truly yours,

George D. Dysart

George D. Dysart
c/o Bonneville Power Administration
P. O. Box 3537
Portland 8, Oregon

Bennet, Douglas

April 22, 1953

Dear Doug:

Thanks for yours of the 14th. I'd like to use Chet on my radio show either the night of May 4 or May 5 if he can arrange to be here.

Bowles

As ever yours,

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet
Lyme, Connecticut

DOUGLAS J. BENNET
LYME, CONNECTICUT

April 14, 1953.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your nice note of April 13th.

Chet Bowles is scheduled to arrive in New York late Monday morning, May 4th, and he will go almost immediately to Essex.

He'll be in Washington during most of the week of May 10th and in New York the better part of the week of May 24th.

Very best regards.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Bennet

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York.

am

EDWARD R. MURROW

Send.

April 13, 1953

Dear Doug:

I would certainly like to have Chet Bowles on my 7:45 radio show as soon as possible after he returns. Also, we will talk with Fred Friendly about the possibility of devising some method of using him on our Sunday television show. I am not sure how it can be done, but we'll try. Perhaps you will let me know about the radio show as soon as you know the exact date of his arrival.

As ever yours,

Mr. Douglas J. Bennett
Lyme, Connecticut

cc: Fred Friendly

DOUGLAS J. BENNET
LYME, CONNECTICUT

March 25, 1953

Dear Ed:

As you may have heard Chet Bowles and the family expect to be back in the states during the first week in May.

I don't think he has ever had a more important job to do than the one he faces during the next year . . . the job of trying to tell as many of the American people as possible what our responsibilities are in our relationships with the rest of the world and especially the Far East.

It seems to me that unless this job is done with greater rapidity during the next year or so we are likely to find ourselves in very serious trouble indeed.

At any rate, I have received a great many requests to set up speaking engagements and radio and television appearances during the period immediately after Chet's return, and I'm trying to work these into some kind of sensible pattern so that Chet's story can be told to as many people as possible in the most effective possible fashion.

Phoebe tells me that you're going abroad almost immediately, and you may just be too busy to think about my problem. On the otherhand, if you do have any suggestions I'll be more than grateful.

Very best regards and congratulations on the magnificent job you're doing.

Sincerely,

Doug

Douglas J. Bennet

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Benson, Beverly

May 19, 1953

Dear Hunky:

Thanks for yours of April 22. I'm sorry not to be able to send you the letters you ask for, but our boys overseas are so terribly overworked these days we have had to establish the practice of limiting letters of introduction to people going over on official business for the network.

I hope you have a good trip and look forward to seeing you on the golf course again in September.

As ever yours,

Mr. Beverly Benson
Delta Chi Fraternity
The Knoll
Ithaca, New York

Delta Chi Fraternity
The Knoll
Ithaca, New York
April 22, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Called your office while I was in New York early in April but you were out of town.

Thus I must use the mails to ask if it would be possible for you to compose in my behalf one or two letters of introduction to your associates in Paris or London; persons who would not be expected to assume any responsibilities of my trip but who would be willing to let me accompany them on their jobs for a few hours and provide some insight into the internal functionings of those cities. Please don't go to too much trouble, as a note to one person in each of the cities would be more than enough.

I have secured roundtrip passage on the Cunard Line--leaving June 12 and returning Sept. 12. Sorry we won't be able to play any golf this summer, but I wish you the best of luck on conquering the Quaker Hill course.

Most sincerely yours,

Hunky

Beverley Benson

Berkman, Ed. D

EDWARD D. BERKMAN

44 East 74th St., New York
Jan. 12, 1953

Dear Ed,

This is an outline for a projected book on the impact of our mass communications. In actual execution I would dwell more on the affirmative side of the current picture; otherwise this is substantially what I have to say.

Hope you get a chance to look it over; will check back at the end of the week.

Ed Berkman

I want to do a serious but crisply written book about the impact of our mass communications media--publications, radio, films, juke boxes, TV--on the American mind. Advertising would be dealt with only parenthetically, since unlike the others it has a special character as an avowed adjunct of the business world.

My broad thesis, based on personal experience in all these fields and to be thoroughly documented by research, is that Americans are literally losing their capacity for thought under the incessant bombardment to which their senses are subjected. The innumerable stimuli hurled at them in print, over the air, out of the song machines, on the screen, and now from their television sets, are blurring their mental vision; dulling their individual responses; slowing down and even paralyzing their thought processes.

It is not merely the sheer volume of these broadsides that is pulverizing, but their insistent sameness. They blanket the nation with a set of stereotype values that discourage independent thought. And the stereotypes themselves are very much open to question. This I intend to demonstrate by copious sampling and analysis of specific material in our daily papers, news weeklies, "comic" books, soap operas, Hit Parade tunes, movie thrillers, etc.

What is already evident from numerous (although not always intentional) surveys is that the ability to think independently--to weigh, compare, select, perceive relationships and reach a rational decision based on an order of values--has virtually atrophied among us for lack of use.

We are witnessing the decline and possibly the death of the critical attitude, in favor of either a passive glassy-eyed acceptance or a bitter "you-can't-believe-anything" withdrawal. In place of thought, as my book will illustrate by repeated examples we are substituting a series of Pavlovian reflexes, of standardized attitude-responses which impose no burden of cerebral effort.

This is most visible in the younger so-called "beat" generation, nurtured on our mechanized bedlam of sight and sound, among whom there increasingly emerges the decentralized, disorganized disoriented personality : reacting separately and automatically to each outside impulse, much in the manner of the post-mortem reflex acts of a dead frog. How different is the spasmodic leg jerk of such a frog when a current is introduced into the nerve tissue, from the frenzied instantaneous teen-age response to a weeping crooner ?

In the larger social group, other connotations of mass-administered culture are evident. Witness, for instance, the deadly effects of television on the warming familial after-dinner chat. The new and artificial family link established around the TV set, since it was not forged in the first place by any interest in each other as fellow-humans, is broken the moment the program is over. The rural cracker-barrel discussion, with its friendly and democratic exchange of ideas, is likewise vanishing; the notions that might have stirred in individual heads are blotted out by the unanimous blasts from radio and newsreel screen. The individual is thus driven into increased isolation from his fellows; an isolation that is self-perpetuating because, in seeking to fill his personal vacuum, he naturally turns to the easily-available mechanical distractions which largely caused his loneliness, thus setting up a vicious circle from which escape becomes ever more difficult.

On a national level, this has disquieting implications. A population increasingly geared to apathetic acceptance, to well-oiled emotional responses rather than probing logic, is fair game for demagoguery. Thus in the global struggle against Soviet totalitarianism we risk loss of our greatest asset : the resilience and initiative of the American mind. The core of democracy is the inter-play and fusion of conflicting ideas; when the very capacity for developing ideas becomes stunted, democracy is operating on a single cylinder.

I do not suggest that this gradual numbing of our thinking powers is attributable solely to the mass communications media; obviously, these media reflect a whole mechanized culture which has many other stresses. Murder "mysteries," Superman, pin-up girls and Walter Winchell are actually super-imposed upon, an already specialized, compartmentalized way of life which has too little human warmth. A fantasy-filled night life of "entertainment" by Mickey Spillane and Johnnie Ray is the neatly-fitted complement to a bell-ringing, clock-punching, dime-in-the-slot daytime existence. Between the two, unless he fights back consciously, Joe Citizen is likely to be pretty well insulated from his own mind, especially if he lives in a big city.

Although our giant communications channels are only part of our whole technological-age story, they are a part that can be split off and studied. Of equal importance, they are a part operating in the sphere of public interest, and hence not beyond the reach of public action.

Of course there are good things as well as bad in all these media. But a meticulously balanced account can too easily become an excuse for complacency; the crying evil can become obscured by a sprawling jumble of conflicting detail. Hence, like the biologist who deliberately stains the cells under his microscope to bring out the parts that he wishes to examine, I am consciously highlighting the negative factors. The urgency of the matter, and the public apathy toward it, require forceful presentation.

The net impact of the communications media is not thereby being distorted. And it is that impact which is my concern. I feel it should be everybody's. A nation so careful of its intake in calories and vitamins, so zealous in administering its Pure Food laws, might be expected to take an occasional hard look at its mental diet.

Here is a rough outline of the material I intend to cover, with brief notes on the treatment planned. It is inevitably tentative--subject to tightening in some places, elaboration in others, further integration--but it affords some idea of what I have in mind.

I: An opening chapter presenting the project, along the lines indicated above.

II: Publications

A. Daily papers : these are probably the mildest offenders, but that should not exempt them from critical review on the following points:

1) Structure of ownership and distribution: chains, wire services, franchises and mergers (the increased hyphenation in newspaper names), all tending toward uniform and limited news coverage.

2. The syndicated columnists : a solid (sometimes opaque) layer of alleged expert opinion spread from coast to coast.

3. The ~~xxxxx~~ syndicated comic strips, introducing some interesting values : Dagwood the stumblebum husband; Superman and his fellow-vigilantes; the panelled soap-operas. Curious paralleling of movie camera techniques---the close-up, overhead shot, reverse angle, etc.--found in these strips.

4. The chain-distributed fiction serials and features (foretaste of the magazine dream world).

5. The big-circulation metropolitan paper

   a. Sex and crime, preferably with pictures.

   b. The headline-happy copy desks, unloosing the same spectacular verbs on a football game, UN debate or atomic explosion.

6. The small-town paper and country weekly.

   a. How big a world do they reflect ?

   b. How much news--how much opinion ?

7. Who reads what in the paper ? Breakdown recently made by Cincinnatti Enquirre

B. News weeklies

"Time"--where opinion becomes not merely an overweighted part, but the whole business; goes far beyond the most wildly personalized of daily papers, such as the Chicago Tribune. A one-man version of history; pre-digested, jazzed-up, slickly phrased portrait of a world nobody ever made.

Special techniques: ~~xxxxx~~ minute detail to establish reportorial accuracy--after which the partisan torpedo is slammed home. The smug appeal to a "Hep" inside cabal, enlivened by sharp attacks on selected high-level targets.

C. Picture magazines

a. Essentially, expanded versions of the tabloid sex-plus-crime formula; a glossy finish on the cheesecake-and-gore pattern started by the N.Y. Graphic. Sometimes refining variations borrowed from the feature page, such as the "become-a-beauty-overnight" theme.

D. General magazines

1. Home base of the made-to-order fiction, reflected in varying degrees of crudity and subtlety by all other media, about broad-shouldered lean-jawed men who carry off virginal Cinderellas to a romantic dream world.

2. The "How To Be A Success" department (reading time 1 min. 4½ secs): guides to standardized living, topped by the "Vogue" article which prescribed food, clothes and diversion for the coming two months!

E. The digest and capsule magazines

Painless injections of culture, a very little at a time; mental be-bop.

F. Pulp fiction magazines

1. Outdoor action stuff for men only : sports, cowboys, Space, exploring.

2. Miserable Confessions and Impossible Romances for the girls. A more primitive expression of the slick magazine and high-budget movie morality : Sin doesn't pay--but what fun to read about it! They key code words and values, distillable into "rich handsome hero.. Cadillac convertible..mink and champagne" (all for 20 cents).

3. The sex-crime breed : mainly for boys, but available to everybody. Trademark is the three-quarter-exposed female bosom under a torn negligee. Crime (like sin in the secret-passion pulps) is presented enticingly on a 24-hour basis, and formally denounced twice daily.

   In all this pulp fiction, as (although to a lesser degree) in the family-magazine stories, the people are pretty carefully kept to stereotypes; genuine characterization based on observation of the real world is not often allowed to creep in.

G. Movie magazines

   Their simple--but not exactly wholesome--pattern. More bosoms, standardized ~~models~~, "inside-stuff" for the life-starved (and life-frightened) credulous.

H. The paper ("pocket") books

   1. General decline in reading in US. Drop in sales of "serious" works and classics, despite re-issue of many of these in reprints; phenomenal rise in sales of pocket "mysteries" and tiger-woman stories.

   2. The "mysteries": more death than deduction. Why be bored by tame murder deadlines in the papers when you can have grislier ones made to order in a 25-percent book---plus the personal kick of practically tracking down the killer yourself? Thus, one-third of all our books are in this category; tales of sadism and the super-sleuth who pushes the dumb law-bound cops aside.

   3. The vogue of the dazzling, merciless bitch-heroine and the abused suffering male; i.e. poor old Dagwood intensified. In these and the tough guy murder-sex yarns, again the carbon-copy characters instead of the variety encountered among actual human beings. None of the insights, the greater human understanding found in ~~t~~ real literature.

   4. "How To Be Somebody Else" again; Dale Carnegie sells 2,000,000 copies as Americans struggle to be Successful, Alike, Accepted and not so lonely. The popular-science fads, exploiting the same wistful confusion.

J. "Comic" books

1. The lowest--but lowest--common denominator; a distillation of the worst elements in violence-fiction, "Daily News" "leg art," pulp "romance" values. Breakdown of the main types : ~~xxxxxxx~~ straight crime, crime-with-sex, dreamy romance, sexy romance, etc. The switch to more "love," after medical criticism.
2. Extent of sales : 100,000,000 a year! Almost entirely to youth, and to soldiers.
3. Preachments--and the visible reaction of juvenile readers. Complaint by the Phillippines against spread of "comic" books there by our troops....actually, blueprints for sadism.

III Radio

A) Degree of penetration : 95 % of American homes. Size of networks, and power purchasable by a single sponsor, such as Proctor and Gamble which ~~xx~~ controls content of 2,000 hours a year.

B) The homicide shows--stepped up drastically in 1952. Here we go again--see bloodletting under "books" and "'comic' books." Once more the coldly scientific sleuth, now with modern overtones of sexual adventure. How many screams per week on NBC, how many bodies on CBS ? Compare with BBC or Radio Paris...you'll have to go all the way to Communist China to find comparable broadcast gore.

C) The soap operas. Sheds a tear for (and with) the noble housewife. Soaked in fake sentiment, false glamor, self-pity. The abrupt interpolation of commercials, apparently unresented..and indicating the torpid level at which the whole performance is evidently received.

D) Radio comedy

1. "Family" brand : wifey, again, is the serene and clever one, while oafish husband somehow bumbles along (Alice Faye-Phil Harris, "Father Knows Best," etc. etc.). Curious insularity of these families, which have little to do with rest of community except in occasional rivalry.

2. Humor of envy-and-insult; especially quiz shows: "witty" m.c. destroys yokels.

E. The commentators

1. Sheer number and handiness at end of day; obfuscati of facts in favor of weighted opinion a la "Time"; discouraging of personal thought, and adoption instead of a preferred commentator through whose eyes all major events are seen (Thoreau's irate forecast of a super-mechanical day when we may hire someone to "think for us").

2. ~~xxxxx~~ Analysis of their individual styles--attitudes--sponsorship--and, most importantly, qualifications. Typically, ABC, which can boast of the really well-informed Elmer Davis, instead gives its ballyhoo billing to Walter Winchell, peepholer-turned-pundit, who brings his inside-dirt Broadway technique to the most remote farm; creates a world of "betters" for his listeners to envy and gossip about and, like "Time," kills off his victims with his own particular brand of verbal machine-gunning...not unrelated to the violent sensationalism of the crime "comics."

F. Responsibility for programming :

Roles of the network, sponsor, ad agency, FCC.
Is it really public demand that shapes programming ?

IV : The Juke boxes

A. Popular songs ~~are~~ are an institution too widely circulated, chanted, whistled and moaned to be ignored. Radio bands and disc jockeys propagate them a good deal, but their main distributing agent is the juke box : witness number and activity of these.

B. Content of pop songs : analysis of "Hit Parade" favorites, leading "standards," current ASCAP titles.

1) The Dream Department once more: this time odes to perpetual infancy ("Tie Me To Your Aprong Strings Again," "Daddy, You've Been A Mother To Me") and to complete flight from reality ("Wrap Your Troubles In Dreams").

2. The forbidden-romance theme "("You Are Temptation"), echoing the sin-and-surrender motif of the love pulps.

3. The masochistic forlorn male--already seen in the comic strips, radio farces, and ground beneath the adored vixen's heel in the "historical" novels--now weeping his heart out, begging his idolized female for acceptance or forgiveness.

4. The special vocabulary of the pop song, with its own short cuts, symbols, cliches--remarkably akin to those of the "romance" magazines. The insistence on "conversational ordinary language"--not poetry. The steady lowering of already banal standards (on Tin Pan Alley--not in Broadway musical comedy) in the interests of "simplicity."

5. Bebop : the "new" sterile affectation at one end of the jazz spectrum, matching the soupy commercialization achieved long ago at the other. Resemblance between rhythmic hypnosis achieved at a bebop session, and mass hysteria of Haitian voodoo dancers or Arab whirling dervishes. Drugs and their musical obligato, in New York and Cairo.

V: The Movies

A) Structure

1. Ownership : despite technical separation under recent law of movie production from theater ownership, basic monopoly persists. The independent movie-maker has a hard time getting his product before the public.

2. Censorship : Joe Breen, on behalf of the Catholic Church; disproportimate power of an organized minorityx like American Legion/

3. The Hollywood hierarchy : strange, fear-dominated social system resulting from bizarre shotgun-marriage between zillion-dollar business empire and a creative art.

B. The star system

1. Final incarnation of the Dream Romance first plugged on the printed page : here at last is the personalized private love object. For the boys we have two varieties : carnal (Grable, Marilyn Monroe) or maternal (Myrna Loy, Bergmann, Loretta Young), with a special aggressive matriarchal brand (Hepburn) for the masochists. For the girls, it pretty well boils down these days to the longed-for Tough Guy, to replace the Missing American Male.

2. Glorification of the type, to the detriment of the individual. Hollywood story conference extract :" For the girl, I see a Betty Grable type." De Mille's complaint about the uniformity of faces in Hollywood. Unhappy teen-ager in letter to Lonely Hearts column : "Although my friends say I look like Lana Turner, this boy is cold to me." Connection between this "standard-model" obsession and the "How-to-be-a-Success" articles and books.

C. Feature pictures:

1. High percentage of crime and toughie films--reinforcing through still another channel an emphasis already prominent in every medium so far examined. Direct sex scenes are verboten-but visible, planned and even "perfect" ~~murder~~ murder passes censorship.

2. "Romantic drama": vide the Collier's stories of an American where economic problems do not exist, everybody lives on Park Avenue and the kids are all adorable, carefree gamins. The pulp-fiction values are slicked up, but quite recognizable under their Hollywood tan.

3. Cowboy movies : where a man can feel he's a man--however rigidly stereotyped--and there are no bossy, complicated 20th-century women to deal with.

4. Serials for kiddies only...animated "comic" books. Gun-play and gore, hopped up in recent years by "space" stories, where the universe becomes merely a changed background for the familiar hokum.

5. The rest : spy-adventure, comedies, history as viewed from Sunsent Boulevard, adaptations of Broadway plays.

D) The private world of Sound Stage # 4 (admission 60 cents weekdays, 85 cents after 5:00 pm)

Hollywood, like Tin Pan Alley although less overtly, dwells in a niche apart, with its own special set of cliches that appear or attitudes that are implicit in virtually all its output, e.g. :

There's no such animal as a strike, a religious dispute, high cost of steak, megalomaniac Army general.

All horse trainers, doctors, judges, soldiers of fortune, private detectives, song writers, businessmen, gray-haired mothers are good.

College professors, Englishmen and most foreigners are rather ridiculous. Scientists are more likely to be downright dangerous.

Newspapermen are cute but probably drunk.

Waitresses ? Underpaid school teachers ? Cabbies, barbers, movie ushers ? Never heard of 'em--at least not as people you'd treat as more than incidental characters in a movie.

Also: youth is the only time of life that's worth a damn. And, people who read a lot are liable to be radical agitators (the good healthy movie hero may have an impressive shelf of titles visible behind his oak desk, but he's rarely caught reading a book). Equally quaint folklore can be adduced on marriage, minorities and other matters of current pertinence.

E) A glance, perhaps instructive, at some foreign films.

VI: Television

A) Impact on other media : its tendency to outmode and swallow up all the others, especially the movie audience. Movie-making, which somehow achieved an occasional free creative effort in Hollywood, now moves increasingly under the aegis of the advertising agencies. Radio's gains in serious music programming and in developing an essentially fresh dramatic form (by Corwin, Oholer et. al.) seem likely to be wiped out by the torrent of quickie-TV. Even the live theater, the least commercially dominated area of the drama, is not immune to the easily-available competition of TV.

B) General hack quality imposed by "need" for tremendous volume of material--based on assumption that no moment of potential transmission should be "wasted" (i.e. should fail to be used to reach a potential buyer). In large cities, existence of many channels all vying around the clock for the viewer's eye, intensifies "need" for churning out incessant flow of material. Consequent mass production--"packages" of 13 shows at a time--makes high standards impossible; and top-heavy production costs prevent payment for best writing talent. Not even the pulps are more afflicted by the stress on formula, on turning 'em out fast and cheap. Throwing tired old movies into the breach is hardly the answer.

C) Specific shows on TV

1) Murder, horror, suspense --achieving some new highs in graphic detail for the living room, TV being especially effective in close-up rather than long shot.

2) The audience-participation shows, panels, etc.; comparison with original radio versions.

3) Situation-comedy; the now-familiar values repeated, with some twists.

D) Effect on family life

It's impoverished--if not disintegrated. The precious after-dinner hours---the fragment of time left to the industrial-world family for knitting itself together--are mercilessly consumed by television. Group singing around the piano is replaced by mass flight to dream (or nightmare) worlds. Neighbors who used to drop in for a chat are now reduced to so many silent robot-like figures squatting before the 20th-century totem: the TV set.

E) Effect on children:

a) Space shows and bloody grotesqueries of radio and "comic" books now achieve a full vividness which needs only the crowning touch of color. These shows involve less travel and cost to produce than movies; also, at standard half-hour length of TV, more of them can be sawed out and served up.

b) Results of surveys : TV chews up time formerly devoted to sleep, homework, reading; its devastating effect on border-line reading students.

c) Medical testimony re emotional damages from space-horr

d) Proportion of constructive TV shows for children.

VII: Summary

a. Recurrent themes in mass communications media

1. Blood-and-thunder : starting in its mildest form in newspaper headlines; puffed up in pulps, pocket books, "comic" books; dramatized via radio homicides, brutal gangster pictures and bang-bang Westerns, and finally slaughter-on-TV-row.

2. Forbidden sex experience : the enticing bosom and shapely legs, particularly in mass publications, and mainly for men. Sex fantasies for the frustrated and timid.

3. Romantic dream world, for the girls: from the daily paper serials, through the slick and cheap magazines and "comics," past soap operas of "glamor" people and threadbare "dream" songs, to the climactic golden world of the movies.

4. Emergence of the female dominant, accompanied by the bumbling masochistic male : drift toward matriarchic concepts seen in daily comic strips, bitch-heroines books, radio "family" shows, pop songs, movie pin-up queens.

5. Cult of uniformity : creation of types, standards, models instead of people : fostered in popular magazine fiction and multiplied on air shows, movies, TV, with constantly narrowing range of characterization and subject matter.

6. Accompanying cult of authority : extraordinary power exerted by "experts" in newspaper columns and over the air; public embrace of half-baked books on how-to do practically anything.

7. Sub-themes : physical appearance is more important than behavior; material success is the key to happiness; youth is preferable to maturity; love is an infantile worshipful dream, directed toward dolls and queens on pedestals (if you're a boy) or toward a masterful two-fisted slugger (for girls).

B) Clear trend visible, and implications for our future:

1) The movement away from books--and now even from magazines--toward the undemanding delights of TV and the "comic" books; Fred Allen's forecast of a generation with "eyeballs as big as canteloupes and no brain at all."

2) Surveys, tests etc. reflecting the state of popular culture :

a. The fantastic ignorance of the recent Princeton freshman class as evidenced in an initial general exam; particularly their unawareness of the classics (this in a country where the barely literate Western pioneers loved to quote Shakespeare; and this among the presumed cream of our 18-year-olds).

b. The high proportion of failures in the simplest Army tests.

c. The performances of random citizens on radio and TV quiz shows--where the only safe questions to ask them are on popular tunes (let's not have anything complicated like "What's the capital of Belgium?" or "Who wrote the Iliad?")

3) The mounting public apathy toward the contents of mass communications :

a. High percentage of "no-opinion" vote in survey of TV preferences.

b. Docile acceptance of program changes involving real loss to public welfare--such as discontinuance of radio's "CBS Views The Press."

c. Fact that one of strongest protests against radio-pulp crime has come from...convicts now serving prison terms!

4) The demonstrated effects on children: psychiatric testimony and that of children themselves; increase (in 48 of 61 cities checked) in number and gravity of juvenile crimes, and teen-age drug addiction.

5) Helplessness of educators to combat situation : relative national expenditure on formal education, and on material transmitted by mass media; Sam Levenson's contrast between his $4,000 yearly as a teacher, and same sum weekly as a comedian; admissions by Hutchins and Rollins head that the teachers are outmanned and outgunned in this unequal contest.

6) Portrait of our conceivable future : a nation of passive polyps, with virtual disappearance of reading, conversation, even vigorous physical pursuits (we're all spectators now, watching the hired pros play ball; amateur sports are vanishing, as they did in the declining years of Rome). Not so long ago, 21st-century man was envisioned as being all head; it now seems that he's more likely to be all tail.

C) What to do about it

1. Grasp the situation. Begin applying critical judgment to it rather than swallowing it whole.

2. As regards publications, work toward decentralization of the dailies (witness example of the Cincinnatti Enquirer, purchased by its employes); see that "comic" books et. al. comply with mail laws, or demand better laws; bring public (PTA etc.) pressure against newsstands handling muck.

3. Radio is ~~xxxx~~ ostensibly subject to FCC regulation. Examine whether FCC is fulfilling responsibility delegated to it for protection of public interest.

4. For movies, ensure execution of anti-trust decrees; fight arbitrary censorship and support those who buck it.

5. TV remains biggest area where public still can act. Channels are officially defined as a national ~~xxxx~~ resource--as were radio bands until they were turned over to private users. Assignment of at least some channels to educational television is still possible--if enough people demand it. Let's stop issuing licenses indiscriminately, and reserve some for non-profit educational bodies.

6. Where no official action can be taken--as with popular songs--education, discussion, exposure of the facts are still possible. Views can be expressed, by individuals and organizations, to editors, publishers, producers, networks, sponsors.

Biographical note:

The writer is 39, a graduate of Cornell 1933, Phi Beta Kappa, with a broad background of experience in writing and mass communications. This includes important credits in the newspaper, magazine, radio, motion picture and television fields, as well as executive posts with the United States government (in political-propaganda intelligence) and the United Nations (in international publicity). A brief breakdown of this experience follows :

Press: Cover articles for the American Mercury in 1947 and 1948. Featured articles in the American Spectator (1936) and the New Republic (1947). Foreign correspondence from the Middle East for Overseas News Agency (1945-46). Several years with N.Y. Mirror as reporter, rewrite man and finally foreign news editor (1933-36, 1939-42).

Radio: Commentator over ABC network from Cairo, Jerusalem and Athens in 1945-46. Broadcasts on behalf of United Nations from Lake Success in 1947-48. Co-author of variety show, "The Voice of Young America," over Yankee network in 1940.

Motion pictures: solo screen plays of "The Squealer" and "The Green Cockatoo" for Alexander Korda in London (1937-38); co-author of original story, Universal-International's "Bedtime for Bonzo" (1951); additional dialogue for Walter Wanger's "History Is Made At Night" and "You Only Live Once." Author of U.S. ~~Army~~ Army Signal Corps documentaries "Strategic Air Command" (1952) and "The 1952 Olympics" (1953).

Television: Wrote script of CBS "Studio One" production, "A Chance for Happiness" (1951).

U.S. Government Intelligence : In 1942, joined U.S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service (now part of CIA) in Washington as News Editor, providing key war agencies with 24-hour coverage of material monitored from foreign radios. From 1944-46 was based in Cairo as Balkan-Middle East Chief of FBIS, supervising staff of 108; later became Acting Chief of Publications for FBIS in Washington.

United Nations: Was Director of Information for the worldwide United Nations Appeal for Children, creating basic publicity material in all media and adapting this to the needs of the 43 participating countries (1948-49); also preparing Appeal speeches, statements etc. for leading UN figures.

Miscellaneous data: Have good command of French, fair Spanish, rusty German. Have traveled in Western Europe, the Arab countries and Israel, Greece, Turkey, Mexico and Canada. Have lectured on current affairs and mass media in New York, Washington and Cairo, and have had songs published in New York and London.

All of the foregoing can, of course, be documented.

An initial (far from complete) bibliography of books, articles, etc. to be explored or re-explored:

The "Freedom of the Press" survey of several years ago

Report on national reading by American Book Publishers' Council

Morris Ernst on free press and radio
"Love and Death" : G. Legman
"Radio, Television and Society" : Charles A. Siepmann

House Sub-Committee report (1952) on radio and television

FCC surveys and analyses

New York State Regents' Report on Educational Television

"Who's Listening" : "Fortune" article on radio

John Crosby's essays (collected) on radio and TV

New Yorker series on soap opera

"The Hollywood Hallucination" : Parker Tyler

"Hollywood, the Dream Factory": Hortense Powdermaker

"Movies, a Psychological Study": Wolfenstein & Leites
"The Mechanical Bride" : H. McLuhan
"Not So Long Ago": Lloyd Morris
"The American Mind": Henry Steele Commager

Personal sources:

Persons known to me as friends or past associates, who are in a position to provide authoritative information in various fields, include:

Chester Bowles

Dr. Rowland Leigh and Llewelyn White, editors of "Freedom of the Press"

Dean Carl W. Ackerman, Columbia School of Journalism

James Bishop, former chief editor of Fawcett pocket books

G. Legman, author of "Love and Death"

Gerold Frank, associate editor of "Coronet" magazine

Grace Jackson, associate editor of "True Confessions"

David and Rosemarie Scherman, former "Life" photographer-writers

Joel Irwin, promotion manager, Cincinnatti Enquirer

George Clarke, former city editor, N.Y. Mirror

Edward R. Murrow, radio-TV commentator (CBS)

Martin Agronsky, radio commentator (ABC)

Robert Green, radio author

Judith Freed, NBC script department

Worthington Miner, NBC television producer

Jacob L. Holtzmann, chairman of N.Y. State Regents' Committee on Educational Television

Sheilah Graham, Hollywood columnist and fan magazine writer

Budd Schulberg, novelist

Daniel Fuchs, screen writer

Edmund Goulding, motion picture director

Fritz Lang and William K. Howard , movie directors

Bud Green, Milton Ager, Lee David--pop song writers.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas

###

Berkman, Ed. D.

EDWARD B. BERKMAN
44 East 74th St., New York
July 17, 1952

Dear Ed,

There is a quaint paradox in the Republican camp which may have already engaged your attention. The great scream there is for "unity"--but unity is the one thing Eisenhower's candidacy cannot survive.

Ike's two big assets--his folksy charm and his military prestige--have nothing whatever to do with the Republican Party. Left to himself, Eisenhower might pull in a large ration of independent votes. But how many middle-grounders, eager though they may be for a change in Washington, are equally eager to sign up with McCarthy, Hoover, Dirksen and MacArthur?

The arithmetic of the situation seems to me inescapable. The country is still predominantly Democratic. As front-runner for the die-hard Republicans, and even assuming he can enlist the embittered Taftites (which is by no means certain), the best Eisenhower can hope to get is the Dewey vote of 1948--which, as I recall, was not enough.

Ike's alternative would have been to cut loose entirely from the Taft wing, blast reaction on the Right and corruption on the Left, and make a bold bid for two-party backing from all the people. That way, he'd have had at least a theoretical chance.

As matters stand, a smart Democratic campaign can nail Ike right to the Republican wall --where he seems by instinct to want to stand anyway. He should be forced publicly to embrace--or publicly to repudiate--the bums in the Party. He won't be comfortable in this; and once he starts squirming, he can be smoked out on all the touchy issues on which the Republicans have taken a 1912 stand or no stand whatever. As for the assertion that Ike's inexperience will be cancelled out by his genius for selecting brilliant aides, the Democrats will have to make clear where his backing comes from and where his obligations consequently rest--with the Eastern money people.

The Democrats will presumably (??) have enough sense to nominate an aggressive campaigner who can carry the fight to Eisenhower, going all-out on the issues without equivocation. Nomination of a straddler would be fatal; Ike with his TV-proof personality could out-straddle anyone foolish enough to oppose him at this level.

But basically the Democrats can't, or shouldn't miss (they said that about the Dodgers last year too).

Now that all the possibilities have been outlined to you, ha-ha, you can take the week off and enjoy the Pearl of the Occident, also ha-ha.

Hasta September -

Ed Berkman

P.S. :Ernie Martin and I are working on the greatest idea we've had since the "great idea" we had two days ago.

Bessie, Simon Michael

Simon Michael Bessie
178 Sullivan Street
New York 12, N. Y.

April 16, 1952

Dear Ed —

Here's another Information Sheet on the Sanborn Award. I think it explains all. Everything looks fine and nominations are just about in. No Award nothing should be really sorry.

Yours,

Michael

no answer

THE LAUTERBACH AWARD

The Lauterbach Award is an annual prize to a person who has, by his writings made a substantial contribution in the field of civil liberties during the previous year.

The Award has been founded in memory of Richard E. Lauterbach, who died of poliomyelitis in 1950 at the age of 36. Dick Lauterbach dedicated himself to the fight for civil liberties; he worked especially hard to counter what he used to call "the climate of censorship" in the U. S. -- the growing pressure for conformity, exemplified by indirect forms of censorship in the arts, by the phenomenon of blacklisting in employment, and by the ruin of careers by unsupported charges on the part of irresponsible Congressmen and journalists. In everything he did -- as an editor of Life, '48, and the New York Star; in his books and articles; in public speeches across the country; through the Council of the Authors' Guild and through the Censorship Committee of the Authors' League -- he fought for human understanding and for the rights of free men.

The Lauterbach Award has been established to perpetuate the memory of Dick Lauterbach's contribution to civil liberties, and to encourage others who work toward the same ends.

The Opportunity

There is no similar award in the field of civil liberties. The Lauterbach Award will be a large one. Preliminary pledges indicate that the prize will be at least $1,000 a year and maybe quite a bit more. Such a large award, in such a cause, will claim wide publicity. An ever-enlarging group of people will participate in the annual process of the Award. Indeed, the Lauterbach Award promises to have from the outset a very real influence in a very urgent area -- and its importance will unquestionably increase as time passes. There has been no other opportunity in recent years to contribute funds for this specific end.

The Selection of Recipients

The Award will be announced in the spring of each year. Its recipient will be chosen by a mail ballot of the entire membership of the Authors' Guild of the Authors' League of America, Inc. For those who are not familiar with it, the Authors' Guild is an organization of professional writers in the book and magazine fields, with a membership of about 3,000, including most of the established "name" writers of the country and a host of younger hopefuls. It concerns itself with the economic and artistic interests and aims of the writing profession, and has been responsible over a period of years for winning and consolidating, as standard contractual and editorial practice, great gains for American writers. Dick Lauterbach was on the Council of the Guild when he died.

The funds for the Award will be provided by individual contributions to the Lauterbach Award, Inc., a non-profit corporation. The Award will be administered by the Authors' Guild.

Suggestions for the recipient of the Award will be solicited each year before February 1 from all those who have contributed funds to the Award.

During February of each year a committee consisting of four members of the Authors' Guild Council and one member of the Board of Directors of the Lauterbach Award, Inc., will nominate at least two and probably four or five candidates for the Award. Those nominations will be submitted in March to a mail ballot of the Authors' Guild membership, which will elect the recipient.

The definition of the Award has been kept purposely broad. It might be given for a novel, an article, a poem, an editorial, a broadcast, a judge's decision, a letter. Primarily, however, the Award is aimed at Dick Lauterbach's colleagues: professional writers. The largest organization of book and magazine writers in the country will take part each year in the selection of the prize winner.

Continuing Participation

In order to stimulate continuing interest and participation in the work of the Award, the contributions are not being solicited on the ordinary endowment basis, but instead on the basis of 10-year pledges. Each person is asked to pledge himself to make the same contribution annually. He will be billed each year for his pledge and asked for suggestions for nominees for the Award. Thus, instead of giving $500 to an endowment now, a contributor would pledge to give, and would be billed for, $50 a year for 10 years; instead of giving $100 now, he would pledge $10 a year; instead of $50 now, he would pledge $5 a year; instead of $20 now, he would pledge $2 a year.

There are three main reasons why this 10-year-pledge plan has been adopted. The first two are practical reasons. For one thing, it makes possible a large award at once without raising a prohibitively large endowment at once, and an individual, who might not be able to contemplate giving a large sum now, might be able to contemplate giving a tenth of that sum each year. Secondly, 10-year pledges will give the corporation, which must stand back of the Award, a clear idea of how big an award it can give over the years, and will therefore give the Award itself stability and surety.

The third reason is by far the most important. The principal purpose of the establishment of this Award is to get people thinking -- and if possible to keep them thinking -- about the continuing defense of civil liberties in America. The pledge to contribute for 10 years is a serious pledge to participate in that continuing fight for a long time. And by putting thought each year into suggestions for recipients for the Award, the contributor would maintain at least a minimal involvement of something more than cash in that fight.

If a donor prefers to make his entire 10-year contribution now, he can, of course, do so. Some, who will feel unsure about their capacity to fulfill a 10-year commitment, may want to make a contribution now and merely indicate an intention to renew the donation in coming years. Space is left on the attached pledge slip for this possibility. For the three reasons given above, however, contributors are asked to make a 10-year pledge if they possibly can.

The Lauterbach Award, Inc.

Directors of the Lauterbach Award, Inc., are Mrs. Richard E. Lauterbach; Joseph Barnes, editor at Simon and Schuster, who was a colleague of Lauterbach

at the New York Star; Simon M. Bessie, editor at Harper & Brothers, who attended DeWitt Clinton High School with Lauterbach; Stephen Fischer, of United Productions of America, who was a Nieman Fellow with Lauterbach; Dennis Flanagan, editor of Scientific American, who worked with Lauterbach at Life; David Fredenthal, painter, and John Hersey, writer, who were colleagues of Lauterbach at Life and '48; Mary Painter, of the New Yorker staff, who was Lauterbach's assistant at '48 and the Star; and Budd Schulberg, writer, who attended Dartmouth College with Lauterbach.

Pledges, the first annual contribution, and suggestions for the recipient of the Lauterbach Award for 1951, are now being solicited. They should be sent to Lauterbach Award, Inc., Room 507, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y. Use the slip below.

I will contribute $ _____ a year for ten years to the Lauterbach Award.

I prefer to donate the entire ten-year sum now, and enclose $_____.

I enclose $_____ for this year. I intend to renew this donation, or better it, in following years.

I suggest _____, who wrote

_____,

as a candidate for the Lauterbach Award for 1951.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

_____

Checks should be made out to Lauterbach Award, Inc. Enclose your contribution for this year with this slip and mail to Lauterbach Award, Inc., Room 507, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Bessie, Simon

April 11, 1952

Dear Mike:

I dredged up your note of January 29 about the Lautarbach Award, but the enclosure is missing. What should I do?

As ever yours,

Mr. Simon Michael Bessie
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33 Street
New York 16, New York

SIMON MICHAEL BESSIE

29 January 1952

Dear Janet and Ed—

You may already have heard of the Sauterbach Award which a group of Rick's friends have established in his memory. Because I believe you will be interested in it, I'm sending you an information sheet which I trust answers all your questions about it. I hope you will contribute and send in a suggestion for the first recipient.

Best wishes,

Michael

Biddle, Margar

November 25, 1952

Dear Margaret:

Here's the dope on the Overseas Press Club Memorial Fund which I mentioned to you the other night. I will be writing you later about Petr Zenkl.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Thompson Biddle
11 East 73rd Street
New York, New York

Biddle Margaret

14, RUE LAS-CASES. VIIe
SOLFÉRINO 84-52

Paris, August 6th, 1951.

Dear Ed -

attached

I have suggested that the HAUTES ETUDES AMERICAINES send you a few numbers of their News Letter, which in my opinion is a very objective and interesting publication here in France.

I would be extremely glad if you would drop me just a line from time to time, letting me know what you think of the information, and if it covers the different European subjects in which you, yourself, are interested. Any comments, good or bad, will be gratefully received.

All the best -
Affectionately
Margaret Biddle

CENTRE DES HAUTES
ÉTUDES AMÉRICAINES
PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICE
179, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN
- PARIS -

EUROPEAN NEWS LETTER

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir :

Perhaps you are not yet familiar with the Centre des Hautes Etudes Américaines which has been functioning in Paris for some years now.

It is today one of the most important European associations of its kind. It brings together the most distinguished figures in the fields of economics, politics and higher education.

General Weygand, who was next in command to Marshal Foch during the first world war, is our president.

Our aim is to establish a liason between the political and economic leaders throughout the world by keeping them precisely informed and up-to-date. Our service of international information ranks today as one of the best in Europe.

We are beginning the publication of a news letter especially for the United States. Each week it will inform you to the reactions to world events of the old European countries. It will give you confidential and precise information on the economic and political situations in each country. In addition once a month the weekly letter will be signed by a leading French personality, industrialist, statesman, military figure or university professor who will talk to his American friends about the problems with which he is familiar and will inform them of his personal opinion on these matters.

You will find enclosed here a copy.

We are publishing this news letter in reply to the demand of important American figures who have been in Europe and don't wish to lose the profit of what they have seen and understood here.

Because of the position you hold, it would be to your advantage to subscribe to our service which would be sent to you from Paris by air mail every week. Our service is restricted to a very small number of selected personalities, and you will, therefore, be the first informed and in the best position to decide upon your opinion.

The subscription price is $5 for three months ans $18 a year. Send along your check. In subscribing you will become a member of our association including the leading figures in the European world.

We hope to receive a reply from you in the very near future.

Sincerely,

H.E.A.

Bidwell, Percy W.

March 19, 1953

Dear Mr. Bidwell:

Thank you for your letter of February 6. I know Professor Arno Huth and know something of his previous work, but I cannot make an intelligent comment concerning his ability to carry out productive research without seeing at least a digest of what it is he proposes to do.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Percy W. Bidwell
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
The Harold Pratt House
58 East 68th Street
New York 21, New York

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

February 6, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Arno G. Huth, Professor at the New School for Social Research in New York, has applied for one of the Carnegie research fellowships recently established at the Council and has given your name as reference.

Will you be good enough to give me your opinion of Professor Huth, particularly with respect to his ability to carry on productive research, making the best use of the facilities which the Council affords.

In the enclosed announcement you will find a description of the fellowships and an indication of our requirements.

Sincerely yours,

Percy W. Bidwell
DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

March 31, 1952

Dear Alex:

I very seldom do this sort of thing, but an old friend of mine, Martha Biehle, is coming to Europe and I have told her to call you. To quote her letter:

> I have accepted an assignment for six months with the American Friends Service Committee in Western Europe. I will help the Friends organize a seminar or conference near Montreux on Lake Geneva in August. The Friends are inviting to the conference a group of young diplomats, members of foreign offices and other governmental divisions, and from the staff of intergovernmental agencies, hoping that in a period of approximately two weeks of off-the-record informal discussion, these men may gain a broader knowledge of the causes of antagonism between governments and the sources of cooperation. This will not be a political gathering. The discussion will center around new approaches to international communication and the attitudes of people in different countries to one another. The Friends will probably introduce material such as that found in the UNESCO current study on stereotypes and the results of consultations on mediation as used by labor leaders and its applicability to international negotiations.....They want me to go immediately to Western Europe to try to locate the participants in the conference, about 25 or 30 men and women between 30 and 40-45 years of age.

I will be most grateful for whatever help or advice you can give her.

Best regards,

Mr. Alexander Kendrick
PIO-HQ-MIP
APO 777
%Postmaster, New York

March 31, 1952

Dear Dick:

I very seldom do this sort of thing, but an old friend of mine, Martha Biehle, is coming to Europe and I have told her to call you. To quote her letter:

> I have accepted an assignment for six months with the American Friends Service Committee in Western Europe. I will help the Friends organize a seminar or conference near Montreux on Lake Geneva in August. The Friends are inviting to the conference a group of young diplomats, members of foreign offices and other governmental divisions, and from the staff of intergovernmental agencies, hoping that in a period of approximately two weeks of off-the-record informal discussion, these men may gain a broader knowledge of the causes of antagonism between governments and the sources of cooperation. This will not be a political gathering. Its discussion will center around new approaches to international cooperation and the attitudes of people in different countries to one another. The Friends will probably introduce material such as that found in the UNESCO current study on stereotypes and the results of consultations on mediation as used by labor leaders and its applicability to international negotiations.....They want me to go immediately to Western Europe to try to locate the participants in the conference, about 25 or 30 men and women between 30 and 40-45 years of age.

I will be most grateful for whatever help or advice you can give her.

Best regards,

Mr. Richard Hottelet
CBS Radio Division
HHGCO, Bonn
APO 80, New York

March 31, 1952

Dear Dave:

I very seldom do this sort of thing, but an old friend of mine, Martha Biehle, is coming to Europe and I have told her to call you. To quote her letter:

> I have accepted an assignment for six months with the American Friends Service Committee in Western Europe. I will help the Friends organize a seminar or conference near Montreux on Lake Geneva in August. The Friends are inviting to the conference a group of young diplomats, members of foreign offices and other governmental divisions, and from the staff of intergovernmental agencies, hoping that in a period of approximately two weeks of off-the-record informal discussion, these men may gain a broader knowledge of the causes of antagonism between governments and the sources of cooperation. This will not be a political gathering. Its discussion will center around new approaches to international cooperation and the attitudes of people in different countries to one another. The [illegible] will probably introduce material [illegible] that found in the UNESCO current study on stereotypes and the results of consultations on mediation as used by labor leaders and its applicability to international negotiations.....They want me to go immediately to Western Europe to try to locate the participants in the conference, about 25 or 30 men and women between 30 and 40-45 years of age.

I will be most grateful for whatever help or advice you can give her.

Best regards,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
CBS Inc.
21, Rue de Berri
Paris 8e, France

: INOREFUG-WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE: MICHIGAN 8000

UNITED STATES OFFICE
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
(GENEVA, SWITZERLAND)

Martha Riehle

14 March 1952

SUITE 819
1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

PERSONAL

Yes
Drill see
3/20/52

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Several times recently on trips to New York I have dropped in at your office on the chance of seeing you but without success. Now I am hoping that I will be able to talk to you on either Thursday or Friday of next week, March 20 or 21, before I leave on the AMERICA on Friday afternoon for six months in Europe. I am eager to see you and also to get your advice on a project which I have undertaken for the spring and summer.

As I have told you, my job with the IRO ends today, and since I do not have a long term job for next winter, I have accepted an assignment for six months with the American Friends Service Committee in Western Europe. I will help the Friends organize a seminar or conference near Montreux on Lake Geneva in August. The Friends are inviting to the conference a group of young diplomats, members of foreign offices and other governmental divisions, and from the staff of intergovernmental agencies, hoping that in a period of approximately two weeks of off-the-record informal discussion, these men may gain a broader knowledge of the causes of antagonism between governments and the sources of cooperation. This will not be a political gathering. Its discussion will center around new approaches to international cooperation and the attitudes of people in different countries to one another. The Friends will probably introduce material such as that found in the UNESCO current study on stereotypes and the results of consultations on mediation as used by labor leaders and its applicability to international negotiations.

The officers of the American Friends Service Committee in the United States are holding consultations here with members of the Embassies and the U.N. about this gathering. They want me to go immediately to Western Europe to try to locate the participants in the conference, about 25 or 30 men and women between 30 and 40-45 years of age. B

May I have your help in suggestions of people whom I should consult while in Western Europe? I need potential participants among the younger people and also some of the top officials in government in each country who would be sympathetic to this project and who might help us locate junior officers for it.

I will arrive in New York either late Wednesday or early Thursday, and will call your office on Thursday to see if I can see you some time that day or Friday morning.

With warm regards to you and Janet.

Sincerely yours,

Martha

Martha H. Biehle
Chief, Division of Operations
U.S. Office, IRO

MHB/gb

1610 Park Road N.W.
Washington 10, D.C.
7 September 1951

Biehle
martha

Dear Ed,

I am coming to you for some help and suggestions. Very soon I expect my present job with the International Refugee Organization to come to an abrupt end. Although there have been numerous false alarms in the past, I think this time the end is really in sight, since we are running out of money very rapidly and no one sees any new contributions. There is a possibility that the 10,000,000 dollars which is in both the House and Senate appropriations for ECA and which is marked for use in establishing a migration agency to help relieve the situation of overcrowded countries with surplus populations. There is doubt in the minds of many people, however, whether this new agency can really be established in time to rescue the remnants of the IRO machinery and staff. In any case, it is not at all clear that there would be an interesting post in the new agency for me.

May continue past of IRO operation.

For your information about what I have been involved in doing in the past few years, I am enclosing a memorandum about my education and experience. This is rather detailed because, since I am not an expert in any field, I have to tell my friends what I have been doing so they can judge what I may be capable of doing in the future.

It is my own judgment that I am most successful at operational tasks. I like to get jobs done. I have had some success at working with Committees and Boards, and in persuading people to undertake new ideas and get into action on behalf of causes. It has been my great good fortune to work in many pioneer projects and I want always to remain on the pioneer edge of thought and action. That is much more important to me than the amount of my salary, or the location of the job. Also I am sure I work most effectively in a job which is flexible in definition, and which gives me some independence in action. For this reason I am not very much interested in a government job, although I am exploring the possibilities of ECA and Technical Assistance.

It has occurred to me that there might be some point at which my talents, whatever they may be, could be used to help the Ford Foundation. I admire the adventurous spirit behind its grants, and its willingness to take some risks in behalf of democracy. By the way, I am deeply concerned with helping to maintain the processes of freedom and democracy, and if you think of some place where I can do that, please let me know! I am also very deeply interested in the future of the Protestant Church in the U.S. and also in the World, and am inquiring about possibilities there.

During my work in behalf of refugees I have done a fair amount of speaking and participating in conferences, all of which seems to have been well received.

I am writing to Kenneth Holland, and will try to see him when in New York on Sept. 11 and 12, about their expanding program at the Institute. Possibly work there on the exchange scholarship program would be interesting for a while.

Any suggestions you can make will be appreciated. If you know someone in the Ford Foundation who would be willing to interview me I would be grateful for an introducation.

I hope you and Janet and Casey have had a fine summer, and return to the winter's strenuous work in good health and spirits. It is always reassuring to hear your voice again with the evening news. I am sure you cannot possibly know what a magnificent contribution you make every day to the cause of democracy and the preservation of freedom in this curtailed world. You are one of my major satisfactions in life.

With affectionate regards to you and Janet,

Martha

I hope you have no objections to my including your name as a personal reference. M.

STATEMENT OF EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

MARTHA H. BIEHLE

Home Address:	1610 Park Road N.W., Apt. 523, Washington 10, D.C.
Telephone:	COlumbia 4607
Business Address:	1346 Connecticut Ave., Room 826, Washington 6, D.C.
Telephone:	MIchigan 8000
Date of Birth:	31 January 1906
Place of Birth:	St. Louis, Missouri
Nationality:	Citizen of U.S.A.
Marital Status:	Single
Religion:	Protestant (Baptist - Member of Riverside Church, N.Y.C.)

EDUCATION

High School: Grover Cleveland High School, St. Louis, Missouri

College and University: Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. - B.A. 1928
Major field: English Literature
Minor fields: Philosophy, History

Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
M.A. 1937 - in Educational Sociology
About 30 semester hours of additional graduate study in Psychology and Personnel Administration

Other: New School for Social Research, New York, N.Y.
Miscellaneous courses

Languages: French, fair knowledge; Spanish, a little.

Honors: Elected Fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, 1935

EXPERIENCE
(Listed in Reverse Order)

Present Position: - Chief, Division of Operations, U.S. Office, International Refugee Organization, 1346 Connecticut Ave., Washington 25, D.C.

References: Maj. Gen. W.A. Wood, Jr. (U.S. Army Ret'rd), Chief, U.S. Office, I.R.O.

Description of Job: The IRO is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. As Chief of the Division of Operations in the U.S. Office, my responsibilities have included: all IRO resettlement problems in the U.S. (including mass and individual case resettlement, and negotiations for placement of refugees with special handicaps or professional training); liaison and negotiations with American voluntary agencies aiding DPs and refugees, including administration of special financial grants; liaison and cooperation with U.S. Government agencies (including Department of State, Displaced Persons Commission, Immigration and Naturali-

mation Service, etc.); liaison with United Nations and representation of IRO in meetings of UN Committees and the Economic and Social Council; frequent public relations activities (speeches, conferences); promotion of special projects on behalf of refugees; tracing of missing relatives of refugees; answering inquiries.

Positions Previously Held: (For job descriptions, see attached sheet)

1. 15 June 1944 - 30 June 1947: American Resident Representatives, Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, Washington, D.C.

References: Sir Herbert Emerson, KCSI, Director, London England
Address: Sevenoaks, Kent, England
Mr. Patrick Murphy Malin, Vice Director, ICGR

2. 1 July 1943 - 15 June 1944: Assistant Dean, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna.

References: Dr. John W. Mason, President
Mrs. Frances Blanshard, Dean

3. 1 July 1938 - 30 June 1943: Executive Director, National Council on Religion in Higher Education, New York, N.Y.

References: Mr. Patrick Murphy Malin, President (at that time)
Dr. Victor L. Butterfield, President (at present time)

4. 1 Sept. 1934 - 30 June 1938: Financial Secretary of Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont, and Executive Secretary, Bennington School of the Dance, Bennington, Vermont. (In charge of the New York City office of the College.)

References: Dr. Robert Devore Leigh, President, Bennington College
Miss Mary Josephine Shelly, Administrative Director, Bennington School of the Dance

5. Oct. 1932 - Sept. 1934: Secretary to the Treasurer, Bennington College, Bennington, Vt. (In New York City office)

References: Dr. Robert Devore Leigh, President, Bennington College

6. Oct. 1932 - July 1933 (Part-time): Director of Worship Programs, The Riverside Guild (organization of 400 young men and women), The Riverside Church, New York, N.Y.

References: Dr. C. Ivar Hellstrom, Minister in Charge of Religious Education, The Riverside Church, New York, N.Y.

7. Sept. 1930 - Sept. 1932: Secretary and Assistant to the Headmistress, The Spence School (for girls), New York, N.Y.

References: Mrs. Harvey Nathaniel Davis, Headmistress (at that time)

8. Sept. 1928 - Sept. 1930 (volunteer; no salary): Vice-President and Executive Secretary, National Student Federation of America, New York, N.Y.

References: Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting Co., New York, N.Y.
Mr. Chester S. Williams, U.S. Delegation to the UN, New York, N.Y.

3)

TRAVEL

Throughout the United States; in Canada; to Bermuda.

European Travel: -

Three recreational summer tours, 2 months each, in 1928, 1929, 1938 to:
England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium.

Trips on refugee business for UNRR and IRO in 1945, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950 to:
England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy.

REFERENCES

Maj. Gen. W. A. Wood, Jr., (U.S. Army Ret'rd), Westchester Apartments, 4000 Cathedral Ave., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Patrick Murphy Malin, Director, American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting Company, 485 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dr. C. Ivar Mellstrom, Minister, The Riverside Church, 490 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.

Dr. John W. Nason, President, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna.

Dr. Victor L. Butterfield, President, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Minister Emeritus, The Riverside Church, New York, N.Y.

Mr. George L. Warren, Adviser on Refugees, U.S. Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Col. Mary Josephine Shelly, Director, WAF, Department of Defense, Washington 25, D.C.

Dr. George Henry Smith, Chief, Division of Information and Publications, U.S. Office of Education, Washington 25, D.C.

Mrs. Harvey Nathaniel Davis, C/o Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey

Mr. Arthur Greenleigh, Executive Director, United Service to New Americans, 15 Park Row, New York, N.Y.

Miss Charlotte Owen, American Council of Voluntary Agencies, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. (Executive Secretary)

Mr. Philip M. Burnett, 7212 Ramsgate Road, Wood Acres, Washington, D.C. (U.S. Department of State)

4)

MARTHA H. BUSHEE

Supplementary Information

Description of Jobs Listed in Preceding Pages:

1. American Resident Representative, Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, Washington, D.C. - In charge of the American office of the IGCR whose Headquarters were in London, England. Responsible for all liaison and negotiations with U.S. voluntary agencies aiding DPs and refugees; liaison with U.S. Government (especially Department of State) and with UNRRA on refugee matters; individual migration cases; selection, orientation and processing of personnel for small European field staff and for resettlement missions to negotiate with South American governments; general charge of administration of office including a) selection, orientation & supervision of local staff, b) all finances including salary & travel payments for overseas and local staff, and payments of grants to voluntary agencies; c) records & files, d) local & overseas travel arrangements. All public relations in U.S. (speeches, conferences, preparation of biweekly bulletin of information to agencies, occasional press conversations.)

2. Assistant Dean, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna. - Counseling of students on personal, educational and social matters; close cooperation with student groups on social-recreational programs and matters of student government; assistance to dean on awarding of scholarships; in charge of matters pertaining to student dormitory assignments; resident head of dormitory of 225 women students.

3. Executive Director, National Council on Religion in Higher Education, N.Y.C. - Complete responsibility under the Board of Directors and in cooperation with the Fellows of the National Council for administration of the program which included: selection of highly qualified graduate students for fellowship awards; administration of the financial grants; counseling of fellowship recipients on plans for advanced graduate study; organization of annual conference of members; money-raising; participation in educational and religious conferences; visiting colleges in all parts of the country. (Address of NCRHE in 1951 is: 400 Prospect Street, New Haven, Conn.)

4.a) Financial Secretary of Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont - In charge of the New York City office of the College, cooperating with the Board of Trustees on public relations and money-raising, organization of musical benefit programs in Carnegie Hall and Town Hall, N.Y.C., and of educational conferences and publicity meetings in New York and Boston.

b) Executive Secretary, Bennington School of the Dance, Bennington, Vermont - One of three administrative officers entirely responsible for development, promotion and administration of summer school of Bennington College in modern dance and music in relation to dance. Included preparation of publicity, admission of students, correspondence, control of receipts and expenditures, relations with faculty and students, administrative details of productions (tickets, publicity, etc.)

5. Secretary to the Treasurer, Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont - First as half-time clerk-typist and then as full-time secretary, assisted the Treasurer in the New York City office in money raising, record keeping, organization of conferences and publicity meetings.

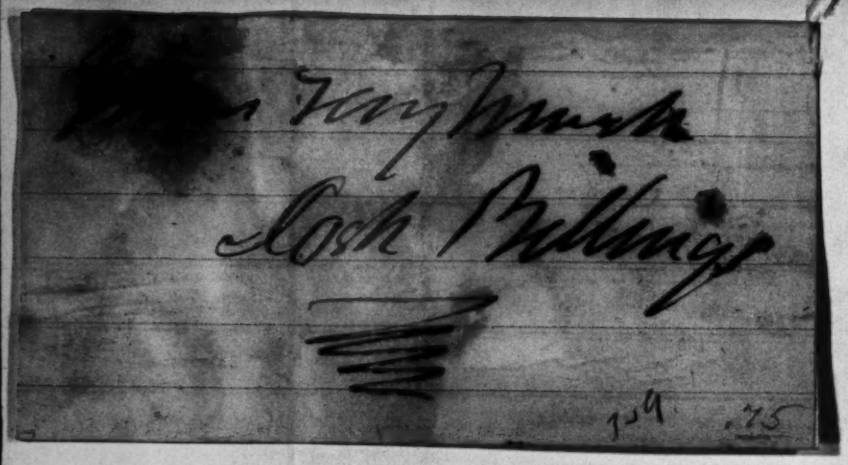
6. Director of Worship Programs, Riverside Guild, Riverside Church, New York, N.Y. - Half-time work in charge of selection, organization, writing and production of programs of worship, religious drama, music, speakers series, etc., for Sunday evening programs for an organization of 400 young men and women.

5)

7. Secretary and Assistant to the Headmistress, Spence School (for Girls), 22 East 91st Street, New York, N.Y. - Shorthand, typing, contacts with faculty, students, parents and visitors.

8. Vice-President and Executive Secretary, National Student Federation of America, 218 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. (organization was terminated about 15 yrs. ago) As a volunteer and elected by the student members of NSFA, established and developed a national headquarters in New York City and administered the NSFA program including: organization of annual national college student conferences; cooperation with national student committees on problems of curriculum, discipline, self-help, fraternities, international relations, etc.; recruited and organized tours of U.S. students to Europe in cooperation with European student organizations; organized tours in U.S. of students from Europe and South Africa; handled all arrangements (correspondence, schedule, travel arrangements) for tours to U.S. colleges of debating teams from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, from the National Union of Students of Great Britain, and from New Zealand Universities; issued weekly news bulletins to 400 colleges and universities; organized radio broadcast series; visited and gave speeches in many colleges and universities throughout U.S.; represented NSFA at conferences of the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants in Paris in 1928 and, as leader of the American delegation of students, in Budapest in 1929.

7 Sept. 1944
M.E.A.



Billings

Memorandum from Joseph Katz

Dear Ed -

Here's a little souvenir of our old friend, Josh Billings. I thought you might like to have it.

Yours very much -

May 24th

Blake, G. Hamilton

FOOTE, CONE & BELDING
Advertising

247 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17

September 3, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed herewith is an idea suggesting that should the "See it Now" program occasionally call for editorial change of pace from world-shaking topics and political hubbub, they might take their audience on a television holiday-sight-seeing tour of New York City. To my knowledge this subject has never been covered on television although other media, such as magazines and motion pictures, have been highly successful with their pictorial coverage of this city.

With further regard to the "See it Now" program, you mentioned during our talk in July that the possibility of adding to the staff might come under consideration at this time. If this is the case, may I reiterate my interest in joining the group in the capacity of a field contact man and reporter. I believe I could bring to such a job the necessary training required to successfully gain the cooperation of both the photographer and other technicians assigned to a project plus the cooperation of the all important party whose person or property is being utilized.

Last week Mr. Mickelson and I discussed my qualifications for such work and I have sent off to him a letter containing a brief outline of my personal and business background. Should you deem it necessary, perhaps he would make this material available to you.

I hope you found your vacation in the Northwest most enjoyable and had great success with the logging sequence which you had hoped to photograph.

Thank you in advance for considering the attached "sight-seeing" proposal and you may be sure that any consideration given my application will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

G. Hamilton Blake

Camera-Eye Sight-Seeing Tour of New York

There are probably over one hundred million people in the United States who never have or never will visit New York City. Perhaps some of these people, plus the eight million inhabitants who work and live in Manhattan but haven't "found" the time to take a good look at it, would enjoy a "guided tour" courtesy of the "See it Now" cameras.

Such a tour might logically start at the Empire State Building. Although this building towering above the other skyscrapers, is familiar to nearly everyone pictorially and to New Yorkers actually, most people are unfamiliar with the fabulous panoramic view offered from its observation roof. Certainly, very few people have had the exciting experience of looking down the sheer wall of this twelve hundred and fifty foot edifice to the crawling crowds in the street below.

From the Empire State Building the camera might move downtown to the Lower East Side for a quick look at China Town or the Al Smith slum clearance project, where a new, four-room apartment can be had for as little as $24 a month. Then up to the Bowery where "No Clearance" is the byword. Here the viewing audience might experience a paradoxical sense of cold guilt that such human suffering still exists in this day and this country mixed with a sense of personal well-being that their lot in life, difficult as it often seems, never reaches this extreme stage of degradation.

On the way for a river view of the United Nations building, the camera might stop for a walk across the Brooklyn Bridge. Although hundreds of thousands of people ride across this bridge every day, they can't possibly appreciate the magnificence of this old structure until they've walked over it enjoying both its beauty and the swirling activity below it and on all sides.

After viewing the United Nations building the camera might move uptown for a look into the Bronx Zoo or the Cloisters with its Sunday afternoon concerts of ancient Oriental music. Then travel a little downtown on the West Side for a few shots of the George Washington Bridge and beautiful Riverside Church, from where the camera might chance alienating its southern audience by taking a quick peak across the street at Grant's Tomb.

A little atmosphere of the commercial guided tour might be added to such a sequence by having the cameras move along with a regular sight-seeing bus and allowing the bus barker to supply a portion of the audio material. These men, in the tradition of barkers of all ages and events, have a lingo all their own which, if not too informative, is generally amusing.

I have mentioned here only a few interesting points which could be used in such a show. Many objects, both large and small, have been neglected but, no matter what monuments or parts of the city might ultimately be chosen, it would seem that with imaginative camera work they could appear both new and interesting to the viewing audience.

Blake, G. Hamilton

FOOTE, CONE & BELDING

Advertising

247 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17

June 11, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Friday, June 13th, I leave for the Northwest and, as you suggested, I am sending this note to let you know where and for how long I'll be in these parts.

First, let me express belated but, nevertheless, sincere thanks for the time you took to chat with me the other day. It was very much appreciated. I'd hoped to have something to report on Mr. Mickelson's reception to the idea of bringing an exceptional teacher to the T.V. audience, but to date he has been too busy to see me. This is certainly understandable with all the scurrying Eisenhower's return must have caused in his department.

Most of my vacation will be spent with my family in Hood River, Oregon, with a few days out to visit friends in the Puget Sound area. If at that time I could be of any help to you by laying some groundwork with the Weyerhaeuser group, I can assure you it will be a pleasure. A seige of city pavement has left me looking for good reasons to get into the woods. So far, only Look Magazine, which seems to be warming-up to doing a story around the climbing of Mt. Hood, promises to offer such an excuse.

Again, many thanks for your kindness and here's hoping that neither the prevailing political or atmospheric conditions make your July stay in Chicago too unbearable.

Sincerely yours,

G. Hamilton Blake

P.S. My address while out west will be: Montello Avenue, Hood River, Oregon.

Blake, Geo. Hamilt

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Nicholson

from: Mr. Murrow

May 28, 1952

The attached is self-explanatory. I have talked with this boy who is no dope, and suggested he telephone you.

E.R.M.

George Hamilton Blake

Blake, G. Hamilton

Mon. May 26
12:00

May 2, 1952

Dear Mr. Blake:

For months we have been playing with the idea of doing a logging and lumbering piece. I'm afraid I have been the one pressing this because most of my colleagues don't know anything about it. You obviously have a feel for the story as I have. I don't see any prospect of our adding to our staff before the Autumn at the earliest, but why don't you give me a ring one day and let's atleast get acquainted.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. G. Hamilton Blake
Foote, Cone & Belding
247 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

nic

FOOTE, CONE & BELDING
Advertising
247 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17

(18)

March 13, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A recent article in "Look" cited you as having worked as a logger in our Northwest woods. Perhaps you found, as I did after summers of similar work, that loggers and logging are tough but fascinating subjects. Subjects which, if caught at work in their unbelievably beautiful surroundings, might be of interest to your TV audience.

Good camera work of a "high line" logging operation with its tree topping, choker setting, scampering spike-booted men and flying logs should certainly contain elements of excitement and drama. Forest conservation, which is as important to your audience as it is to these men who live by the woods, could be illustrated by aerial photography of "spot logging"...the experiment in conservation presently being carried out. At the same time, the camera could bring home the tremendous need for such conservation by showing whole valleys which were stripped clean of their trees and left defenseless against the rape of soil erosion by lumbermen of the last generation.

From here the camera could swing around and show the horrible results of forest fires. The sight of a whole mountain of burned snags, set off against another mountain alive with timber so thick that one could almost walk across the top of the trees, is such a heartbreaking experience that it might shock a few of your viewers into being a little more careful with matches and campfires next summer.

Time permitting, the report could include certain operational phases of one of the Northwest's giant lumber mills. It's possible that the majority of your audience hasn't had the opportunity to watch first-hand this hard and noisy business of stripping huge logs into two-by-fours. If not, it might be of high interest value to show men maneuvering the logs over the churning

ponds into the mill, where razor-sharp saws split them down the middle with the ease of a knife passing through hot butter...then to televise the resulting lumber being trimmed to ordered lengths by one of the many smaller saws mechanically selected by a man at a key board similar to that of a piano. As a side light, one of these large pre-war mills could be compared with one of the numerous "one-horse" outfits which have sprung up since the war. Some of these smaller mills are equipped with ingenious electronic devices which shepherd the logs through most of the steps mentioned above with minimum human assistance.

It is hoped that a report such as the one suggested here might, over and above entertaining your viewers, nudge them into a closer realization that conservation of our forests is every man's responsibility. It would point our graphically, as words could never do, that the wealth of these national timber tracks, is not of the variety that can be hurriedly reaped and buried in Fort Knox as some men would have it...but rather the kind that demands constant vigilance and replenishment if major disasters of timber shortage and dust-bowl desolation are to be averted.

Sincerely yours,

G. Hamilton Blake

GHB/has

P.S. In all fairness to my employer here letterheaded, it should be stated that they, to my knowledge, have no client who would benefit publicity - or public relationwise should this suggestion be accepted for your program. I have sent this along on a personal basis, partially because I think that the idea has merit and also in the hope that it might clear an "in" box for my application to join your organization. Since it's beginning, I have watched "See It Now" with admiration. Its conception and the capable manner in which you and your staff are handling the show has kindled my interest to the extend that I would very much appreciate an opportunity of working with you, if possible, as a field reporter.

May I come in to discuss this with you at your convenience?

Sent to Alison - never received

April 30, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This being an important election year both the American people and their politicians are, as someone once said, "taking stock of their disordered array of political and social ideas." As usual, the various candidates, with their understandable desire to be all things to all men, are not, in my opinion, helping the voting public to understand either what the campaign issues are or where they stand on them. The purpose of this letter is to suggest that a television news program such as "See It Now" might, by giving a slightly new twist to the usual television "question-answer" interview, be of some assistance in this important task and, at the same time, add an interesting weekly feature to its show.

The idea I have in mind entails soliciting the two major presidential candidates to make several, short, three-to-five-minute statements on specific questions of national interest and recording these statements on film... Then, at the end of each week's program for perhaps ten weeks preceding the national elections, both candidates could be given the opportunity to give their views, one candidate following the other, on one of the vital questions of the campaign. Because many of us are for or against an issue long after we've forgotten just what the issue was all about, it might be highly valuable to introduce the week's question with a brief, non-partisan, factual resume of the issues on which the question is resolved. For example, suppose the topic for discussion was to be the dismissal of General MacArthur. It is felt that a quick review of such items as the military situation at the time, congressional reaction to the dismissal, Truman and MacArthur's statements, etc. would equip the viewer to better understand what his favorite candidate is about to say and/or his over-all position on the issue.

Briefly then, the format of such a feature might feasibly open with your giving a brief historical run-down on the question selected for consideration. From here you could quickly move into a flat statement of the question perhaps preceded by a stylised introduction something like "This is the Question". From here you move into the filmed statement of the first candidate followed immediately, and without comment, by the second nominee. If such a feature were selected as a weekly affair, it might be advisable to announce the question for the following week at the conclusion of each show.

It appears to me that the advantage of this type of interview would be three-fold: First, the viewer has had the important advantage of being brought up to date by the introductory cram session. Second, having the candidates give their statements, one right after the other, enables the viewer to make a reasonably accurate comparison between the two represented schools of thought. And third, by studiously wording the questions and limiting the candidates' answers to from three to four minutes, some fairly clear and concise responses might be forthcoming. Since words are a politician's "stock-in-trade", he can, by their skillful employment, often leave some of us wondering just what he said in speeches we probably considered, at the time, were nothing short of inspired.

It is hoped that this suggestion will be of some use to you and your staff but, in any event, thank you very much for taking the time to consider it.

Sincerely yours,

GHB/has

G. Hamilton Blake

P.S. It is fully realised that one of the major obstacles confronting the above suggestion is the probable unwillingness of the respective candidates, fresh from political victory, to subject themselves to this type of oral undressing. Should this natural apathy develop, perhaps one of the following three alternatives, although not ideal, could suffice as a satisfactory substitution: (1) Obtain released statements from all candidates before the party convention. (2) Combine the candidates' past speeches for material apropos of the question asked. (3) Invite another strong party supporter, such as a Senator or Governor, to pinch-hit for his candidate.

FOOTE, CONE & BELDING

Advertising

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Yes.

May 9, 1952

Miss McDunna
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss McDunna:

Attached is a copy of the letter I spoke to you about today on the telephone. Perhaps you would be kind enough to inquire as to whether the original ever came to Mr. Murrow's attention and if not, pass this along to him. Meanwhile, I'll await your call regarding the possibility of my securing an appointment with Mr. Murrow upon his return from Washington D.C.

Please be assured that your kind attention to the above is appreciated.

Sincerely,

G. Hamilton Blake

GHB/has
Encl.

Blitz, Arnold

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July 28, 195[illegible].

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It was good to talk to you yesterday, and to know that you still plan to come out to the northwest soon.

I know that the conventions were real killers, and that you need a vacation, so can offer you a couple of weeks of loafing and lazing if you want to take the time. Also want to repeat that we hope you will stay with us when you're in Portland. Will guarantee you complete freedom of action, and will be able to give you any kind of help in doing nothing or anything that you might want.

Hope to hear from you soon. Best personal regards.

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AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

231 Lyon Building Third and James
Seattle 4, Washington
MAin 8525

December 31, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thought you would like to see the enclosed pictures and interview which was run in this morning's issue of the Post-Intelligencer.

I would venture to say that your hospitalization was the biggest thing that had happened in Renton since the Yakima Indians came over the Pass to pluck a few hairs from Captain Slaughter's scalp.

At any rate, it was good to talk with you. If you get out home one of these days save an hour and we'll hoist a couple.

Here's wishing you continued success in the new year —

Joe

Blume, Wilbur

October 27, 1953

Dear Mr. Blume:

Very many thanks for your letter of October 22nd and your kind comments. I fear it will not be possible for us to meet during the weekend of November 6 to 8th when you plan to be in New York. I have my other television program, PERSON TO PERSON, every Friday night and on weekends I am generally away from the city. I am sorry about this because I am sure we could have a very interesting discussion on the use of films for television.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Wilbur T. Blume
Assistant Professor, Cinema
University of Southern California
3518 University Avenue
Los Angeles 7, California

rh

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
3518 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 7

DEPARTMENT OF CINEMA

October 22, 1953

Ray?

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcast System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For the past several years I have been conducting a graduate seminar concerning the general topic of films for television. The use you have made of films in "See It Now" and other programs has aroused considerable interest among the students each year.

I am coming to New York on other business the weekend of November 6, 7 & 8 and would like, if possible, to have the opportunity of meeting with you and getting some additional insights into your organization which would be of value in our program here. If this would be possible I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest opportunity.

Allow me to also take this opportunity to commend you for the consistent service you are rendering to the public on your program and especially on your October 20 program concerning the young Air Force officer who was summarily relieved from duty. It is encouraging to have someone in your position concerned about the basic liberties.

If it is at all possible I shall look forward to meeting you while in New York.

Very truly yours,

Wilbur T. Blume

Wilbur T. Blume
Assistant Professor, Cinema

WTB:dj

Bocca, Geoffrey Will call when he gets not yet received 9/28 Dm 9/25

KENYON & ECKHARDT INC... MEMORANDUM

September 14-53

My dear Ed:

You'll be getting a letter from a very dear friend of mine, Geoffrey Bocca. He wants some information from you and knowing that I knew you, asked me to vouch for him. Geoff is writing a book on Wallis Simpson under Beaverbrook's aegis. He writes that the weakest part of his book concerns the visit the Duke and Duchess paid to Nazi Germany in 1937, and it is his understanding that you covered the whole thing.

Perhaps you read Geoff's last book, "Elizabeth and Philip". It made the best seller list and was, I thought, very good. Geoff and Andree, his French-Canadian wife, are very special friends of mine and I will appreciate any help you can give him. I knew you two have met (he was with Kemsley here for some time) but it is quite possible you don't remember him.

This upcoming book is not an Iles Brody type thing at all. Geoff is a thoroughly responsible person, I assure you.

I know you're in Germany, but wanted to have this on your desk. Hope your trip is highly successful and will see the results on the screen (10-inch).

Best always,

Arch Mac

Call her.

Bolte, Charles G.

November 5, 1953

Dear Charles:

Many thanks for your letter enclosing the items on censorship which certainly are interesting. I would like to see more of these any time you have them available. Many thanks for the offer.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles G. Bolte
American Book Publishers Council, Inc.
2 West 46 Street
New York 36, New York

rh

AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHERS COUNCIL, INCORPORATED

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Executive Secretary
CHARLES G. BOLTE

October 26, 1953.

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a couple of items on censorship which I think may interest you. The Council is putting out more or less regular reports on censorship pressures around the country; I'd like to send some of these items to you from time to time, if you'd be interested in receiving them.

Sincerely yours,

Charles G. Bolte

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

enc.

Remarks of Charles G. Bolte

Executive Secretary, American Book Publishers Council

Meeting of Central States Distributors Association

Topeka, Kansas

October 14, 1953

It is a great privilege to be here with you today. You are very important to some of my employers, and I think it's useful for us to exchange views and get to know each other better. I've been asked to talk about censorship, and what the book publishers are doing about it. I hope you will ask questions afterwards, not only so that I can tell you more about what the Council is doing but also so that I can report back to our members about what's on your minds.

Let me start off by telling you something about the American Book Publishers Council. It is the trade association of general book publishers in the United States. It has 108 members, including the leading publishers of hard-bound books - novels, biographies, technical and scientific books, and so on - and the seven most important reprinters, or as you call them small-book publishers. The Council does for the book publishers what the Magazine Publishers Association and the American Association of Newspaper Publishers do for the magazine and newspaper publishers. We have offices in New York and Washington. We work on matters which affect the entire industry - all sorts of problems of concern to publishers in general, like book distribution, copyright, statistics, development of new markets and new readers, industry promotion and public relations, the flow of American books abroad, problems of credit and insurance, and censorship.

The Council is only one of several trade associations in the book field - the textbook publishers have their own association, the American

Textbook Publishers Institute, the book sellers have their association, and the book manufacturers have theirs. The leading book publishers you deal with, however, are members of the Council -- Avon, Ballantine, Bantam, Dell, NAL, Perma, Pocket and Popular.

One of our chief problems at the Council in the past year has been censorship. I suppose a good many of you have faced this problem one way or another. What it means for you, if you have faced it, is that your business is being interfered with. This is not, of course, a new problem. We've had recurrent waves of censorship throughout our history. They usually come in times of trouble, when people are tense and worried about events either at home or abroad. Their anxiety is often reflected in concern about the state of the nation's morals. Some people in such situations then try to improve morals by law or by edict. A post-war period often produces such movements towards Puritanism, conformity, and uplift. One such period gave us Prohibition. Another one gave us the Watch and Ward Society, and the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

These attempts to force people to do good -- however the good is defined at the moment -- have not usually lasted very long. Americans keep remembering their heritage of freedom, and assert it against those who are trying to limit it. The self-appointed guardians of public morals lose their audience after awhile. Most of the people once again exercise their right of free choice, of determining their own ways of behavior. Prohibition gets repealed; the Watch and Ward Society goes out of existence; we move away from orthodoxy into a free and various way of life.

History, then, is encouraging. We can confidently hope that this too will pass. However, this knowledge does not make our immediate problems any less urgent.

Let me mention briefly some recent censorship pressures, which have led to this kind of trouble for publishers, wholesalers and retailers of small books in the last year. The big national event, of course, was the investigation and report of the Gathings Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives last winter. This committee had a few days of public hearings, and issued a majority report which attacked comics, magazines, and paper-bound books in general. It accused the small book trade in particular of producing obscenity and corrupting the public morals. A minority of the committee issued a separate report which took issue with the findings of the majority, and warned against any Congressional effort to move into the area of public taste.

One member of the majority, Congressman Kearns, has introduced a resolution, still pending in the Congress, which would re-establish this inquiry into the nation's reading habits. It's hard to say what the prospects are of action on this resolution. There are quite a few people around the country agitating for its adoption, but there are also quite a few people around the country - including a good many Congressmen - who think that what we choose to read is no business of the Congress.

The other big national event of the last year has been the increased circulation and influence of the NODL list. I'm sure you know all about this. The list was originally prepared for use by the Chicago Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, but it's been circulated to a good many other areas of the country. It is being used by various local groups not only as a guide to what they and their children should not read -- which we think is quite proper -- but also as a guide to what their neighbors should not read -- which we think is quite improper.

These national events have made themselves felt in various ways in different localities. It's hard to trace a direct relationship, but

a good many of us feel pretty confident that the Gathings Committee majority report had an effect in terms of local police action and also perhaps in terms of action in some state legislatures. One of these was Texas, where a series of restrictive bills was considered at the last session. Luckily for Texas, they were all defeated except for one bill which deals with textbooks. Another restrictive bill was passed by the legislature in Wisconsin, but the Governor vetoed it. Georgia adopted a bill which established a State Literature Commission, but the Commission has proceeded with great prudence, and its members are apparently not pleased at being cast in the role of censors.

I suspect you're all too familiar with some of the municipal police reactions and activities, as in Youngstown, where certain police officers have decided that they were the people who should tell the citizens what they couldn't read.

The reactions against these various kinds of censorship have been very heartening. Most members of Congress didn't seem anxious to go along with the majority report of the Gathings Committee, as shown by their failure to act on the Kearns resolution re-establishing the inquiry. The press reaction to the committee report around the country was mostly hostile: there were a good many editorials opposing the majority report. Several state legislatures considered various bills which would have narrowed the freedom to read, and turned them down.

There were also two court decisions favorable to the freedom to read -- one in New Jersey, in a suit brought by Bantam against a prosecutor, and another one in Ohio, in a suit brought by NAL against the Youngstown chief of police. In both these decisions, the courts ruled that these officers could not prepare and circulate to wholesalers and dealers lists of books and magazines that they thought were obscene. The decisions required that the obscenity statutes should be enforced through the courts in the

traditional American way, and that the officials were out of bounds when they substituted their own judgment for that of the courts and tried to bring extra-legal pressure to bear on businessmen engaged in their lawful pursuits.

Judge MacNamee in the Youngstown case said: "The chief of police, like all other public officials, must act within the scope of these express and implied powers under the law ... The judicial office has no higher function to serve than the restraint of official arbitrariness ... It is vital in the interest of public morality that the laws against obscenity be vigorously enforced, but if a free society is to endure, its primary obligation is to protect its 'government of laws' from all intrusions of arbitrary power."

Another favorable sign in public opinion was the almost unanimous praise with which these two decisions were greeted by the newspapers of the country. The Youngwtown decision was commented on from coast to coast, and all the editorials were full of praise for the decision, as re-establishing and reaffirming a basic American principle -- the government of laws rather than the government of men.

The same pattern of praise greeted the publication last June of the statement on The Freedom to Read, prepared by the Book Publishers Council and the American Library Association. This statement was drafted after a two-day conference of interested citizens who were concerned about the increased pressures towards limiting this basic American freedom. The statement expressed the concern that citizens devoted to the use of books, and librarians and publishers responsible for disseminating them, felt about the public interest in the preservation of the freedom to read. It decried recent attempts at suppression, and said: "Most such attempts rest on a denial of a fundamental premise of democracy: that the ordinary citizen, by exercising his critical judgment, will accept the

good and reject the bad. The censors, public and private, assume that they should determine what is good and what is bad for their fellow-citizens.

"We trust Americans to recognize propaganda, and to reject obscenity. We do not believe they need the help of censors to assist them in this task. We do not believe they are prepared to sacrifice their heritage of a free press in order to be 'protected' against what others think may be bad for them. We believe they still favor free enterprise in ideas and expression."

It was against this background of efforts at censorship, and counter-efforts to resist it, that the Council last summer launched its book defense program. The problems in this field have been dealt with p. marily by two committees of the Council, working in close harmony together. One of them is the Anti-Censorship Committee, which includes representatives of several of the major hard-bound publishing houses and a couple of the leading small book houses. The other committee is what we call the Reprinters Committee, which includes all the small book publishers in the Council whose major output consists of reprints of books originally published in hard covers. These committees agreed last spring that the situation was becoming serious enough to call for special efforts on the part of the Council — not brand new efforts nor a totally different program, but an expansion and intensification of what the Council was already doing. The Board of Directors agreed with the recommendation of these two committees, and voted unanimously to expand the Council's efforts in this field.

The Board, which is composed mostly of representatives of established hard-bound publishers, took a very simple view of this problem. They said this, in effect: a book is a book. This kind of censorship is directed against books, and it doesn't much matter whether they are made to retail at three dollars or at twenty-five cents. A man who has

only twenty-five cents to spend for a book should not be discriminated against - and the fact is that most of the censorship attacks have been directed against twenty-five cent or thirty-five cent or fifty cent reprints of books which were not attacked when they were originally published in hard covers for three or four or five dollars. Moreover, some of the giants of modern literature have been attacked, along with stuff which is obviously marginal and of not much consequence. Citizens in some towns are not allowed to buy the works of Nobel and Pulitzer prize winners in reprint editions.

The Council, of course, is not defending individual titles or individual books. This is left to the individual publishers. The Council also, of course, is not defending obscenity. We believe that all constitutional laws against obscenity should be vigorously enforced. Our only interest is to see to it that those laws are enforced through legal means - through due process of law.

It follows from this that, as a Council, we don't engage in discussions of individual titles, or blurbs, or covers; we don't talk about taste, either to defend the taste of publishers or to attack the taste of readers. What we do is to oppose any effort by state officials, police officers, or citizens' groups to impose their private views on others. We believe that everybody has a right to decide for himself what he will read. We believe that citizens' groups like churches have a perfect right to make recommendations to their own members on what they should read or what they shouldn't read, but we believe that they have no right to prevent others from exercising their freedom of choice.

This kind of pressure to impose the beliefs of one group on others in the community is, I suppose, the most difficult thing to deal with in this whole field. The motives of those who are bringing the pressures to bear on you are usually very good: they think they know what is right,

and they want to save their neighbors from doing wrong. This, at any rate, is what they say, and is no doubt what they believe. You find various religious groups who are sure that their own practices or beliefs are correct not only for themselves but for others. You find various parents groups who are sure that their own prescription for what their children should do and believe and read is a correct prescription for all children. You find various other groups in the community, all of them quite confident that they know what is right and must save others from doing wrong, or from being exposed to something which may lead them into doing wrong.

These different elements often run together. They usually converge on the idea that through censorship you can prevent children from learning things that allegedly will hurt the children.

On this juvenile problem, I think there are two chief things to be said:

First, you can't publish only for adolescents. There undoubtedly are books, as there are other forms of experience and living, which it may be better for young people to wait a while before experiencing. This is also true about a good many other things in life. The fact is that we don't try to eliminate these other kinds of experience entirely, just because young people may not be ready for them. What we do is what we have always done - we rely on the home, the church and the school to take the responsibility for seeing to it that young people are introduced to different kinds of experience when they are ready for it. There is a paragraph in the statement on the Freedom to Read which makes this point:

"The present laws dealing with obscenity should be vigorously enforced. Beyond that, there is no place in our society for extra-legal efforts to coerce the taste of others, to confine adults to the reading matter deemed suitable for adolescents, or to inhibit the efforts of writers to achieve artistic expression.

"To some, much of modern literature is shocking. But is not much of life itself shocking? We cut off literature at the source if we prevent serious artists from dealing with the stuff of life. Parents and teachers have a responsibility to prepare the young to meet the diversity of experiences in life to which they will be exposed, as they have a responsibility to help them learn to think critically for themselves. These are affirmative responsibilities, not to be discharged simply by preventing them from reading works for which they are not yet prepared. In these matters taste differs, and taste cannot be legislated; nor can machinery be devised which will suit the demands of one group without limiting the freedom of others. We deplore the catering to the immature, the retarded or the maladjusted taste. But those concerned with freedom have the responsibility of seeing to it that each individual book or publication, whatever its contents, price or method of distribution, is dealt with in accordance with due process of law."

The second point on this juvenile problem is that, as far as we can see, there is little scientific evidence of any general relationship between reading and behavior. The censors usually say that they want to prevent children from reading certain kinds of things because the reading will make them go out and perform socially undesirable acts. You know the type: Johnny reads a horror comic book and promptly ties his sister to a tree and sets fire to her. The fact is that we still know very little about what causes human beings to behave the way they do. As far as reading goes, I'm afraid that the evidence of the ages is quite to the contrary — a lot of people through history have read good books, without behaving noticeably better.

In any case, the Council is now exploring this whole field, trying to find out what is scientifically known about the relationship between reading and behavior. So far, we haven't uncovered any evidence to support the claim so often made by the censors: that reading books or magazines

or watching television or movies, or going through any other kind of vicarious experience, has any general effect on the way people act, either young or old.

This point was well made by Judge Goldmann in the Bantam vs. Melko case:

"The influences which operate on a child in the swift movement of our society are as infinite as they are varied. One may not single out the printed page as the one source of moral infection. The whole of our social complex is a more proper frame for investigation and study. There one may find many pernicious influences, tangible and intangible, any one of which is more harmful to child, and to adult, than a publication which some may deem obscene. The point has been well made that the censor is no substitute for the home, the church and the school. Individually and in combination they have their responsibilities in molding the mind and character of our young."

This seems to me a very striking statement of an important principle -- the principle of the complexity of our lives, the thousands of things which have effects upon us. It highlights the over-simplifying of the censor — who blames one thing for an effect which is the sum of many things and depends in essence upon the personality of each individual human being.

The fundamental belief of the publishers I represent is similar to the fundamental belief of most other citizens. Leaving aside all of these other considerations, it boils down to this: the freedom to read is essential to our democracy. Freedom means choice. If you don't have a choice you don't have any freedom. That means that you have got to make a wide variety of reading matter available in order to give meaning to the freedom to read. There are books published every year — none of them, of course, by members of the Council — which I don't want to read. There are even some that make me wonder why they were published at all. But I don't feel compelled to go around and complain to the publisher; I don't

feel compelled to go to my neighbors and tell them that they musn't read these books. You can't legislate taste. One man's meat is another man's poison. What may seem perfectly all right to me may strike you as being out of bounds. Does that mean that you should be able to stop me from reading it? We may both be perfectly law-abiding citizens, be kind to our wives, and pay attention to the upbringing of our children. This can be true without any refererence to our taste in reading habits.

Since tastes do differ, and different people do like different things, it seems clear that the only safe course is to leave the determination of obscenity to the courts. As far as taste is concerned, we can confidently hope that more reading and a wider experience of different kinds of books will bring more people to prefer better books. We can hope that this wider experience will bring more people to leave aside the shoddy and the immature. The answer to a bad book, as the statement on the Freedom to Read declares, is a good book. The development of the small book industry has created a great new audience for books. Many of the buyers of small books have not been in the habit of buying books before. Millions of new readers have been introduced to good reading in the last few years. That is, I think, a tremendously exciting development. Changes in taste are bound to come. The big thing now is that more people are reading books. More people are going to go on reading books. Greater accessibility to reading, and wider experience with better books, are certainly going to bring even bigger changes in the years ahead.

It is in this faith that the Council has embarked on its program of opposing limitations on the freedom to read. This program has four chief points:

First, the Council acts as a clearing house, gathering and circulating information on censorship activities around the country.

Second, the Council works actively in Washington, in state capitals and in communities, to oppose any legislation which abridges our traditional

American liberties. I should perhaps repeat: this does not mean that we oppose either legislation or the enforcement of legislation which is designed to punish the disseminators of pornography.

Third, the Council serves as a center to coordinate any necessary legal action by publishers.

Fourth, and finally, the Council works with local groups opposing censorship. Let me say that we don't go in for carpet-bagging — we don't arrive in a town facing a censorship fight and rush around telling the good citizens how to save themselves. We trust too much to the good sense of most citizens to do anything as foolish as that. What we do is to get in touch with friends around the country and provide any help that they think is appropriate when they request it.

If people ask us, we suggest that they say to any would-be censor something like this: You're not the court, you can't stop me from reading what I choose, you shouldn't under-rate the intelligence or the moral stability of my kids. I don't want you to try to take over my job as a parent -- I'll look after my own kids, thank you very much. You can't force me to accept the rules of your particular club, whatever it is -- if I want to join it, I will, but until I do, your rules don't cover me.

One other thing we suggest is this: the censors really ought to pay some attention to real pornography. It does exist. It's mostly, of course, under-the-counter stuff. Reputable publishers don't go in for it. The people who peddle that sort of stuff get it from fly-by-night operators, who make a quick killing and then change their name and address and move on to something else. We think some of the censors might devote themselves to trying to clean that up, getting fast police action and fast court action so that those fellows can be put out of business.

What is your stake in all this? I think it is clear, and very substantial. The would-be censors are trying to establish a double standard

in books. It is a double standard of taste and acceptability, based on the price of books and their availability. They're saying that what goes in the book store at three dollars does not go on the newsstand at twenty-five cents. If this idea takes hold, you might lose twenty percent of your present business, which I'm told is what on the whole the small book represents to your business. You would lose the chance for the further development of this new market in small books, which is expanding every year. You would also run the risk of losing a good deal more than this. I think it is quite possible that if the censors succeed with small books they will move on to magazines, and perhaps to newspapers. After all, if your children shouldn't read about fictional murders, why should they be allowed to read about real life murders, reported in such great detail in so much of the press? In other words, all of your business is either presently or potentially under attack.

Aside from your business interest, you have a great interest as citizens. I heard a rumor before coming out here that you were practical business men. It happens that I represent a group of practical business men. It's been my experience that practical business men, although they don't like to talk about it too much, like to practice at being good citizens. I won't belabor the point, but I'll say this: you may have read one of the recent popular reprints, George Orwell's 1984, or you may have seen it on television the other night. This shows what happens when people get careless about resisting efforts to limit their traditional liberties. You have a great stake here as citizens, along with publishers, educators, librarians, and ordinary everyday people all over the country who believe in the United States Constitution. It is a system which has worked pretty well so far. Let's not let anybody tamper with it now.

Finally, you have a real stake, both as citizens and as business pioneers, in helping to bring entertainment and enlightenment to millions

of people who haven't been reached before and who aren't being reached even now by books. The success of the censors would mean, for these millions of newly developed and still to be developed readers, the loss of access to serious modern writing.

We in the Council were enormously heartened by the resolution adopted by your colleagues on the Pacific Coast at their meeting a couple of weeks ago, calling for "constant vigilance in the matter of protection of the constitutional and historical rights of the press."

If you agree at all with my analysis of this problem, and feel that you do have a stake in it, it would be very helpful if you would tell your distributor about any local censorship developments that you may hear about. He will then tell the publishers, who keep the Council informed. Early information in this field is vitally important.

Now I suspect that you're thinking at this point, "That's all very good and noble, but what do I tell my dealer to do when a cop comes in and tells him to 'get these dirty books off the stands'? What do I do when the head of the P.T.A., or the parish priest, or a committee from the Legion post, come around and say they'll boycott the store unless my dealer stops corrupting the young?"

This is an unpleasant experience. You and your dealers live in a town, you get along with your neighbors, you want to be respected by them, you don't want to get in trouble with the police or go to court or get your name in the papers. That's natural. It's also natural that you and they want to stay in business, and that you don't want to be pushed around. So you have a conflict. Every one of you may have to settle that conflict, each in your own way. You have to live with yourself, and you have to make your livelihood, and I can't do anything more than tell you what kind of backing you can expect from the people I represent.

The reprint publishers in the Council are trying to do an honest job of publishing. They believe in the books they publish. They'll stand behing them. They're law-abiding citizens. They don't publish books they believe to be in violation of any constitutional statute governing obscenity. They are ready to join in the defense of any title of theirs that may be brought to trial. They believe that, in a fair trial, under due process of law, these titles will pass the test. So I suggest that, if you get complaints or threats from anybody who doesn't like some of your books, it would be useful to consult with your distributor and the publishers involved, to decide what are the best means of asserting and defending your rights. Circumstances vary from time to time and from place to place, but I think in most cases there would be agreement on telling the would-be censors something like this:

"We respect your right to your own opinion, we won't be sore if you don't buy that book, but if you want us to stop selling it to scmebody else you'd better make a complaint and see if the prosecutor wants to go to court."

Many people will quit right there, including some prosecutors I've heard of. And if they go ahead, and complain, and the prosecutor proceeds, you can know that the reputable publisher will stand with you, and fight for his book.

You can also know that a good many other people will stand with you -- some of them perhaps, a little surprising to find as allies. Let me conclude by quoting from an article entitled "Let's Have No Fellowship with Censors", by the Reverend W. W. Finlator, which appeared recently in the Journal of the Baptist State Convention in North Carolina:

"With this mass hunger for the printed word, with the reprint companies vying with one another for the right to republish great books,

with the sale of religious books topping all records, this is no time to haul down the flag of freedom. If the early Christians out-thought and out-lived their contemporaries, we are called upon today to out-write, to out-publish and to out-read."

CGB/gsm
#257

RECENT CENSORSHIP DEVELOPMENTS

October 7, 1953

Investigating Committee Named in Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

According to the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, the Public Library Board of Mt. Lebanon, Pa., has appointed a five-man committee to investigate charges made by Dr. Kathryn M. Mitchell, a Mt. Lebanon housewife, who asserted that there were too many books by "Communists" or "fellow travelers" in the library and not enough books by "pro-American writers."

The Pittsburgh paper reported that Dr. Mitchell said she didn't object to books in the library by Marx, Lenin and Stalin because they are the "basic philosophers of the Communist system." She continued: "But Ricardo, Mill and Marshall, the basic philosophers of free enterprise, are not in the Mt. Lebanon library. I found enough there to make anybody upholding the free enterprise system wince."

The article in the Sun-Telegraph quoted Dr. Mitchell as saying: "The people of Mt. Lebanon gave an overwhelming vote to the great statesman Robert A. Taft in the last presidential primary. I couldn't understand that they were demanding the left wing literature in the library. If they are, they must be Dr. Jekylls and Mr. Hydes."

She said she found one book on the side of socialized medicine condemned by the American Medical Society but none on the other side. She cited a pamphlet by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, according to the newspaper story, which "she said points out that every penny spent for Communist literature helps the Commie cause."

The Sun-Telegraph story continued: "A crowd of 300 men and women wildly applauded Dr. Mitchell. . .And the crowd was just as lavish in its applause for E. I. H. Bennett, prominent Pittsburgh banker, when he completed reading a seven-page statement which set forth the views of the library board and named the committee to make a study of Mt. Lebanon's library."

The statement issued by the Mt. Lebanon library board quoted the Declaration on Freedom to Read adopted by the American Book Publishers Council and the ALA. Commenting on this, the Pittsburgh Press said editorially: "The statement quotes a declaration of policy by the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Conference (Council) which says: 'The answer to a bad book is a good one; the answer to a bad idea is a good one.' The entire Mt. Lebanon library squabble seems to center around this point. The charge is made that Communist party-line material on the shelves is not balanced by books giving the other side. If the investigators find evidence to support this charge, we hope they probe further and find out why. Their findings could very well serve as a guide for scores of other libraries in our community and for libraries across the country. The distinguished committee is capable of producing such a report."

The committee consists of William B. McFall, president of the Commonwealth Trust Company; John D. Paulus, in charge of public relations for Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation; Willis H. Siegfried, of 30 Hazel Drive, Mt. Lebanon; Edwin A. Booth of 858 Osage Road, and Attorney Leon E. Hickman, general counsel for the Aluminum Company of America.

The Mt. Lebanon library board statement, signed by 17 members of the board, ended with these words: "It is hoped that the committee will be able to present a report at our regular meeting in October and if it finds that the library has been lax in any respect, corrective measures will be taken."

Kinsey Book Banned in Kentucky Catholic Diocese

According to the Associated Press, the Kinsey report on "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female" has been cited as forbidden reading for Roman Catholics in the diocese of Owensboro, Kentucky.

The order telling Catholics in the diocese not to read the book was contained in a letter from Bishop Francis Cotton conveyed to congregations in 32 counties of Western Kentucky early in September, the AP reported.

The news agency said no official action against the Kinsey volume had been taken by the archdiocese of Louisville, and quoted a spokesman as saying "individual pastors in the Louisville area may have preached against the report but, for the present, there was no reason to believe it would be listed on the index of forbidden literature."

Drive Begun by Modesto, Calif., Committee

Forty-five citizens meeting at the First Christian Church in Modesto, Calif., in mid-September, adopted a resolution declaring: "We are determined to curb publication and sale of immoral and profane books, pamphlets, etc., by arousing public opinion against distribution of lewd literature, and by alerting the public conscience to the evil influences of such publications."

Sheriff Dan Kelsay, one of the citizens invited to the meeting, declared: "I am interested in seeing that lewd and obscene literature and pictures are kept out of the hands of juveniles."

The Modesto Bee published an editorial endorsing the stand taken by the American Bar Association against book-burning, and concluded: "It will be a tragic day if the time ever comes when Americans find themselves under compulsion, direct or implied, as to what they shall read or shall hear. That age old saying, give the people the light and they will find their way, still holds true."

Bill Banning "Tie-In Sales" of Lewd Publications Signed By New Jersey Governor

In mid-September Governor Alfred E. Driscoll signed a modified bill repassed by the New Jersey legislature, classifying as "disorderly persons" any wholesalers or distributors who require retailers to accept "lewd and lascivious publications or other materials" in order to get reputable wares handled by the wholesalers or distributors.

Earlier the governor had conditionally vetoed another version of the same bill. Driscoll wrote to the legislature: "This bill is in large part the outgrowth of the campaign of the Department of Law and Public Safety, under the direction of Attorney General Parson, to clean up newsstands and other places which may offer questionable publications for sale. . .As a matter of legislation the problem is particularly difficult in that any good law must avoid censorship by legislative decree on the one hand and interference with normal distribution of desirable publications on the other. The present bill represents a sincere effort to avoid these two extremes, and it is worthy of a reasonable opportunity to prove its effectiveness. Unfortunately, in the course of the amending process, the body of the bill was amended without conforming to the title."

The legislature remedied this technical defect and the bill received the governor's signature.

The measure, which was introduced by Mrs. Emma Newton of Passaic, New Jersey, and recommended by 21 New Jersey county prosecutors, officially reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Any person, firm or corporation, or any agent, officer or employee thereof, engaged in the business of distributing goods, wares, publications or other articles of any kind whatsoever to retail dealers, who shall refuse to furnish to any retail dealer such quantity of goods, wares, publications or other articles sought to be purchased by said retail dealer, because said retail dealer refuses to purchase or accept delivery of lewd, lascivious, or obscene publications or material, is a disorderly person.

2. This act shall take effect immediately."

On September 20, the Paterson (N. J.) Sunday Eagle carried an article headed "Lewd Literature Back on Stands in Paterson." The article stated:

"Coincidental with the passage this week of the bill proposed by Mrs. Emma Newton, attacking the sale of obscene literature on newsstands and stores through the outlawing of tie-in sales of magazines, observers in Paterson have noted for the first time in approximately three months the return of bold displays of these periodicals. While many of the publications which showed partly clothed women were suggestive, because of the difficulty of proving obscenity they were never removed from the stands.

"However, such magazines as those published by alleged nudist organizations or naturist groups and many photography issues had been removed by the distributors or store-owners, at least from prominent positions on the stands, when pressure was applied by civic organizations and members of the Legislature, particularly Assemblywoman Newton. These Books feature entire or almost complete nude female photos.

"The return of these books to many local stands may be in defiance of the new measure, or perhaps because no pressure has been exerted against them recently."

Kinsey Report Banned in Army Libraries Overseas

According to the Associated Press, the U. S. Army in Europe has barred Dr. Alfred Kinsey's report on the sexual activities of women from its libraries.

European headquarters in Heidelberg, confirming the Army's decision, gave no reason for keeping the book off library shelves.

Newsstands in Army post exchanges throughout the areas occupied by U. S. forces were filled with magazines and other periodicals displaying articles on the Kinsey book.

Youngstown Case Delayed Until October 13

Trial of the charge of distributing an "obscene" book, brought against Bernard Bloch in Youngstown, Ohio, late in August, has been postponed until October 13 under a ruling made by Judge Forrest J. Cavalier in Youngstown.

Oscar Kaufman, attorney for Bloch, told the judge that the case had attracted national attention and he required more time for preparation of Bloch's defense.

"The book is not on the stands in Youngstown and no one is being hurt by its continuance," Kaufman said, according to the Youngstown Vindicator.

After Bloch was arrested August 31 and charged with distributing the book "Down All Your Streets" for sale, he ordered it removed from city newsstands supplied by his agency. The book has also been taken out of circulation at the public library pending a decision by the court.

New Harvard Head Urges Book Reading -- Not Burning

In his first talk to a student group at Harvard, President Nathan M. Pusey declared: "Our interest here is to read books, not to burn them."

According to the New York Times, the incoming president of the university asserted that Harvard had never subscribed to "the heresy that you can learn without books."

"On the contrary, this university can be said almost to be built of books," Dr. Pusey said.

Applauding these statements, the Washington Post commented editorially: "If institutions of higher learning have any function at all it must be to foster challenges of conformity. They may teach each generation the value of inherited institutions; but they must teach it also to question its inheritance and perhaps even to improve it. This is the only way to inculcate faith and to promote progress."

Mothers War on "Indecent" Books in Milwaukee

According to the Milwaukee Sentinel for September 22, "the breeze that began 18 months ago at a meeting of the Archdiocesan Confraternity of Christian Mothers has become a gale, blowing indecent literature off Milwaukee County Newsstands."

The paper reported that Mrs. E. Harold Hallows, wife of the president of the Wisconsin Bar Association, had taken the leadership in organizing patrols of mothers to visit newsstands and drugstores to bring pressure against books listed as objectionable by the National Organization for Decent Literature.

"They tell the proprietor who they are and why they're visiting," the Sentinel said.

"They show him the NODL list which, for September, 1953, stamped as objectionable 33 comic books, 214 pocket books, 122 magazines and 64 other books. They ask to examine the newsstand. If objectionable publications are found, they courteously ask the owner to remove them. If none are found they commend him.

"'If the owner or manager refuses to co-operate, leave silently,' the instructions say. 'Little is ever gained by argument, but silence can be most effective. Report any refusal of co-operation to your pastor or moderator.'

"The instructions also declare in capital letters: REMEMBER THAT THE DECENCY CRUSADE IS A PERMANENT PROJECT. Mrs. Hallows knows the work is far from complete."

Asked whether her activities did not come under the heading of censorship, the Sentinel said, Mrs. Hallows "denied any attempt at censorship. She just wants to keep obscene literature away from youngsters, just like cigarettes."

When asked about some of Shakespeare's lines, the newspaper reported that Mrs. Hallows replied: "Shakespeare depicted immorality for what it was. He didn't make it attractive. That's the big objection I have to this trashy literature."

One inquirer wanted to know what Mrs. Hallows proposed to do about the Kinsey report.

"It's unlikely that a book costing that much would be purchased by a teen-ager," she answered.

Five "Girlie" Magazines Banned in Seattle

According to the United Press, the King County Prosecutor's Committee Against Salacious Literature banned the sale of five "girlie" magazines from Seattle, Washington, newsstands on September 16.

Canton Distributors Promise Co-operation with Mayor's Committee

The International News Service reported from Canton, Ohio, on September 23 that "Canton book distributors have pledged their cooperation to the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Obscene Literature, which will decide what books should be banned from sale by city book dealers."

"Present plans call for books to be read by a reviewing committee three days before releasing them to the public," the INS story said. "If the reviewing committee, composed of 125 members, finds the book obscene, the book then is handed up to the advisory council. The advisory council in turn reads the book and if it concurs with the review committee, the distributor will be asked not to release the pocket book."

According to the Canton Repository, misgivings about the operations of the review committee were expressed by Rabbi George Liebermann, a member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee. The paper reported:

"He asked whether the committee intended to review 'every book, every pamphlet, every comic book' ready for distribution. Safety Director Stanley A. Cmich answered that all so-called pocket books and comic books would be subject to review, but that the details of what else would be passed upon still had to be worked out."

Conference with Georgia Literature Commission

The Managing Director of the American Book Publishers Council, Dan Lacy, and Morris Abram, Atlanta attorney retained by the Council, met on September 28 in Atlanta with members of the Georgia Literature Commission.

After the conference the Rev. Mr. Wesberry, chairman of the Commission, told representatives of the press that the Commission would consider during the next few weeks what its recommendations would be to the Georgia legislature when it reconvened in mid-November.

Mr. Wesberry said the Commission would be compelled to recommend that the power of censorship over individual book titles should be returned to the courts -- and he implied that this was what he thought the Commission should recommend -- or ask for a large appropriation to hire an enormous staff to read every book going on sale in the state.

The latter course would be censorship of the type which the Commission has always denied that it wished to exercise.

Frank K. Kelly

FK:ER
#245

Bolte, Charles G.

January 20, 1953

Dear Charles:

Just a quick note to say my thanks for yours of the seventh before I take off for a couple of weeks in Washington. Enclosed herewith is a copy of the script you request.

I send you my best salute for the new year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles G. Bolte
American Book Publishers Council
2 West 46th Street
New York 36, New York

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

nic

AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHERS COUNCIL

INCORPORATED

2 WEST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Telephone: LUxemburg 2-1313

Charles
a script.

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ROBERT W. FRASE

Executive Secretary
CHARLES G. BOLTÉ

January 7, 1953

Dear Ed:

Those of us who heard you on New Year's Eve were, of course, delighted by what you had to say about the report of the Gathings Committee on "pornographic literature."

Would it be too much trouble for you to send me the excerpt from your script? We would like to make it available to our members who are particularly interested in this.

Happy New Year to you.

Yours,

Charles G. Bolte

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

CGB/bd

Bu 8-3624 Bonham-Carter, Violet

21 HYDE PARK SQUARE · W·2

TELEPHONE · PADDINGTON 1881

Lunch Wed 11/25 Vivien 1:00

until Dec 6

26th October 1955.

My Dear Ed—

I am sailing for Canada tomorrow to give two lectures to Toronto University and I hope to be in New York towards the end of November on my way back. I expect to arrive there about the 24th and shall be staying with my friends the Starrs at 930 Fifth Avenue. It would be delightful if we could meet while I am there.

I may possibly find you more responsive on the telephone than I do by post; for I must point out that you have not answered or even acknowledged my last two

c/o Miss Deen
Re 7-8070.

letters - nor have you expressed any compunction at your ~~mal-treatment~~ editorial of my very short script in the "This I believe" series.

My love to Janet and to your son.

Ever yours very sincerely,

Lady Violet Bonham Carter

Raymond
Bulletin B-13
Soldiers Field
Boston

Boothby, Robert M.P.

December 2, 1952

Dear Bob:

Thanks for yours of November 18. It appears now that I shall be in Korea for the last two weeks in December, but ought to be here when you come back to town in January. I no longer have anything to do with programs around this shop except my own, and that isn't the sort of vehicle you are looking for.

I will make some soundings with my colleagues and hope to have some information for you by the time you arrive. Why don't you call my office--Plaza 5-2000--when you arrive. If I am in Korea we will meet the week of January 11.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.
House of Commons
London, England

cc. Mary Edwards.
~~Allan Jackson~~ Not interested.

18th November, 1952.

Dear Ed,

I have been invited by the Imperial Association of Jamaica to go out there during the Christmas Recess and talk to them about the Council of Europe (of which I have been a member since it started), the Commonwealth Conference, and the future of world trade! This means that I shall be in New York on December 22nd, 23rd and 24th, and again during the week beginning January 11th. And I am wondering whether you could possibly fit me into a T.V. programme, either in December or in January? As you know, I am capable of talking on any subject, whether I know anything about it or not; and I was recently described by Winston, in the House of Commons, as "that shining star of British television"!

Anyway, it would be nice to see you again.

Yours ever,

Bob Boothby.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System.

Borman, Jim

September 9, 1952

Dear Jim:

Just a quick note to say my thanks for yours of the fourth.

I'm glad you liked our September 1st piece. Enclosed is a copy which you are by all means welcome to use in the NARND Bulletin.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jim Borman
Radio Station - WCCO
625 Second Avenue South
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

mic

NC -
Thanks for copy! -
Lis/aeg

WCCO

CBS Radio—A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

625 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA · MAIN 1202

September 4, 1952

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Art Smith of Sioux City has come up with an excellent suggestion for propagating through NARND your Monday night comments concerning a newsman's responsibilities. The piece was indeed a choice example of Murrow at his best.

We would be grateful if you would supply us with a copy of that portion of your broadcast for publication in the forthcoming issue of the NARND Bulletin.

It is good to hear you again.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Jim

Jim Bormann

JB/mjc

Bernard M. Bory
c/o R. Schwab
57 Westgate Bvd
Plandome L.I.

Plandome, Febr. 20th

Bory, Bernard

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S' Vice-president
485 Madison Av.
New-York

Dear Sir,

I greatly appreciated the opportunity to meet you in your office and I want to thank you very much for the informations that you gave me.

As you asked me I am enclosing the some informations about myself and I hope that they will be sufficient.

I thank you in advance for your help which will be much appreciated and I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you soon.

Yours truly
Bernard M. Bory

Bory

Encl: 2. curriculum vitae"

Statement of Training and Experience

Name: Bernard M. Bory

Address: % Mr. Robert Schwab, 57 Westgate Blvd., Plandome, L.I.

Telephone: MAnhasset 7-1124

Place of birth: Myes, County of Vand, Switzerland

Nationality: Swiss (in possession of an immigration visa to the U.S., which permits working here without restriction.)

Marital status: single

Educational background:

1940-1945:
Geneva High School

1945-1947:
Geneva College (graduated)

1947-1951:
University of Geneva: School of Business Administration.

Studies: Economics, Statistics, Commercial law, Insurance law, Accounting, Industrial and commercial organization. Graduated with master's degree in Business Administration.

Experience:

Oct. 1951 - Dec. 1952
With C. & E. Bory, (real estate brokers, Geneva, Switzerland.
(Accountant, bookkeeper, correspondent and salesman)

Language: French (native language), fluent English.

Miscellaneous: Able to operate typewriter.

References:

Mr. Robert H. Schwab
Former executive of
Schwab & Wuischpard
57 Westgate Blvd.
Plandome, Long Island
Tel: MAnhasset 7-1124

Mr. Peter Lange, Pres.
Seligman & Co.
65 Broadway
New York, N. Y.
Tel: HAnover 2-0400

Mr. Walter Milette, V. P.
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.
63 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.
Tel: BOwling Green 9-5000

Mr. Charles Bryan
Managing Director
Firmenich & Co.
250 W. 78th Street
New York, N. Y.
Tel: WAtkins 9-5220

Further references on request.

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Tel: WAtkins 9-5220

Further references on request.

Bouché, Michael R.

HRB

HARVARD RADIO BROADCASTING CO., Inc.

SIXTEEN DUNSTER STREET . CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

UNiversity 4-9550

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. M. — haven't seen one yet

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wrote you in my last letter that I should like to work in a small network station where, though I should not earn much, I would learn much.

I have been working for several weeks in the program department of WHRB, the college's radio station, doing work in news, controls, business, and drama. Two weeks ago, I was appointed by the station manager to form a small nucleus of men to start a drama series for the station. Since then I have been working on this project.

I am quite sure now that I want to work in the theater and on the radio after college. To be a successful director — or producer — or writer — one must understand the mechanics of drama both on the stage and in the studio. I can learn about the stage here by working with the drama groups . . . I can find out about radio in only one place, WHRB . . . WHRB has no existing drama department, and I must make one, and then work with it. In order to learn how to "make" a drama department, however, I must learn something about production, sound-effects, direction, controls, and so forth. This I can only do by working with — or watching — production at a commercial station.

There are two possibilities. One is to get work with a large network show, such as Suspense, as a minor production assistant. The other is to get some other position and have a "passport" to rehearsals, in which manner I may be able to learn something about production and meet people who will be willing to teach me the ropes. The station need not be in New York. New York, however, is the center of radio-drama today . . . . .

Hoping that I will hear from you favorably concerning this last idea of mine, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Michel R. Bouché

april 24, 1952

michel r. bouché

THE LISTENING HABIT OF AMERICA'S FIRST UNIVERSITY

Boussard, L. C

October 7, 1953

Dear Mr. Boussard:

Thank you for your letter of October 2 and the documentation which you enclosed. I do agree that the substantial achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization should be publicized in the United States of America.

We are now contemplating plans for a program celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of powered flight. I am interested to note that you have on hand a great deal of material in connection with this event, and if, when plans mature a little further we find we need to ask for your assistance and cooperation, we shall certainly be glad to do so.

Sincerely,

Mr. L.C. Boussard
Chief, Public Information
International Civil Aviation
Organization
International Aviation Building
Montreal, Canada

ERM:ml

CABLE ADDRESS: ICAO, MONTREAL

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL AVIATION BUILDING
MONTREAL, CANADA

A5/6

2 October 1953

Mr. Ed Murrow,
C/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It would seem to me that, after having read the enclosed limited documentation, you may realize the importance in this world of ours of an international organization in which 61 nations are now cooperating to the best of their ability. I would like, for the time being, not to try to impress you with the substantial achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization, but to find out if you do agree that, one way or another, these achievements should be widely publicized in the United States of America.

As you know, this is the year in which the fiftieth anniversary of powered flight is being celebrated. Probably one of the most interesting facets of this half-century of aviation history is the fantastic growth of international air transportation — a growth in which your own country has played a very important part — and the effect this has had and is having on the commercial and cultural life of the world. ICAO has also played an important part in the development of international air transportation, and I believe that it is interesting to note that Dr. Edward Warner, who has been president of the 21-nation Council of ICAO ever since the organization was formed in 1945, is an American citizen who has, in his lifetime, been as responsible as anyone for the development of the aeroplane to its present position.

The reason why I did not write you before is that I wanted to have in reserve a wealth of facts, figures and information charts, photographs and films, in which you might be interested. However, before discussing with you in a more specific way what could be done, I would like to know if you are or are not of the opinion that the prodigious, constant and, if I may say so, daily importance of aviation should be explained to all those who are so much interested in the way you deal with the great problems of our times.

Sincerely,

L.C. Boussard

L.C. Boussard
Chief, Public Information

Boutwell, Bill

September 15, 1953

Mr. William Boutwell
Scholastic Teacher
33 West 42nd Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Boutwell:

In Mr. Murrow's absence in Germany, I am answering your letter of August 3, concerning your daughter Jane. I am sorry to have to tell you that at the moment I have no suggestions as to what she might do in this office. Judging by the resume you sent to Mr. Murrow, Jane would not be interested in a purely secretarial position, even should we have one available, and we already have all the reporters, writers and production assistants we are likely to need for Mr. Murrow's television programs.

However, there might be a place for Jane elsewhere in CBS and I suggest that she contact Dallas Townsend at Television News, to whom I have sent the resume. His office is located at 70 East 45th Street. Perhaps he may be able to give her some leads.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell

KC:ml

Scholastic teacher
351 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York

Aug. 3, 1953

Dear Ed:

My daughter Jane has had three valuable years in the March of Time. MOT-TV, as you may have heard, is closing so Jane is looking for a new position.

I'm inclosing her resume. It occurs to me that there might be a spot for a young lady of her talents in the Murrow network. Can you suggest anyone she might interview?

With best regards,

Bill Boutwell

P.S.: Scholastic is now at a new address: 33 West 42nd.St., New York 36, N.Y.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS

Bowles, Ch

May 1, 1952

Dear Chet:

I'm working on the Costello project and hope to reach some solution in the near future.

Many thanks for the material you have been sending me. It is extremely useful and I hope you'll continue to pass it along.

I'm personally deeply disturbed at the absence of adequate reporting from the part of the world where you are now stationed, and as eager as can be to try to do something about it. I would have been out to see you this summer myself had it not been for the fact that these dreary conventions intervene.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Chester Bowles
American Ambassador
New Delhi, India

nie

9.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

AMERICAN EMBASSY

New Delhi, India, March 27, 1952

Dear Ed:

How is the project of getting Bill Costello out to India coming along?

India is going to be an increasingly important source of news and one which, I think, it will be worthwhile to cover. I can understand some reluctance to want to undertake the additional financial commitments but I think here, if anywhere, is the place to expand.

There are many new democracies attempting to establish themselves in under-developed countries today. Success or failure will mean a lot for the future of the free world. I think India is probably the key country in this group and the one which is making, in my judgment, the greatest efforts to uplift the standard of living of all its people.

My very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Chet Bowles

Chester Bowles

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Braiterman, Wm.

November 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Braiterman:

Thank you for your letter of November 18th with your suggestion for a program on the subject of "Americans In Israel." I am passing this along to Mr. Stuart Novins, Director of Public Affairs for CBS Radio, for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Braiterman
Allied Professional Services
590 Gay Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

rh
cc: Mr. Stuart Novins

Brahms, Morris

November 5, 1953

Dear Mr. Brahms:

Your letter of October 26th has been turned over to me for reply. Since Mr. Murrow is no longer a Vice President of CBS he is not in a position to decide on the merits of programs other than those with which he is personally concerned. I suggest that you submit your idea to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS Television, for his consideration.

We are returning herewith the brief program outline you enclosed with your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mr. Morris Brahms
1525 Nelson Avenue
Bronx, New York

rh

October 26, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In June 1952, I had an original idea for a television show that later turned out to be your show known as Person to Person.

I got in touch with N. B. C. in August 1952 and they sent me a printed form on which I stated my idea. A short time later I received a letter from N. B. C. which stated very clearly that they rejected my idea.

Then about six months ago, namely February or March of 1952 due to the discouraging rejection from N. B. C., I foolishly threw out all evidence of my idea.

I have another idea for a weekly television show which I hope you would see me about.

Respectfully yours,

Morris Brahms

1525 Nelson Avenue
Bronx, New York

Brandt, Harry

September 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Brandt:

Thank you for your letter of September 24th.

I very much wish that I might accept your gracious invitation to attend the Golden Jubilee Testimonial Dinner, and sincerely regret my inability to do so. Unfortunately for me, I have a previous committment which will make it impossible for me to attend.

I am sorry. Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Brandt, Chairman
Sophie Tucker Golden Jubilee Testimonial
Hotel Astor, Room 170
New York 36, New York

KC.

SOPHIE TUCKER

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVING HUMANITY

Golden Jubilee Testimonial

1903 1953

Sponsored by

The Jewish Theatrical Guild of America

HOTEL ASTOR, ROOM 170 NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Circle 6-6460

September 24, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C B S,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Golden Jubilee Committee cordially invites you to sit on the dais at the Golden Jubilee Testimonial Dinner honoring Sophie Tucker on Sunday, October 4, 1953, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

We would appreciate your advising us, without delay, whether or not you will be able to attend.

Time and place of gathering and other pertinent details for dais guests will be included in a subsequent communication, but in order that we may complete arrangements, it is necessary to know immediately that you are coming.

Sincerely,

Harry Brandt

Harry Brandt
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Sophie Tucker Golden Jubilee Testimonial

HOTEL ASTOR, ROOM 170

NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK

Brantley, J. Carson

here is a reawakening and an inspiration for every age and creed here is the Rebirth of the Nation

FREE ENTERPRISE TRAIN

THE BIRTH, PROGRESS AND PROMISE OF FREE ENTERPRISE IN AMERICA

FREE ENTERPRISE TRAIN
J. Carson Brantley
Executive Director
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

July 17 - 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm a little late in thanking you for yours of June 16, but there's still time to thank you for your kind comment on Free Enterprise Train.

Within the last three weeks, I have been considerably encouraged by a major producer of rubber products, a big producer of glass products, a major manufacturer of film and cameras and a great textile chain. All state that they will hold an open mind and a receptive attitude toward participation while I coordinate additional participants.

Also, a major New York advertising agency advises that "several" of their clients are definitely interested in the project.

ALCOA has agreed only to hold an open mind to the project, but I feel they'll become increasingly receptive as the project develops. I have Pittsburg supporters who will aid me here.

I shall be most grateful for your continued interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Carson Brantley
Executive Director
Free Enterprise Train

JCB:bh

June 16, 1953

Dear Mr. Brantley:

My apologies for the delay in replying to your letters of May.

With the Coronation, my trip abroad and my personal plans for the next three months when I shall be away from this office, I have found it impossible to expand the scope of my present and planned radio and television activities.

Your "Free Enterprise Train" project seems to have some considerable merit, and I wish you every success in this venture.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. Carson Brantley
"Free Enterprise Train"
Salisbury, North Carolina

here is a reawakening and an inspiration for every age and creed here is the Rebirth of the Nation

FREE ENTERPRISE TRAIN

THE BIRTH, PROGRESS AND PROMISE OF FREE ENTERPRISE IN AMERICA

FREE ENTERPRISE TRAIN
J. Carson Brantley
Executive Director
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

May 22 - 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbis Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This morning, I received the following from Jay M. Sharp, Advertising Promotion Manager, Aluminum Company of America: "If you recall, the Aluminum Company gave serious consideration to the possibility of participating in your project last year but decided not to do so". To send a man into Salisbury, they had to be pretty interested.

Had the project idea been given advance publicity and had a team of good men presented the project in person to ALCOA, that wearing down of enthusiasm never would have occurred. Having been in the business of selling since I was fifteen, I have often seen the processes of interest, enthusiasm and desire fade for lack of the right psychological stimulation at a given stage. Obviously, the idea behind Free Enterprise Train impressed officials at ALCOA. They almost...but not quite...became a participant. Some prior publicity, plus an impressive personal contact, would have done the job.

I have conclusive evidence that other major companies were even more impressed than ALCOA. They not only liked the idea; they appeared to actually want on the train. Several large companies suggested that the project idea and I should have a round of publicity. This idea of an advance buildup also came from sources other than industry.

Week after week, the railroads send men to my office with words of encouragement. They come in with broad smiles, give me a pep talk and insist they know I will put this project over. They paint pretty pictures of the need of this enterprise and they insist that their interest is in the objective of the project...not the revenue. It has been like this since October 1950. They are so very patient and cooperative and sincere. Please, Mr. Murrow, do not draw from this the conclusion that the railroads are motivated by selfishness. This surely might be a realistic conclusion but, for the most part, railroad leadership is made up of genuine Americanism.

I have determined to let my case rest entirely on its merit. I am quite sure that I have New York friends who would have gladly called on you on my behalf. I don't want it that way. The project must stand on its own...and so must I...insofar as assistance for support is concerned.

Perhaps I should state exactly what I want of you. First of all, I want your sincere interest and friendship. I have very personal reasons for singling you out in my quest for understanding. To go into detail would invite the suspicion that I was flattering you...and you're probably fed up with that sort of thing. Even in my humble position, I get more of it than I can digest.

Is it fair to ask you to try to sense what a man in my present situation would need? Is it taking an unfair advantage to ask you to evision yourself a real part of this enterprise, in order that you might see it from the inside out?

Plainly and simply, Mr. Murrow, I need help. Although I did create the idea and although I have given more than two years of my life to its development, this is no more my enterprise than it is yours or any other good American's. It was honestly conceived for a noble purpose.

May I have a reply...please?

Sincerely yours,

J. Carson Brantley
Executive Director
Free Enterprise Train

Confidential
Personal

here is a reawakening and an inspiration for every age and creed here is the Rebirth of the Nation

FREE ENTERPRISE TRAIN

THE BIRTH, PROGRESS AND PROMISE OF FREE ENTERPRISE IN AMERICA

FREE ENTERPRISE TRAIN
J. Carson Brantley
Executive Director
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

May 11 - 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A few months ago, I lost one of the best personal friends I ever had, James A. Gray, Chairman of the Board of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. For a reason which neither of us ever bothered to define, we found a common level of understanding. He used to write me long letters detailing experiences in his church school class and he always seemed intensely interested in my own work in the church, especially with boys. During my seven years as advertising agent for this company, Mr. Gray and I talked business only twice. He was a quiet and modest man who sincerely preferred that his charitable donations never be revealed, so when he advised me of his gift to the University of North Carolina for a Chair of Religion, he had enough confidence in me to trust that I would understand that he was humbly seeking the favor of my approval. North Carolina looked upon Mr. Gray as a great industrialist and philanthropist, and he certainly was, but to me he was a grown up boy who, perhaps a bit bewildered and none too impressed at his own importance, much preferred to discard the senseless whirl of of a selfish world and mentally dash off to the mossy bank of a babbling branch and be God's little boy again.

It is often so very difficult, now-a-days, to make one's self understood. Conclusions are too often based on unfair comparisons or unworthy traditions. The inventor is a screwball until he proves himself. The advocate of even a needed religious reform is usually branded as a crack-pot fanatic. The word, "reformer", automatically stamps a person as unworthy of confidence. Few important people have the courage to give God credit for anything...and certainly far too few have the courage to admit they're Christians. The sincerely conscientious person is too often considered an unstable curiosity. The man who reveals a genuine love for his fellow man risks being looked upon as mentally unbalanced. Lacking the courage to exercise our convictions, most of us move on to the grave with little more to show God than a lifetime of good intentions. With all of the intelligence we acquire in life, one simple truth dawns on most of us too late...life on earth really is short.

I am not a professional do-gooder. Nor do I harbor even a faint conviction that God has destined me to save America or the world. I am only sure that Free Enterprise Train is the direct result of spiritual inspiration. It is not an obsession and my selfish motives are greatly subordinated to the real purpose of the enterprise.

Several times during the development of the project, I have become quite discouraged, even to the extent of giving up. It was like an escape and freedom seemed wonderful. Then, one after another, incidents would occur which seemed to automatically solve what had appeared impossible problems. I tried to convince myself that these experiences were mere coinincidences; I even attempted to believe that my own deepseated hopes might be driving my mind to deliberately twist perfectly logical situations in favor of the train. I searched my heart over and over to determine whether or not I was being driven by a desire for prominence or for other purely selfish reasons. I tried desperately to be completely honest with myself. Was I overestimating my sense of logic or my ability to execute the plan? Had I allowed the enthusiasm of others to give the idea a false and unfounded importance? Was my daring inspired by a completely baseless ego? Had I lost my sense of reasoning and was I overdue at a mental institution? The right answers came only after I completely and repeatedly humbled myself in prayer. I make no apologies but I do trust that you will understand.

Free Enterprise Train must move, not simply because I and others want it to move, but because I am sure it is supposed to move. I am sure that the overall objective of this project is completely worthy. The related activities are of even greater value than the actual exhibits.

Mr. Murrow, I felt the urge to follow up my letter of May 9 with this revealing discourse. Except for my wife, you are the only person who has been given the manner of detail which I have so liberally outlined. I am aware that it can open wide or close the door forever on any possible favorable reaction from you. That is a risk I feel compelled to make.

In order that you might avoid the possible conclusion that I am a dream-chaser, I have worked hard all of my life, have acquired and completely paid for a $50,000.00 home, a 306 acre farm and other assets. Pardon this personal reference, please.

Any consideration you may give me and Free Enterprise Train will be very gratefully appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Carson Brantley

Personal

here is a reawakening and an inspiration for every age and creed here is the Rebirth of the Nation

FREE ENTERPRISE TRAIN

THE BIRTH, PROGRESS AND PROMISE OF FREE ENTERPRISE IN AMERICA

FREE ENTERPRISE TRAIN
J. Carson Brantley
Executive Director
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

May 9 - 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In September, 1950, I conceived the idea of a project the purpose of which was to help revive and revitalize those several elements which have contributed to the development of our America. This project was to move about over the nation under the title of Free Enterprise Train.

At the time, the project seemed so fantastic, even to me, that I hesitated to reveal the idea for several weeks. Then, with some hesitancy, I detailed the idea to the Association of American Railroads. Within a matter of hours, meetings were called in Chicago and elsewhere, representatives were appointed to act as contact and cars were at my disposal. And so Free Enterprise Train as an idea was on its way.

My very first objective was to seek the opinions of important people over the nation. I contacted major industrialists, ministers, civic organizations, important publishers and broadcasters. Without a single exception, reaction was very favorable, even highly enthusiastic in a great many instances...and always from individuals and organizations not given to careless opinions.

After making sure that my idea was sound, I set about to develop the plan in detail, seeking opinions at almost every step. More than two years were spent in assembling information. Additional months were devoted to the preparation of the presentation. The railroads of America have contributed considerable time and effort to the project. They have insisted all along that they were far more interested in the objective of the project than in any possible revenue.

After the plan was fully developed and ready for the printers, it went the round of attorneys and bankers, as well as the railroads and others. This process resulted in a delay of some six weeks, considerably longer than I had anticipated.

We had planned to have the presentation in the mails in early October. Mailings actually began in December. I was fully aware of the practice of most major companies to set appropriations months in advance, but I decided in favor of attempting to induce enough of these companies to change plans to make the project possible in 1953. My idea almost worked...but not quite. Free Enterprise Train will not move in 1953.

I have, however, made sure of one thing....industry does like Free Enterprise Train....considerably more than enough industries to make the enterprise a moving reality.

Many of these industries called board meetings and apparently approved the project...even to the point of joining this year. Then began a process of investigation. Your own Aluminum Company of America sent a Vice President into Salisbury to check the escrow agreement with the local Wachovia Bank. Westinghouse sent me a 240 word telegram which definitely indicated a strong leaning toward participation. Companies called several of my New York contacts. Others gave the job of investigating to firms engaged in public relations. Some indicated they'd join when others came in. In other words, Mr. Murrow, up to a point Free Enterprise Train sold itself.

When I saw that it was impossible to coordinate enough participants to move the project this year, I began to seek the opinions of important people regarding the flaw in the plan of execution. Among these are such people as William K. Beard, President, Associated Business Publications, C. B. Larrabee, Publisher of Printers' Ink and many others. I have asked them to be very frank and they have. They are of the opinion that I am not well enough known; that my own lack of national prestige prevented the movement of Free Enterprise Train this year. They express the conviction that I need committees of nationally known and important individuals. Mr. Larrabee has offered to serve on such a committee.

I have definitely promised the railroads and many others that I am not giving up. I am now going ahead with plans for 1954. After more than two years of prayer and hard work, I cannot do otherwise.

Can you, Mr. Murrow, offer any suggestion or suggestions which might help in overcoming the possible objections to my personal lack of national prestige? Kodak has twice suggested that I let the American Heritage Foundation sponsor the project. I haven't replied because I really don't know whether this is best. I do have some favorable opinions on this, however, and am not ignoring this possibility. Your own opinion will be deeply appreciated.

I am aware, Mr. Murrow, that it is an imposition to suggest that you even think about Free Enterprise Train, but I need help and I have confidence in your ability and sense of fairness.

Here is a brief on my own background:

I will be 50 the first day of June.
Married to a very wonderful girl, Fallie Mae Shoaf, April 3, 1925.
One child - a daughter - June Caroline - 52 Duke graduate.

Religion: Lutheran. Taught church school class of teenage boys past 22 years. Serve on church council.

Profession: Advertising. Operated advertising agency for past 25 years. Chiefly radio. Only southern agency ever to serve R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Have directed Duke Power Company radio throughout system since 1934. Helped develop Stanback from an appropraition of $200.00 monthly to over a million a year. Serve and have served many other companies in many southern states.

The history of my life has been written up by Broadcasting and by a number of newspapers.

At one time, my little agency placed over 700 radio broadcasts weekly...one of the first in America to take the medium seriously.

Did my own commercial radio production in New York for about eighteen years.

Referances: Gorden Gray, President, University of North Carolina
Thurmond Chatham, 5th District Congressman and owner of Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, N. C.
William Snyder, V. P., Wachovia Bank, Salisbury, N.C.
William Smith, President, Security Bank, "
Miles Smith, " Carolina Rubber Company, "
J. H. Isenhour, " Isenhour Brick & Tile Co., "
Bill Shultz, C.B.S. New York
C. B. Larrabee, Printers' Ink, New York
Sol Taishoff, Publisher, Broadcasting, Washington, D.C.

Please feel at liberty in taking the initiative in making any suggestions or offering any criticism. Feel just as free to project yourself into the project and become a real part of it. I would welcome your active participation, even your possible direction.

Anything you say or think or do will be most gretefully appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Carson Brantley

Personal

J. Carson Brantley - Executive Director
Free Enterprise Train - Salisbury, N. Car.
Age next birthday, June 1, 1953 - 50.
Married. Wife's name, Fallie M.
One child. Daughter. June C. (Duke U. '52)
Religion: Lutheran. Member church council.
(Taught class teenage boys past 22 years)
Profession: Advertising agency past 25 yrs.

Braude, Beatrice

September 21, 1953

Dear Miss Braude:

Your letter of August 7 has been turned over to me for reply, and I am sorry to be so long in answering.

At the present time there are no positions open on our own staff, but I would suggest that you contact Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio and send him a resume of your news experience.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Miss Beatrice Braude
220 West 107th Street
New York, New York

220 West 107th Street
New York, N.Y.
August 7, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am wondering if there is an opening on your staff at the present time for one with my qualifications. Enclosed is a summary of my experience and education.

My present status with the Foreign Service is "home leave", with another foreign assignment due shortly. Under ordinary circumstances a domestic tour of duty would have been normal, but the sudden reduction in force abroad has caused extraordinary measures. After such a long period abroad, however, I feel badly in need of "re-Americanization".

I will be out of New York the coming week, but should appreciate the opportunity of having an interview with you any time after August 17th.

Sincerely yours,

Beatrice Braude

Beatrice Braude

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Beatrice Braude
220 West 107th Street
New York, New York
Academy 2-0919

Job
JA.

1951-1953

Cultural Affairs Officer, American Embassy, Paris, France. Worked directly with Cultural and Deputy Cultural Attaches. Headed Embassy's student program (including Fulbright), after starting as liaison officer between Embassy and the Fulbright Commission.

Arranged and participated in selection of student grantees placed through Institute of International Education; responsible for screening, selection, and processing of all student grantees under special act of Congress (Smith-Mundt); in charge of non-governmental student programs whose participants were screened through the Embassy, such as New York Herald Tribune Youth Forum, MIT Foreign Student Summer Project, Salzburg Seminar, Daily Mirror Youth Forum, etc.

1948-1951

Biographic Officer, American Embassy, Paris, France

Prepared and did research for biographies of leading French political and cultural personalities for use in the Embassy, the State Department, and other specialized agencies.

1943-1948

Research Analyst, Office of Strategic Services, Research and Analysis Branch, Central European Section, which later became Office of Intelligence Research of the State Department.

Followed, interpreted, and reported trends in German press, education, youth, and culture. Was interpreter-secretary to first US Army-State Department mission which investigated reorientation in Germany (August 1946).

Previous to 1943, did bilingual secretarial work (including six months as secretary to M. Henri Bonnet, currently French Ambassador to the United States), and taught French and English in the New York City public high schools.

Education: M.A. in French literature from Columbia University

Languages: French (bi-lingual)
German (fair)
Spanish and Italian (some)

References: Mr. Lawrence S. Morris, Cultural Attache, American Embassy
Paris, France

Mr. George Moody, Deputy Cultural Attache, American Embassy
Paris, France

Mr. William Koren, Public Affairs Officer, American Embassy
Paris, France

Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, President, Bennington College,
Bennington, Vermont

Bridge, J. Gordon

December 31, 1953

Dear Mr. Bridge:

Thank you for your letter of December 14th concerning your idea for a radio program. Since I am unable to make use of this myself, I am passing your letter along to Mr. Wells Church, Director of News for CBS Radio, and you will no doubt hear from him if he is interested in the idea.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. Gordon Bridge
Armed Forces Radio Service
641 Washington Street
New York 14, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Wells Church

Brill, Richard

September 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Brill:

Thank you for your invitation to serve on the board of judges being formed to select the "Hero of the Year".

I regret to say that I cannot accept. I have only just returned from Berlin and, having been absent from New York all summer, have a considerable backlog of work to dispose of. This, combined with the pressure of my broadcasting schedule, makes it impossible for me to undertake any other activities in the immediate future.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Brill
Co-producer
WHEEL OF FORTUNE
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

ERM:ml

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

September 18, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

To highlight its first anniversary on the CBS Television Network, the WHEEL OF FORTUNE is going to select its own "Hero Of The Year" from among the many persons who have appeared on the program. A board of judges is being formed to make this selection. So far General George C. Kenny, President of the Air Force Association, and Mildred Ahlgren, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, have consented to participate in the selection.

The WHEEL OF FORTUNE would consider it an honor to have you serve on the board of judges. This would not require more than five minutes of your time, nor would it necessitate an appearance of any kind. It would simply mean that after we, at the WHEEL OF FORTUNE, had screened all of our heroes for this past year, we would submit to you about a dozen synopses of the stories involved from which you would make your selection. The majority vote of the committee would then decide who would be selected as the "Wheel of Fortune Hero of the Year".

Our anniversary is the first week in October and we plan to make our selection within the next two weeks. Therefore, I would appreciate your favorable consideration of our invitation within the week.

Yours very truly,

Richard Brill

Richard Brill
Co-producer
WHEEL OF FORTUNE

RB:gfw

Brogan, D. W.

Yes

Peterhouse,

Cambridge

March 26 1952

Dear Ed,

Im coming out to USA for a week(April 10 to 17th).I'll be in New York and will phone you.Im appearing at a congerence on higher thingsa t the Waldorf.How is Janet?Were all well; Im too busy as usual. Youll get a copy of my new book when it comes out but when that will be nobody tells me.

I saw Cecilia in Paris at New Year,looking very smart with an immense office in which she looks rather funny(I didnt tell her so).

yours ever

D W Brogan

PS A kind friend has sent me The New Yoker on CBS on me and bread alone. I didnt make it up;its from the Koran or Science and Health.

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Crandall

From Mr. Murrow

Station

September 7, 1951

This woman is a friend of a friend of mine. I have had a talk with her and she seems fairly able. I took the liberty of suggestiong that she call you sometime next week for an appointment.

E.R.M.

Brogan, D.W.

Peterhouse,
Cambridge,
August 22nd 1951

Dear Ed,

This will introduce (Mrs)Theodora Hill ,my oldest American friend,She has been editing the Doubleday house organ but they have decided to economize and get it done on an amateur basis.She has lots of experience in that line as her dossier will show.I can testify to her intelligence, industry and character.She has good French and German.If you see could her I should be very grateful indeed.

I stayed for ten days with Cecilia in Paris.She was in very good form,has got most impressive new offices,like an American radio executive.She looks rather funny behind a vast desk.What is more important, she has a studio of her own and neednt rely on the "services" of the Radio Diffusion Francaise.When are you coming over?Give my regards to Janet and Casey.

yours ever

D.W.Brogan

Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System.

Brown, Walter F

November 3, 1953

Dear Mr. Brown:

I have read your letter of October 21st with some interest and I am enclosing a copy of the script of the Radulovich Story for your information.

I cannot answer your first question since I am not familiar with the procedures, but it is my understanding that under the existing regulations neither the Army, Navy, nor Air Force is required to establish a board or grant a hearing. As for your second question, I can only suggest that you communicate with the senator from your state or the congressman from your district. I hope you will be able to get some satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter F. Brown
Legal Office
Headquarters
Ninth Naval District
Great Lakes, Illinois

rh

KC

Legal Office,
Headquarters,
Ninth Naval District,
Great Lakes, Illinois,
21 October 1953

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Brother Murrow,

It is a little difficult for me, even as an attorney, to know how to start this letter because for the first time in my legal career I find myself not defending others but attempting to defend myself. For the first time since I left the University of Southern California I find myself in need of some assistance from a Kappa Sigma Brother but still feel very reluctant to burden anyone with what is my own problem - a problem which is substantially akin to the Radulovich case.

But first an introduction - I am a California lawyer, a graduate of the University of Southern California (A.B. in 1949 and LL.B. in 1952), am 27 years old, and am a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the U.S. Naval Reserve. I enlisted in the Reserve in 1944 at age 17, served overseas (Asiatic waters) during WW II, served again in the early part of 1952 as an enlisted electronic technician, and was commissioned directly on 9 April 1952 in San Diego. I met my wife, Barbara, during WW II while I was going to school at Treasure Island, San Francisco. She has an A.B. in political science from Principia (Christian Science College in Elsah, Illinois) and an A.M. in government management from the University of Denver. We were married in 1950 but have no children. I belonged to the YMCA and Scouts (Eagle) while I was younger, participated in track and field and was the student commanding officer of the R.O.T.C. in my public high school in Los Angeles, and at U.S.C. belonged to Kappa Sigma, Blue Key, and Phi Beta Kappa (was U.S.C.'s Rhodes Scholar nominee in 1949). When I was 21 years old I ran for an office in the Democratic Party and in the same 1948 election managed a primary campaign against a pro-Communist candidate. I am a liberal Protestant by religion (Methodist), a social democrat by conviction, and an optomist by temperment. I read mostly periodicals because I can't stay still long enough to read books. Our periodicals include the Christian Science Monitor, the New Leader, the Progressive (Madison, Wis.), the Reading Labor Advocate (Reading, Pa), the Crisis (N.A.A.C.P.). I belong to such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Judicature Society, and the League for Indistrial Democracy (of New York City). I consider myself a reasonably normal and average individual with possibly a little too much maverick blood for my own good.

As to the problem - for about 18 months the Navy (Washington, D. C.) has had me under suspection either for disloyalty or as a poor security risk - I'm not sure which because whatever the Office of Naval Intelligence thinks is wrong, it isn't wrong enough to give me a hearing in order that I have an opportunity to clear myself.

First of all - I have never belonged to a Communist organization or front nor has my wife. I have never subscribed to a Communist or pro-Communist publication nor has my wife. In civilian life I have been known as a militant liberal and one who would generally put Russia, Spain, Yugoslavia, Argentina, and Egypt in about the same category.

Second - my trouble began in San Diego on 8 April 1952 when a person or persons unknown discovered among my personal effects some of the newspapers and magazines listed above. This called for an investigation by the Office of Naval Intelligence by the 11th Naval District as I was to be commissioned the following day. I made about a five (5) hour statement to the ONI investigator of where I stood and what I believed. The ONI took my side and I was commissioned. The report of the investigation went to Washington, D. C., and about five (5) months later trouble started. At the time I was stationed in a plant doing guided missile research for the Navy - I had been there just one month when for no apparent reason I was suddently transferred just before I was to leave for a few weeks work at White Sands, N.M. We had purchased a house and had been assured of about a two year stay. I later got into law work (electronics now seems a forbidden field although I graduated 2nd in my officers electronics school class and had about eight years as an enlisted electronic technician - active and inactive) here at Great Lakes. Since I was doing satisfactorily and there was a shortage of junior officer-lawyers in the Navy (the Navy actually is sending some to school in Washington, D.C.. to become lawyers) the Office of the Judge Advocate General wanted to transfer me overseas to Port Lyautey, French Morocco, this past summer to a legal billet. The Bureau of Naval Personnel said I was unavailable because of my politics or because of my security. A week or so later I received word that I was to be prematurely released from active duty.

My new commanding officer, Captain W. C. Mott, USN, got word of what was happening this summer back in Washington, D.C. - he reported here about the first of July. He requested that my intelligence file be sent to Great Lakes. He and two other high ranking officers thoroughly went over my file with negative results. Since that date he has marked my fitness report as "OUTSTANDING" in loyalty. The Commandant of the Ninth Naval District specifically requested the Bureau of Personnel to keep me on but to no avail. I appear to be under a cloud and until I can remove it through my own efforts I will stay under it. A California State Supreme Court Justice interceded on my behalf but dropped the effort when he was told my loyalty was under suspection.

Since I have never seen and probably never will see my loyalty or intelligence file, I don't know exactly what is considered wrong but I have been given some hints - someone has confused the <u>Crisis</u> I subscribe to - the monthly of the National Association for the Advancement of

olored People - with a publication of the East Pittsburgh section of the Communist Party (no longer issued) also called the Crisis. Also my wife is supposed to have made some statement in 1944 which is questioned. She belongs only to the Church of Christ Scientist and the League of Women Voters and was an avid Stevenson voter.

I am now in the process of preparing a letter to the Secretary of the Navy requesting a loyalty hearing. I hope to have some congressional pressure on the Secretary to get my hearing but the prospects are dim. My Congressman, Donald Jackson of Santa Monica, California, would be no help. Nor would my State's two Senators I believe although it has been suggested at Senator Paul Douglas's office that Senator Knowland might be willing to help. Senator Douglas's office can offer no help - they said the Senator would consider himself the "kiss of death" on a problem like mine. I've been to see Congressman Sidney Yates (D of Chicago)(of the Rickover case) but he's not sure how best to approach it. Yesterday he called ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, John Floberg, about my problem. Mr. Floberg thinks I would get a fair hearing. Mr. Yates thinks I wouldn't. And Senator Douglas's office believe the Navy would never give me a hearing and admit the errors.

Last night right after your program about Radalovich, Captain Mott called me to say that a friend of his in Chicago interested in my case has called him to suggest I contact you about getting a copy of the script. Captain Mott, by the way, is an Academy graduate, the ex-head of the School of Naval Justice and also the ex-head of the Internation Law Section of the Office of the Judge Advocate General. Hence this letter and the reason for the background.

It would be very much appreciated if you could send me a duplicate copy of your script on the Radalovich program if one is available. I am really more interested in learning your thoughts about:

(1) Would I get a fair hearing from a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy? Can top Navy officers tell the difference between a Communist and a social democrat?

(2) Do you know any Republican Senators or Congressmen who might be interesting in or willing to contact the Secretary of the Navy for me - on my behalf - a bring pressure for such a hearing.

I have already been fairly seriously injured by the rumors and gossip which attends a thing like this - not here at Great Lakes but in Washington and possibly in California. I would like very much to clear my name so that when I go back to California I'd have an even break in establishing a law practice without having this over my head for the rest of my life.

Thank you for your time and patience in reading through this rather lengthly letter.

Fraternally,

Walter F. Brown

Walter F. Brown, LTJG, USNR,
Legal Office,
Headquarters, 9ND, Great Lakes, Illinois.

Browne, Bob

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MESSRS. OBERLE, MICKELSON

from: Mr. Murrow

September 16, 1952

A friend of mine, Bob Browne, who used to work for Ward Wheelock (a pretty good guy, I THINK) wants to learn something about television. He's a fair writer; has been doing scripts for commercial shorts; isn't unemployed; wants some counsel. I suggested that he telephone you for an appointment.

E.R.M.

1137

Bryant, Johnnie

October 8, 1953

Dear Johnnie Bryant:

Thank you for your very nice letter. I am sorry to have to tell you that I cannot do as you ask and send birthday greetings to your mother during my program. You must understand that the networks have a very strict ruling against this and the reason for it is clear. If we once gave personal greetings to a certain individual, we would immediately be inundated with requests for similar messages and the whole situation would become impossible to handle.

I can see from what you write about her that your mother is a wonderful person and I hope she gets through the operation all right and will soon be well again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Johnnie M. Bryant
1213 Angier Avenue
Durham, North Carolina

ERM:ml

THE YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED AUGUST 11, 1923

of Durham, North Carolina
218 EAST MAIN STREET

MERRILL P. KNIGHT, General Secretary

October 7, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.-T.V.
Studio 41
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am Johnnie Bryant, employed by the Durham Y.M.C.A., writing to you in regards to my mother, Mrs. Annie B. Bryant.

I guess you wonder why I am writing to you and I will try to explain why as well as I can.

My mother is a very faithful listener of yours and enjoys your program more than anything else in the world. She watches your program, "See It Now", on television and she just can't wait til it is time for you each week. She goes to bed and asks faithfully for me to awake her when you come on. That is just an example of how much she likes your program. My mother is a very christian person and she likes people that seems to be so nice as you. She likes the way that you tell of the news of the world and enjoys it so much. She said that you were for the "Dodgers" and that she would like to see you now and ask you how you like the "Yanks" since they beat the "Bums". She pulled for the "Yankees" and I wish you could have seen her watching the games on telvesion.

Mr. Murrow, my mother is just an old fashion mother, 62 years of age this October 12th, mother of nine boys and no girls, and loved by all that know her. They all call her "Ma". She had seven boys in service---6 in the Army and 1 in the Air Force. She had boys all over Europe during the last war with Germany---one went into Africa and came up through the Southern part of France, two went through Normandy on "D" day and to the Russian line, and the other three were replacement troops that came later. Only one of the boys were wounded and that happened to be one of the twins and he is getting along fine now. I could go on forever telling you of my mother, but that is not why I am writing.

Mr. Murrow, my mother has CANCER of the uterus and she is to have an operation around the 18th of October to remove her womb. The doctor thinks that she will be rid of cancer if she can stand the operation and we are going on with it. Also, she will be 62 on the 12th of October and I want ask you to do me a favor, if you please.

THE YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED AUGUST 11, 1923

of Durham, North Carolina
218 EAST MAIN STREET

MERRILL P. KNIGHT, *General Secretary*

Mr. Murrow, I would like to ask you to say something to my mother, maybe say, hello and call her "Ma". Tell her HAPPY BIRTHDAY and that you will be pulling for her to get well soon from her operation that she is soon to have. Don't mention the cancer, as she thinks she has a TUMOR. I think that message from you would do more good than anything outside of GOD in carrying her through this operation. You have done things like this before and say what you will to her. Don't let her know that I wrote to you, as I don't want her to know.

Mr. Murrow, she said that if she got over this next operation that she wanted to go to New York and see the "Yankees", meet you, and all those nice people that she sees on television. This, I have promised her and if she is living next June, I am going to take her to New York. She has never been any place---she never wanted to go any place, as she only thought of those nine boys and sacrificing for them.

Mr. Murrow, my father died FATHER'S DAY and all of his boys were the pall-bearers. My mother was so proud of that, that she took the funeral just fine. You ought to hear her brag on all her boys, as she thinks that they are the only ones in the world.

Mr. Murrow, I know that you are a busy man, but I do hope that you will do this one favor for me. There are lots of families in this world, but I don't believe that there is one like ours anywhere. I hope someday that you can visit us and see for yourself.

Again, I will THANK YOU, asking you to forgive the errors in this letter, and loving you just as much if you can't do what I ask, I will close.

Gratefully yours,

Johnnie Bryant

Johnnie M. Bryant
1213 Angier Ave.
Durham, N. C.

P.S. My mother will be listening October 13th on WFMY-TV from Greensboro, N. C.

Buckley, Earl A.

September 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Buckley:

Thank you for your letter of August 28th.

I very much wish that I might narrate the film on the History of the American Flag, and I sincerely regret my inability to do so.

Unfortunately for me, my radio and television activities for the next season are such that I shall have no opportunity for extra-curricular activities.

I am sorry. Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Earl A. Buckley
Lincoln-Liberty Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

THE BUCKLEY ORGANIZATION
Advertising
LINCOLN-LIBERTY BLDG., PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.- RIttenhouse 6-0180

August 28, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

One of our clients, a leading maker of U.S. Flags, is just completing a non-commercial, documentary type film on the History of the American Flag.

This film covers the evolution of the present flag from the British Union Jack; proper methods of displaying the flag, and correct flag etiquette. It is well interspersed with historical drama, including film clips supplied by the U.S. Archives. It is now in the black-and-white working film stage; when finished, it will be in full color and have a running time of 15 minutes. It is planned to distribute the film through Veterans' organizations, community, church, and other groups on a non-profit, non-commercial basis.

My reason for writing you is to ask how you would feel about doing the narration and, if so, on what basis would you do it?

The script is complete now, and, I believe, well-suited to your delivery. If, however, you wished to reserve the right to make minor changes, I am sure it would be agreeable all around.

As the film is rapidly nearing the final version, we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible. I realize that your work at CBS is extensive, and probably doesn't leave you much time for outside committments. However, after seeing the film in its semi-final version, we haven't been able to think of anyone better suited to do this narration than Edward R. Murrow.

May we hear from you?

Sincerely,

Edward Buckley

EAB/d

Buckner, Robt.
Mr. M.
Art Buckner's
nephew - Dm.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

30 September, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Now that our summer training period is over and things have let up just a little, I thought that this would be a good opportunity to let you know that I am getting along fine so far.

The summer training was quite rigorous, to say the least, but most of the New Cadets came through without too much difficulty. We ended the summer with a fine day like through the surrounding countryside.

We moved into our regular companies last week and academics have begun, too. Academics at West Point are different from anything I've ever encountered before. The classroom is conducted in the same military manner as everything else. However, I'm sure that once I catch on to the system of things, I'll have no trouble at all.

I would once again like to express my thanks to you for helping me realize my greatest ambition. To be part of the Corps is like nothing else in the world.

Respectfully yours,

Robert W. Buckner

...ckner, R.W.
...W-2 Class of 1957
West Point, N.Y.

Burchard, John

JULY 29, 1953

DEAN JOHN E. BURCHARD
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

WILL BE IN MY OFFICE FRIDAY NOON PLAZA 1-2345. REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-13-7

RECEIVED
1953 JUL 28 AM 10:20
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

V

Noon
Fri.

WU 002 PD

WUX CAMBRIDGE MASS JUL 28 832AME

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

IMPORTANT I TELEPHONE YOU FRIDAY MORNING. PLEASE WIRE ME COLLECT WHERE I CAN REACH YOU THEN

JOHN E BURCHARD MIT CAMBRIDGE MASS

911A..

Burchard, John E.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF HUMANITIES

November 5, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I thank you very much for the kindness you and Mrs. Murrow displayed in dining me the other evening. Certainly I was distressed by the pessimism of the discussion but this was helpful to my thinking. Doubtless it was more helpful than encouragement to don the armor and canter forth across the plain would have been.

We are leaning towards the notion that our support of the local effort in educational TV, though it cannot really be withdrawn, shall not be allowed to become a major concern either financially or intellectually. We lean further to the notion that perhaps the best way to get along with our thinking is to wet our feet in one or two single productions. Fortunately, proposals for these come to us from all sides and we will not have to promote them.

I much appreciate the trouble you have taken and shall not bother you now for awhile although towards the end of my worrying I may come back for one final checkup. Meanwhile may I say that I wish we lived somewhere nearer by so that sometime the Burchards and the Murrows could forgather on a less professional plane. It might even be an inducement to living in New York!

Sincerely yours,

John E. Burchard
Dean of Humanities and Social Studies

jeb/h

Burchard, John E
(Dean)

October 24, 1952

Dear Dean Burchard:

About the dinner, it will be at my place, 580 Park Avenue, 8:00, Thursday, October 30.

I have invited Bob Saudek, The Ford Foundation Workshop; Davidson Taylor, NBC Public Affairs; and Sig Michelson and Fritz Littlejohn, CBS-TV Public Affairs.

I look forward to the evening with great pleasure.

As ever yours,

Dean John E. Burchard
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

dm

October 13, 1952

Dear Dave:

Dean Burchard of MIT is making a survey of what his institution should or should not do in the area of educational television. He will be in town on October 30. Could you come and dine with him at my place, 580 Park Avenue, at 8:00 that evening.

As ever yours,

Mr. Davidson Taylor
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

dm

October 13, 1952

Dear Frits:

Dean Burchard of MIT is making a survey of what his institution should or should not do in the area of educational television. He will be in town on October 30. Could you come and dine with him at my place, 580 Park Avenue, at 8:00 that evening.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frits Littlejohn
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

dm

October 13, 1952

Dear Sig:

Dean Burchard of MIT is making a survey of what his institution should or should not do in the area of educational television. He will be in town on October 30. Could you come and dine with him at my place, 580 Park Avenue, at 8:00 that evening.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sig Mickelson
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Oct. 30

October 6, 1952

Dear Dean Burchard:

This is a hasty note merely to say let's set the date at Thursday, October 30, for dinner about 8:00.

I shall communicate with you again within the next week or so.

Sincerely yours,

Dean John E. Burchard
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

dm

Yes
10/15 A. Taylor
10/15 G. Gottfried
Sandek
Nickelson

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF HUMANITIES

October 2, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When you were kind enough to give me some time in New York a few weeks back, you suggested that you would be willing to arrange a meeting with a few people in New York who could help me in assessing my problem. You thought it might be either lunch or dinner and that dinner would be better. If you can give the time to it, I also think dinner would be better because my observation is that generally speaking people are less likely to be called away by sudden crises after five o'clock than before.

Looking at my calendar for the next six or seven weeks, I find I could be in New York any one of the following days, and if any one of them is possible for you I would appreciate the chance to carry on as you suggested. It would be helpful if the day could be nailed down as soon as possible since I know there will be pressure on these days from other obligations and I cannot keep them open too long. It would also help me in setting up other meetings I might undertake in New York the same day.

If none of them is possible for you, we will have to start out again at still longer range.

The dates are:

Wednesday, October 22	Thursday, October 30
Tuesday, October 28	Thursday, November 13
Wednesday, October 29	Friday, November 14

Sincerely yours,

John E. Burchard
Dean of Humanities and Social Studies

jeb/h

October 13, 1952

Dear Bob:

Dean Burchard of MIT is making a survey of what his institution should or should not do in the area of educational television. He will be in town on October 30. Could you come and dine with him at my place, 580 Park Avenue, at 8:00 that evening.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Saudek
The Ford Foundation
655 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

dm

Burchard, John

SEPTEMBER 9, 1952

DEAN ~~[illegible]~~ JOHN BURCHARD
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

MR. MURROW'S SCHEDULE STILL INDEFINITE HOWEVER IF HE CAN BE IN ON THURSDAY WILL BE HAPPY SEE YOU 11:30 AM. WOULD YOU CALL US UPON ARRIVAL IN TOWN FOR CONFIRMATION. MEANWHILE WE SHALL ALSO HOLD TUESDAY APPOINTMENT.

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH
SECRETARY

2:45
9/16

SEPTEMBER 8, 1952

11:30

DEAN JOHN BURCHARD
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

MR. MURROW DELIGHTED SEE YOU AND SUGGESTS 2:45 PM TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 16. IF THIS NOT CONVENIENT PLEASE TELEPHONE COLLECT AND WE WILL ARRANGE ANOTHER TIME.

DOROTHY MCDONOUGH
SECRETARY

Appointment - Yes. 2:45 Tues. 9/16

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF HUMANITIES

August 25, 1952

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will probably not remember it but I had the pleasure of coming down on the plane from Bristol with you in 1941 with the late Alexander Wolcott and a lady M.P. whose name I do not recall; also I have the good fortune to serve on the Mt. Holyoke Board of Trustees with Mrs. Murrow.

All of this is moderately irrelevant. The purpose of this letter is to say that M.I.T. is in the process of taking a hard look at what, if anything, it ought to do about television. Some people who are friendly to us and who would be able to support a serious venture financially, if they felt like it, have suggested that we make this inquiry, so it is not really an idle one.

Because for two or three years I have been the M.I.T. representative on the Lowell Institute Cooperative Broadcasting Council it falls to me to make the inquiry.

I really feel that I need to get into the problem in a serious way and that it is inadequate to read books about television even if some of them should deal with what is right about it. I think I ought to know a modest amount about what the television business is about, what the economics of television is, what the techniques are for determining whether or not there really is a response, and perhaps what sort of response, why commercial television is opposed to educational channels and why educators are so sure that commercial channels will never do right by education. I need to know a little something about how programs are made and perhaps see some made, and I am talking here even more about rehearsals than I am about final performances. I need to talk to a dozen wise men in the business, wise men who would be candid with a professor.

I know a few people in the business but not many, particularly Davidson Taylor, Alistair Cooke, and of course Lyman Bryson who is now I understand out. But I would like to start with you.

I would hope, therefore, that you would be able to give me an undisturbed hour or an hour and a half to let me ask some questions and perhaps after these questions have been asked you would feel moved to propose some leads to the explanations I need to make.

Until September 22nd I could come to New York almost any week day at your convenience. I am going to do a little teaching this fall and after September 22nd could only come on a Tuesday or Thursday.

Will such a meeting be possible and, if so, would you suggest one or two times when it would be convenient for you?

Sincerely yours,

John Burchard

John E. Burchard
Dean of Humanities and Social Studies

jeb/s

Burdett, Winston

Kingsville Ohio,
(Near Ashtabula)
Oct. 28-1952

Mr. Winston Burdett
N.Y.C.
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Burdett!—

This is an earnest "Thanks" for your cheerful "good-Morning Everybody"; which we have heard for quite a long time over W.K.B.N. Youngstown. We own no Dodge car, but our next door neighbor does, + it (the car) takes us

to church, nearly every Sunday.

The "Commercial" is welcome, because we know we shall hear the "News" from N. G. soon.

We have been taught to believe in prayer + how can we fail to?

We pray that your strength + that of all associated with you, in getting the truth to the people, may be sustained through this week + times to come!

My younger sister Alice is our village Librarian + I am her assistant. Our

sister Sarah is Ex Librarian + now "Home Keeper." Just are three maiden sisters aged 76-74 + 69, trying to hold high the torch of information to our area.

This a.m. at breakfast-table after the N. Y. News, we read from Brooks Atkinson's "Once Around the Sun" the History of the building of the "Statue of Liberty," including the poem which is inscribed on its base.

It is tremendous!

With the best of wishes to you + all, in your family.

Sincerely

(Miss) Altie E. Phillips

Kingsville Ohio.

Ashtabula Co.

DR. L. L. WHIDDON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
139 NORTH 4TH STREET
FORT PIERCE, FLORIDA

Dear Mr Burdett
There are no aspersions
meant toward
you, but just
wanted you to
read this.

L. L. Whiddon, M.D.

I love your broadcast of Work
News which we hear here in
Decatur, Ill. at 7 A.M. each
morning.

The friendly way you say,
"Good Morning, Everybody,"
starts the day right for me.
Keep up the good work.

Sleady listener,

DECATUR
DEC 5
3:30 PM
1951
ILL.
2

U.S. TREASURY
DEFENSE BOND
FLAG

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Winston Burdette
C.B.S. Broadcasting Co.,
New York City

COPY

September 8, 1951

Mr. Gabriel Heatter
c/o Mutual Broadcasting System
1440 Broadway
New York, 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Heatter:

I have enjoyed your broadcasts for many years except when you get on a subject which you think you know all about, but know absolutely nothing whatsoever. There is one thing you broadcasters must realize. That is that you don't change the minds of the better class of people by your preaching and advice. They can realize and fully comprehend when you are lying or talking upon a subject of which you are wholly ignorant. You should therefore be sure you have familiarized yourself thoroughly with a subject first before even mentioning it, much less trying to give any advice upon it. Remember, in a democratic form of government, it is not the better class, certainly not the better educated people who actually control the government or country, it is the naive and gullible class who are swayed by cheats, liars and ignorant people who make mis-statements over the radio and in the press upon subjects of which they, much of the time, know nothing.

After hearing you make a statement several days ago about the negro soldier in World War II volunteering to save a white soldier, which story I seriously doubt, and using that to bolster your argument against the way the whites acted toward a negro who bought a home in a white settlement in some mid-western town, and too, the statement about the action of a sorority in an eastern town, rather than discharge two negro girls, I felt it incumbent upon me to furnish you with a little knowledge on this negro problem of which you seem to be so utterly lacking.

Before I start, I admit that legally, the negro has just as much rights in these United States, constitutionally, as any white man and is as much a citizen as anyone else born in this country and I am, and always have been, willing to give him every right and privilege we whites enjoy that he, in his mediocre mental capacity (I am referring to the whole) can use without detriment to himself or to us as his benefactors. I state with all sincerity, honesty and sympathy, that it takes one who has been born among the negroes of Georgia, like myself, grew up with them on my father's farms, worked them, studied them, took sides with them and sympathized with them to make the following statement. The negro race is as a whole, always has been and always will be, mentally far beneath the whites (as a whole). Tis true, there is an exception occasionally where a negro has lifted himself far above the average, and as an example, I feel that the greatest man that America has ever produced comparably speaking from the chances or fortunes he had, was a negro, e.g., George Washington Carver! In him, however, isthe extreme exception to the rule, for generally speaking, they are utterly incapable, mentally, of matching or ever will match the white man, regardless of the training or social equality we may give them.

This leads me to make a statement which you northern people, who don't understand the negro problem, cannot comprehend and would condemn to the nth degree. I make this statement, believe me, without an iota of malice in my heart but based upon 50 years of unbiased faithful study and deep prayerful consideration. The only difference between a negro and a four legged animal is that he can walk upright and talk human language. As far as intellectual training is concerned thousands of quadrupeds, birds and even insects have been trained to perform, just short of talking, human acts almost unbelievable. Does this prove that they are equal to the white man, yes, even the negro, mentally? I say that it absolutely does not and I am sure you will agree with me on this point. From the same point of reasoning we must conclude that the colored race is not the white man's equal, mentally, and never would be regardless of all the education and training we may or could give them.

Mr. Heatter
September 7, 1951

You people in the north - I assume you are a northerner, are wholly ignorant of the negro problem in the south. You think we hate the negro, are prejudiced and biased toward him and are cruel to him due to these feelings. This is absolutely untrue and without facts to substantiate it. I might say right here that the creeliest people I have ever known to the negro were people who came here from the north and for a few years socialized with them and resented any statement by a southerner against their equality, but, later, became utterly disgusted with them. I have found myself resenting the way these, previously negro lovers, treated these same negroes whom they considered their equality when they first came. They would in many cases apologize and confess that they had never realized before what we were up against. Sometimes they learned it the hard way. I will give you two cases for example. Twenty years ago a northern family moved to Fellsmere, Florida, (25 miles north of Ft. Pierce). When they had been there about two years a negro raped the woman. Immediately a large posse gathered to lynch him, but on learning that this family had been inviting him and allowing him to eat at their table and defending his social equality, they dispersed at once and went home. A more recent case was a graduate nurse and her husband moved here from the north and still live here. When they came the wife began working in our hospital. She immediately began addressing the colored help and colored patients as Mr., Mrs. and Miss and fraternizing with them to the disgust of we southerners. She began letting her colored maid and colored yard man dine with them and boasted about it in the hospital. Not long after that her yard man went to her house at midnight when he knew her husband was out fishing and raped her. Do you think a posse went after this negro? If you do, you can think again. Not even the law made any successful effort to apprehend him, so he is still free. Don't you think for one moment that he could not have been found! You might ask would I help lynch a negro who committed rape? To that I would quickly say "Yes". Not that I think it just nor would I like to do it, but I am thoroughly convinced that we have to keep the fear of lynching in their minds to control and keep them from committing rape more often.

There are many angles to this subject which many and, especially northern people, have not thought of. One is that the best thing that ever happened to the south, surprising as it may sound, <u>coming from a southerner</u>, is that we lost the Civil War! If we had won, eventually if not by now, there would be no color line. Possibly, I would have been half-colored. Don't think I haven't been to Harlem and seen the trend working. Next is that, if you and others like you, can convince the nation to practice what you preach, yours and all of our decendents will be half-negro, not too long hence. Of course, if you like this idea, you may continue to preach your theories. Three weeks ago I had a Cuban patient who is head of the largest sugar corporation in Cuba. While here, his brother-in-law, who works for the same company, came here three times. He spoke English well; in fact, he said at one time he lived and attended high school in New York City. He seemed to be very nice, most intelligent, well educated and spoke his views very freely. He said there was no social demarcation in Cuba. He seemed to be gravely concerned over the whole "dilemma" as he referred to it, for he felt as you preach, that the negro has the same rights legally and constitutionally as the whites do. The thing that seemed to bother him most was that even though he was convinced that the negro race was much inferior to the white race, his descendents would eventually, even possibly in the second or third generation from now be part negroes, thereby lowering the standard of the race. This deterioration, as extreme as it may sound, he said, could be the beginning of the reversion back to the "Dark Ages" as history shows has happened before. He based this assumption upon the well known and conceded fact that the white race is the only race that has ever made any unprecedented progress in civilization. I will admit that the Chinese made some outstanding discoveries and progress, but as old as their civilization is, you must admit, they should be much more advanced than they are, but instead, they have, comparatively speaking, actually reversed their past advances.

Take Abyssinia, another example of failure to progress in the colored race - a civilization three thousand years old, made up

of colored people entirely. They have never advanced any. They still use their primitive implements to work, prepare their food and cook with. Their modes of travel, after all examples of the white race, are almost entirely primitive. Does this prove anything? I'll say it does beyond all doubt, but I am sorry to say there are many who, either have not intelligence enough, such as you and Ellinor Roosevelt, or just refuse to look at this subject from a broadminded and logical viewpoint. I would have named Harry Truman in with you two, but he is too simple and narrow minded to even consider. Tis only you northern people who know absolutely nothing about the racial problem who would dare contradict what I have written.

I saw with my own eyes a large placard in front of the Forest Theatre in New York while "Tobacco Road" was playing there which read in boxcar letters, "Come in and see how the southern white trash live who make the laws under which we northerners have to live"! A more absurd statement could not possible have been made.

Our colored cook, whom we love and whose integrity I would never once doubt, told us that some weeks ago a northern white woman was travelling through the South and was in our colored section preaching to the colored people that they ought to stand up for their rights here. That, if they did, they could own nice cars, radios and T.V. sets just as the white people! Now, just why do you people do this? I might say most colored homes have radios and the first T.V. set ever owned in Ft. Pierce was bought and he still has it - by a negro!

Now, going back to the negro whom you mentioned sometime ago who bought a home in a white settlement, tried to move there and the whites objected. Now, you know as well as I do that he knew even with ordinary intelligence, before he bought this property that he would not be wanted there and the only reason he did it was to create discord. I am sure there was plenty of property in the colored section which he could have purchased. I can easily understand why he had the guts to do this. The reason and explanation for this and all other like escapades causing riots and bloodshed is the preachings of just such people as you and others like you. Every time there is a racial riot and bloodshed, remember the blood is upon your hands, and I am just as sure as I can be that eventually you will cause a race war and you and many more like you will suffer the consequences. Can't you plainly see that you and the ones like you are either ignorant racial prejudice agitators or just plain d--- fools in the last degree. You are not only making a grand mistake, but you are committing a great crime against the country, the perpetration of which should be punishable just as any other unpatriotic or treasonable act.

Now, please don't get me wrong. I have not written this from malice in my heart or to create malice in anyone else, but pray that it might open your eyes, so that you may see the light as it really is, and stop you from agitating already strained racial feelings, This strained feeling cannot be helped to some degree, but, if this fire is kindled long enough it is sure to burst forth into a conflagration which cannot possibly be controlled until practically all American negroes and many whites have lost their lives.

Please, for heaven's sake, give this subject deep and prayerful thought and consideration.

Most sincerely,

L. L. Whiddon, M.D.

521 South 9th St.
Fort Pierce, Florida

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
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PAUL ROSEAN, SHERIFF
SID KORNELIS, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
HOWARD CASHMORE, CORONER
H. G. McCLAIN, SURVEYOR

AUGUST 21, 1952.

Mr. Winston Burdett,
c/KOOK
Billings, Montana.

Dear Sir:

On one of your recent broadcasts a news reporter told about a Floriculture Society whose members send flower seeds to worthy persons in foreign lands. They hope thereby to create friendly attitudes toward us in the United States by beautifying what would otherwise be drab spots.

Can you give me information as to any of its leaders, addresses, etc.

Thanks in advance for your trouble.

Enclosed is a self-addressed envelope.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Mary M. Steinbrink

Mary M. Steinbrink.

4-C-4

Burdett

8 Westgate
Cambridge 39, Mass
Mar. 5, '52

Columbia Broadcast System Inc.
182 Tremont St.
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

It seems to me a comment is in order regarding your program "CBS World News." This program purports to be a news reporting service, not an editorial commentary, and therefore as I listen to it I expect to receive the news as nearly uncolored and unbiased by the opinions of the reporter or editor as possible. On several occasions this has seemed to me not the case, but instead the news has been edited or presented in such a way as to give one particular viewpoint and to neglect or slight others.

An example took place this morning in your reporting of the return to committee of the UMT bill by the House. The reporter

said, "Another comment on the rejection of UMT worth reporting is by Mr. Wilson, commander of the American Legion, '... many people are happy today, most of them in Russia.'" (quoted as nearly as I can recall the wording). This violated the principle of unbiased news coverage on two counts:

1. The reporter's opinion is reflected in his comment.
2. The editor's choice of this item gives only one reaction to the rejection of the UMT bill. Why, for example, did he not also quote, say, an outstanding educator or churchman who feels that UMT is repugnant to long-standing American tradition, rather than quoting only one source, whose biased comment indirectly slurs anyone who doesn't approve of UMT by identifying him with the Communists.

Other examples could also be cited.

I assume of course that you too are interested in maintaining an unbiased, complete news coverage and fulfilling this phase of your responsibility to the listening public. I feel sure therefore that, as your attention is directed to such instances as above, similar cases will be avoided.

Sincerely yours,

Lee E. Johnson

Bush, Prescott
Personal

April 13, 1953

Dear Pres:

I shall of course be glad to see young John Roté and will wait to hear from him.

It was good to catch a glimpse of you at Burning Tree last week.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Prescott Bush
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

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A. LEE PARSONS, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

March 26, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
52nd St. at Madison Ave.,
New York City

Dear Ed:

I enclose copy of a letter of introduction I gave to young Mr. John Rote, of Greenwich, today.

I believe you can dispose of him quite easily, in about five minutes time; but if you can't spare him that much time, perhaps one of your staff would be kind enough to see him. He is a very personable young man. He wants advice--nothing else.

With kind regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Pres

Prescott Bush
U.S.S.

PB:MD
enc.

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

March 26, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City

Dear Ed:

The bearer of this note is Mr. John Roté, of Greenwich, Connecticut. He has asked my advice about the possibilities of a production for television, but I do not feel competent to advise him.

I wonder if you would be kind enough to let him explain to you, very briefly, what he has in mind, and give him your reaction? If so, I would appreciate it very much.

Cordially yours,

Prescott Bush
U.S.S.

PB:MD

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